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‘GOVERNOR-GENERAL’S BODY GUARD’

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HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

COMPILED BY
LIEUT. V. C. P. HODSON
10TH D.C.O. LANCERS

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

LONDON :
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PREFACE

IT is hoped that the following pages illustrative of the part played by the Governor-General's Body Guard, the Senior Corps of the Indian Army, in the building up of the Empire of India, may conclusively prove, in the words used by the Directors of the Honourable East India Company in 1805, that, "the Body Guard is not kept up for purposes of mere parade but is capable of rendering useful Services in the Field."

It is believed that this unofficial History, incomplete though it be, presents an authentic record of the deeds and exploits, both in the Field and at Court, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, from its formation in 1773 down to the end of 1908.

This result has only been achieved through the help of many friends who have so kindly interested themselves in its compilation. Of these, thanks are particularly due to the following :—

To Dr. E. Denison Ross, PH.D., Head of the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta.

To Mr. Madge of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, whose interest in all matters connected with the early history of that city is so well known to Members of the Calcutta Historical Society, and whose knowledge of the subject has been of the greatest assistance, particularly in the compilation of the biographies.

To Mr. Dias of the Imperial Record Department, but for whose help these pages would never have been completed.

To Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Crawford, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Hughli, who very kindly revised, and added considerably to, the biographies of the Surgeons of the Body Guard.

To the Rev. Walter K. Firminger, Editor of *Bengal : Past and Present*, the Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society.

To Major F. G. Cardew, late 10th D.C.O. Lancers, for permission to make use of his book, *The Services of the Bengal Native Army*.

To "Sydney C. Grier," from whose *Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife*, much information has been derived.

To Mr. G. W. deRhé-Philipe, late of the Military Department, India, for information supplied with reference to the Third Mysore War.

To Mr. W. Foster, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, and to Mr. A. G. Ellis, Assistant Librarian at the India Office.

To Messrs. Ranken and Co., Tailors, Calcutta, for the loan of copies of old Dress Regulations.

Finally, to those who have kindly lent portraits of former officers, acknowledgment is made in the list of illustrations.

It is to be understood that this History has no official status whatsoever, and that any help given by officials has been given entirely unofficially.

Had more time been available for its compilation, many existing gaps might undoubtedly have been filled, but even as it is, the difficulty has been to decide what, of the mass of information collected, could best be excluded in order to keep the work within reasonable limits.

V. C. P. H.

August, 1910.

NOTE

THE original spelling has been preserved in every case, and no attempt has been made to give the modern official transliteration of vernacular names of either men or places.

The following abbreviations have been employed :—

G.O. = General Orders.

G.O.G.G. = General Orders by the Governor-General.

G.O.C.C. = General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

O.C. = Original Consultations.

R.O. = Regimental Orders.

U.S.L. = Unemployed Supernumerary List.

A word is necessary with regard to the MS. Records from which extracts have been reproduced.

Public Proceedings contain the written record of the business carried out at the Council meetings. At first, business connected with every branch of the State, *e.g.* Military, Secret, etc., was included in the one volume. At a later date each branch was kept separate, and we get, accordingly, Military Consultations, Secret Consultations, &c.

“ Secret ” = matters connected with the Foreign Office and Political Department.

Original Consultations contain the original letters.

The *Proceeding Volumes* contain copies only of the Consultations, and also of the letters both written and received.

The *Body Sheet* was an abstract of the Consultations of the week, and in most cases the letters were not entered.

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

CHAPTER I.

(1773-1799.)

THE Body Guard, as it exists at the present day, was formed at Benares by Warren Hastings in September, 1773, and consisted at first of 50 Troopers. 1773.
Raising of
the Body
Guard, Sept.
1773.

Towards the end of the year its strength was augmented by the addition of 50 Horse supplied by Rajah Cheyt Singh of Benares, and the establishment now consisted of :—

1 Captain,
1 Lieutenant,
4 Sergeants,
6 Duffedars,
100 Rank and File,
2 Trumpeters,
1 Farrier.

The command of this Troop was given to Captain Sweny Toone, who had as his Subaltern Lieutenant Samuel Black. Capt. Sweny
Toone the
first Comdt.

The official designation of the Corps at this period was "The Governor's* Troop of Moguls," but during the first ten years or so of its existence it appears to have been also variously designated as follows :—

The Troop of Body Guards ; the Troop of Horse Guards ; the Troop of Black Cavalry ; the Governor-General's Troop ; the Governor-General's Body Guard ; and the Body Troop.

It was intended that this Troop should act as a Body Guard to the

* Prior to the 20th Oct., 1774, the official designation of Warren Hastings was merely *Governor of Bengal*, the title of *Governor-General* did not exist at that time.

1773.

Governor in time of peace, and should accompany the Commander-in-Chief on campaigns.

The whole of the Company's mounted troops on the Bengal Establishment having been disbanded in 1772 (*vide* Appendix III.), the Troop of Body Guard was the only Corps of Cavalry in that Presidency until the year 1777, when the two Regiments of Cavalry which had been raised during the preceding year by the Nawab of Oudh were transferred to the Company.

The following extracts from Secret Consultations of 9th of December, 1773, and 6th of January, 1774, constitute the earliest documentary evidence as to the origin and raising of the Corps. From these it will be seen that the Body Guard was, as has been mentioned above, raised at Benares in September, 1773, and not, as is stated in the Indian Army List, in Calcutta in the year 1774.

SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1773.

* * * * *

Minute by
the Governor.

"The President further takes this opportunity to inform the Board that whilst he was at Benares he made a proposal to Rajah Cheyt Singh for him to furnish 500 horse to assist our troops in expelling the Sunasses if occasion required it and offered that the Company should make an addition to their pay of 20 Rs. per month for each man during the time they were employed in this Service. That the Rajah unhesitatingly and cheerfully consented to the proposition, but declined the offer of additional pay. The President thinks nevertheless that if the Board approve of applying to Rajah Cheyt Singh for a body of horse it will be most proper to repeat the offer as with such an object of encouragement in view we may expect them to act with more audacity and receive more effectual service from them than if they had no other dependance than on their stated pay from the Rajah especially as they must unavoidably be at a greater expence when in motion than while remaining at their field stations.

"The Board approve entirely of the measures already taken by the President for opposing the Sunasses and in particular of the proposition which he made to Rajah Cheyt Singh.

"Resolved therefore that it be recommended to the President to apply to the, Rajah immediately for a body of horse on the terms he mentions and upon his compliance to give the necessary orders for their being employed wherever their services may be most required."

“Secret Department, Thursday,
6th January, 1774.

1774.

“The Hon’ble Warren Hastings Esq., President,
and
Seven other Members.

MINUTE.

Establish-
ment of the
Body Guard
fixed.

“I beg to call to the recollection of the Board, that when I proposed in Consultation of the 9th of December to Raja Cheet Sing for a Body of his Cavalry to assist in the Service against the Suneassies, I at the same time verbally informed them that I proposed to join these to 50 Horse which I had lately raised at Banares for my own Guard, and intended to form into a complete Establishment to be afterwards submitted to the Board, and entered upon the publick Records with such improvements as they might add to it.

“With their concurrence I approached Captain Toone soon after to proceed immediately to take charge of the Raja’s Horse and complete the proposed Establishment, and gave him the following plan, by which he was allowed to regulate his Bills till he should receive Orders for a more perfect Arrangement.

“The Establishment of 1 Troop of Native Cavalry to consist of:—

1 Captain,
1 Lieutenant,
4 Serjeants,
6 Duffedars,
100 Rank and file,
1 Farrier,
2 Beasteys,
1 Sarkaan.

“The Commissioned officers to be allowed two Horses each at 900 Rupees. The Serjeants, Duffadars and privates 1 horse each, these to be purchased on the Company’s account at 500 Rupees. The Captain commanding the Troop to be allowed 35 Rupees per month for each horse, for which he is to find and feed them, provide them with Attendants, and to furnish Saddles and every other necessary that may be wanting.

“He is also to furnish Cloathing of every kind for the Men, Boots, Spurs, Swords, and Helmets. No Contingent Charges of any kind whatsoever will be admitted on account of either Men or Horses.

1774.

“Monthly Expence of the Troop on the above Establishment:—

Rank and file	...	...	...	100 Horses.
Commisd. Officers	...	...	...	4 „
Serjeants	...	...	...	4 „
Duffedars	...	...	...	6 „
Trumpeters	...	...	...	2 „
Farrier	...	...	...	1 „

117 Horses at 35 Rs. 4095

Pay and allowance:—

4 Serjeants at 18 Rs. ea. is pay 72, Off Reckonings,

35 - 5 - 4	...	...	...	...	105	5	4
6 Duffedars - 40 Rs. ea.	...	...	...	...	240		
2 Trumpeters - 15 Rs. ea.	...	...	...	...	30		
100 Privates - 10 Rs. ea.	...	...	...	...	1000		
1 Sircar	...	...	...	...	30		

Total expence 5518 5 4 (sic.)

“N.B.—The Commissioned Officers to receive pay and Batta agreeably to their Rank in the Army.

“I do not offer this plan for the Confirmation of the Board, as I know that many Articles in it are capable of a considerable Reduction: yet, as I conceive that some additional Consideration is due to the Trouble and Care which will be required to form such a Corps, and as I have the highest Opinion both of the capacity and Integrity of the Officer to whose conduct I have entrusted it, I submit it to the Board whether he shall not be permitted to draw these Allowances till the conclusion of the Season, that is to say, to the end of the month of June, by which period he will have had sufficient time to bring the Troop into proper Order and discipline.

“After that I would recommend the following as a fixed Establishment.

“Establishment of a Troop of Native Cavalry to consist of:—

- 1 Captain,
- 1 Lieutenant,
- 4 Serjeants,
- 6 Duffedars,
- 100 Rank and File,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 2 Beasties,
- 1 Farrier,
- 1 Sircar,

PAY.

1774.

1 Captain	124		
1 Lieutenant	62		
4 Serjeants, Off Reckonings included ...	105	5	4
6 Duffadars at 40 Rs. ea.	240		
100 Privates at 10 Rs. ea.	1000		
2 Trumpeters at 15 Rs. ea.	30		
2 Beasties at 9 Rs. ea.	18		
1 Farrier	10		
1 Sircar	30		
	1619	5	4
Finding 117 Horses at 25 Rs. ea. per mo.	2925		
Cloathing—			
6 Duffadars at 40 Rs. ea.	240		
102 Men at 30 Rs. ea.	3060		
	per annum	3300	
	Which is per mo.	275	
Saddles, &c.			
For 117 Horses at 35 Rs. ea.			
per annum is	4095		
Which is per month	341	4	0
Total Expence per Mo.	5160	9	4

“The difference between this plan and a Troop on the Old Establishment is 1411 - 4 - 6 per Month or 16,936 - 12 - 6 per annum, and I presume it will fall considerably within the Limitation expected by the Hon'ble Company.

“This difference I have formed on the following Computation, viz.

Pay of one Troop on the Old Establishment	
consisting of the same number rank and	
file	6,492 - 2
Feeding of Horses per Mo. at 30 Rs. ...	210
Total pay and Charges per Mo.	6,702 - 2
per annum	80,425 - 8

1774.

Present Establishment as above	...	...	54,903
4 Horses purchased at 900 Rs.	...	...	3,600
113 " " 500	...	...	56,500
Total cost	...	...	60,100

On a supposition that the Horses on a medium will last 7 years the Casualties of each year will amount to	...	...	...	8,585 - 11 - 6
				63,488 - 11 - 6

Difference to complete the Amount of the Old Establishment	...	...	...	16,936 - 12 - 6
Annual amount of the Old	...	...	...	80,425 - 8

"I must further remark that the 3 Troops of the Old Establishment and the Governor's European guard, amounted to upwards of 260,000 Rs. so that the yearly saving by the proposed Troop on the whole will be near 190,000 Rs.

"I propose the purchase of the Horse on the Company's Account, because it is the only Method by which the Cavalry can be formed on an uniform plan of Discipline, or the Conduct of the Men secured: and I think I can rely on the fidelity of the Officer who is to command them, for obviating the Inconveniences which too often attend the Company's property, from the negligence or misappropriation of those who are entrusted with the Charge of it.

"I will briefly enumerate the Services to which this Corps may be applied.

"The Senassies who proved so troublesome to us, last year, have again begun their Irruptions into the Province.

"In this, the facility with which they eluded the pursuits of the many detachments, which were employed against them the last year, which amounted at the time to five separate Battallions may have afforded them dangerous Encouragement to repeat their Ravages annually in confidence of the like impunity. The consequences to the Inhabitants will be ruinous, and as to the Government disgracefull: nor does there appear any probable means of preventing them by the force of Infantry alone, which can never keep pace with the rapid movements of those active and unincumbered Ravagers. A small party of Horse would effectually supply this deficiency, by harassing the Senassies in their March, cutting off the Stragglers from

their Body, and impeding them by continual Alarms, and Attacks, till the Seapoys could overtake and bring them to action. The Expence of such an Establishment would be amply repaid by the Security it would afford to the Inhabitants and of course to the Collections. They may also be usefully employed when either of the Brigades take the field, in attending the Commanding Officer on reconnoitring parties and in other duties of his Station which cannot be safely performed without them.

1774.

“The Governor's Guard may be occasionally furnished from this Corps, and it is proposed, when they are not on service, that they may be quartered at the Presidency when they will be wholly under his Command.

“In this Application of the Cavalry, I am uninfluenced by the desire of adding to my own consequence, I can safely aver that I feel a repugnance in my Disposition to every species of Ostentation, and it was owing to this Cause, added to a desire of avoiding every unnecessary Expence, that I have made so slow a progress in forming the number of Horse, which have been always considered as necessary for a Guard to the Governor—that at the time of my Journey to Benaris I had no more than eight Horsemen. I at that time sent Orders for purchasing fifty Horses designing them for the men (? main) purposes of parade, although it has happened that I had no occasion to employ them in that way, and would be better pleased to convert them to real use.

“I am sorry to have said so much concerning myself, but in a proposal for adding to the Company's Expence (altho' I think it has been proved it will be a diminution) I thought it necessary in point of prudence to obviate the Objection of my suffering any private consideration to influence me in making it. The reasons which I have assigned will sufficiently show its publick utility.”

“*AGREED* that the above plan be adopted in the manner it is there laid down, and that it be recommended to the President to give the necessary Orders for carrying it into execution.”

In the operations against the *Saniyasis* or *Senassies* referred to above, the Body Guard received its baptism of fire. These bandits roamed the country in the guise of gipsies or religious mendicants, plundering, burning and destroying, and Bengal was much troubled by their devastations.

Operations
against the
Saniyasis.
1773-1774.

There exists, unfortunately, no record of the services performed by the Corps during this guerilla warfare ; still we have it on the actual testimony of Warren Hastings himself (*vide* p. 27) that, owing to its successful operations, the *Saniyasis* were entirely driven from the provinces and did not dare to renew their depredations for some years to come.

1774
Rohilla Cam-
paign, 1774. Immediately after the successful termination of their operations against the *Saniyasis*, the services of the Body Guard were again requisitioned, this time in a campaign against the Rohillas, a people of Afghan descent, who inhabited the district now known as Rohilkhand.

On the strength of an alliance existing between the East India Company and the Nawab Vizier of Oudh, the latter, at the close of 1773, wrote to Hastings stating that he had "determined to take possession of the country on the Duabe which formerly belonged to the Rohillas and is now possessed by the Mahrattas," and asking for the assistance of the English forces to carry on his operations.

In acquiescence with this request it was resolved, in November, 1773, to order the 2nd Brigade, then quartered at Dinapore, to march on the Vizier's requisition.

In January, 1774, this Brigade, of which the Body Guard formed part, received orders to join the Nawab Vizier of Oudh, and marched accordingly from Dinapore.

On the 14th of February, Colonel Champion was ordered to take command of this Brigade, then on its way to Oudh.

On the 24th of that month the united forces entered the territory of the Vizier, and on the 17th of April invaded the Rohilla dominions.

Battle of
St. George,
23rd April,
1774.

On the 23rd of April, 1774, the rival forces met in a pitched battle on the Baighul river between Miranpur-Katra and Tisua, 23 miles to the south-east of Bareilly—an engagement, from the day on which it was fought, long known as the *Battle of St. George*. In this action the Rohillas, though they fought with great gallantry, were defeated, thus practically terminating the campaign. The remnants of the defeated forces were driven across the Ganges to seek new settlements for themselves in the districts round Meerut.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Body Guard was present at this battle; in fact it seems probable, from the following circumstances, that the Corps did not join Colonel Champion until after the 23rd of April:—

(1.) The Body Guard is not mentioned in a general return of the killed, wounded and missing of the different Corps engaged in the Battle of St. George, dated Head-Quarters Camp near the Boggah Nullah, the 24th of April, 1774.

(2.) The names of neither Sweny Toone nor Samuel Black appear in a list of Officers entitled to prize-money for the above Campaign,* which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in 1787.

* The names of Palmer and Polhill, both of whom joined the Body Guard a few years later, appear in this list as having taken part in the Campaign, with the 1st Brigade. Palmer, who was at that time a Lieutenant, received Rs. 2740, and the latter, who was then a Cadet (one of the *Select Picket* probably), received Rs. 800.

This prize-money, which amounted to over seven lakhs of rupees, was a gift from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh, and permission was accorded by the Court of Directors for its distribution by shares amongst all ranks, both European and Native, of the Troops who had taken part in the Rohilla Campaign.* 1774-
Prize money.

By G.O. of the 10th of March, 1790, however, it was decided, "to extend the Vizier's Donation not only to those officers and men who were present in the action of the 23rd of April, 1774, but to those who joined the Army subsequently thereto, and served with it any time between that period and the date of the Gift, viz. the 9th of August, 1774, including those detached from the Army."

On the 25th of June, 1790, a second list was published of those officers who had become entitled to a share of this Prize money under the provisions of the above Order, and in this list we find the following entries:—

"Lieut.-Col. Swiney Toone (in Europe) at that date Captain of Cavalry, entitled to Rs. 5480/-.

"Captain Samuel Black, at that date Ensign of Cavalry, entitled to Rs. 2740/-."

The grant is explained in the following extract from Proceedings of the 25th of June, 1790.

"Read a letter and its enclosures from the Committee for the Rohilla Donation.

"Rohilla Committee, 16th June. No. 3.

To Charles Earl Cornwallis, K.G.

Governor-General in Council,

Secret and Military Department.

"My Lord,

In obedience to the Resolution of your Lordship in Council of the 10th March, 1790, authorising an Extension of Shares in the Rohilla Donation beyond the limitation fixed by the Committee of officers which assembled at Berhampore in the year 1778.

* * * * *

"The Committee take this opportunity to report to your Lordship in Council that they have also admitted the Mogul Troops or Governor's Body Guard to share in the Rohilla Donation, but they are unable to ascertain the Amount Due for want of returns of that Corps for the time they served with the Army on the Rohilla Expedition."

On the 28th of December, 1792, on which date the accounts of the Rohilla prize-money were finally closed, Lieut.-Col. Toone was granted a further sum of Rs. 557/0/3, and Captain Black, Rs. 278/8/2.

* This gift appears to have been offered by the Vizier in order to make some sort of reparation for his conduct and that of his own troops after the battle.

We read that, "The Vizier, treacherous to the Com.-in-chief, whom he promised to meet in the field of battle, was content to sate his bloody mind with a sight of the carnage at a distance. But no sooner was the enemy completely routed than his horse were let loose to plunder the camp, and ravage the country. Our troops, preserving their ranks and order inviolate, were only heard to mutter, 'We have the honour of the day, and these banditti the profit.'"—(*Transactions in India*.)

1774.

Conclusion
of the Cam-
paign.

The following extracts describe the concluding episodes of the campaign.

"Shortly after the Battle of St. George the Army marched to the city of Bissouly, which was near the centre of the Rohilla Country, with the intention of passing in quarters the season of the rains; and towards the end of July the united forces of the English and the Vizier marched towards Fyzoola Khan, who occupied a strong position on the skirts of the mountains, near Pattir Gur."—(Mill and Wilson's *History of British India*.)

Extract from the Eighth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1783 in order to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company.

"It appears to your Committee, that the English Army under the command of Colonel Champion was cantoned in the Rohilla Country after the campaign of 1774.

"Your Committee further find, that Colonel Champion having joined his whole Force with the Vizier's, and after reducing some considerable Fortresses in the Rohilla Country, they advanced within a mile of Lall Dang, where Fyzoola Khan was intrenched with his Army in a very strong position.

"On the 15th August, 1774, the Vizier wrote to Colonel Champion, desiring him to offer Fyzoola Khan peace, upon certain conditions—in consequence whereof a Negotiation commenced."

1775-1776.

Except for the statement in a "Return of the Army on the Bengal Establishment" for the year 1775 to the effect that the Body Guard was stationed in Calcutta during that year, nothing whatever is known as to the whereabouts of the Corps, or as to the manner in which it was employed during the period between 1774 and 1777, nor, up to date, has any Record been traced which might shed light on this interval of two and a half years.

1777.

Resignation
of Capt. S.
Toone, 27th
Jan., 1777.

The next reference to the Body Guard is the following letter from Captain Sweny Toone, in which he requests permission to resign the command of the Corps, owing to his impending departure to England.*

"To The Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Governor-General, and Gentlemen of the Supreme Council.

Hon'ble Sirs,

Permit me to request your permission to resign the Command of the Troop of Body Guards.

I am, with Respect,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and
most humble Servant,

(Sd.) S. TOONE,

Capt. Commanding the Troop."

Fort William,

29 Jan. 1777.

* According to the Regulations then in force, any Officer who wished to proceed to Europe on leave was obliged to resign the Service prior to so doing.

Captain Sweny Toone's request was acceded to, and on the 19th of February, 1777, accordingly, he resigned the Service and proceeded to England on sick leave. 1777.

Writing on his return from England, he mentions that he gave up the command of the Body Guard on the 31st of January, but the following shows that he was succeeded in the command by Captain Horton Briscoe on the 27th of January.

The extract (which is given verbatim from the original records) is also interesting as illustrating the relations existing between Warren Hastings and the Commander-in-Chief. General Clavering, it may be noted, seldom let slip any opportunity of thwarting the Governor-General in the Council Chamber.

From the Public Body Sheet, 26th January, 1777.

"Received a letter from Captain Toone as follows :—

(*Vide* above letter.)

"Agreed that Captain Toone be permitted to resign the Troop of Body Guards.

"The Governor-General recommends that Captain Horton Briscoe be appointed to the Command of the Corps of Cavalry vacated by the resignation of Captain Toone. Capt. Horton
Briscoe
appointed
Comdt, 27th
Jan., 1777.

Mr. Francis Agrees.

Mr. Barwell Agrees.

"GENERAL CLAVERING.—As the Troop of Horse Guards is the only Body of Cavalry in the Company's Service I could have wished that the Governor General had in this recommendation considered how important it is to have this small body well disciplined and had of course recommended to the Command of it an Officer who had been bred up in the Cavalry Service notwithstanding Captain Briscoe has I believe never served in the Cavalry I will not oppose the recommendation of the Governor-General as he I suppose thinks him better qualified for it than any other Officer in the Company's Service.

"GOVERNOR GENERAL.—As the General has been pleased to say that he would not oppose the Nomination of Captain Briscoe I am sorry that he should have thought it necessary to object to him not being duly qualified as the right of nominating to this appointment is incontestably mine and as I myself on a former similar occasion acquiesced to the General's Nomination of Officers to serve in the Cavalry of the Nabob of

1777.

Oude although I at that time believed that most of them wanted the Qualification now deemed so necessary by the General. I must further beg leave to remark that although I have dispensed with the Attendance of this Corps whenever required for public service I consider it as appertaining and attached solely to my station.

“GENERAL CLAVERING.—I desire it may be remarked that I have not disputed the Governor-General's right to nominate as he terms it an Officer to command his Troop of Body Guards although I do not find that right so incontestably his by the Company's Instructions as he is pleased to declare. The 47th Article of the Court of Directors' Instructions declares that the Town or Fort Major be nominated by the Governor-General only, there is nothing in that Act or in any other which expresses that he shall nominate to any other post in the Army.

“I will not make a comparison between the importance of having proper Officers to command the Company's Troops and those of the Nabob of Oude contenting myself with observing that my first object in forming the List of the Officers who were to compose that Establishment I considered the Gentlemen who had formerly been employed in the Nabob's Service by the express authority of the Governor-General and repeatedly applied to him to name any others whom he would wish should be sent there. Of the two Regiments of Cavalry who are commanded by British Officers in the Nabob's Service one of them was given to Captain Marsack an Officer who had been employed in that Country and who I understood was particularly protected by the Governor-General; the other regiment is commanded by Captain Webber who was my Aid-de-Camp, concerning whom no less than two most invidious insinuations have been made to the Court of Directors by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell. He is the only Officer whom I have served on the Consideration of personal interest of attachment and I have reason to believe that his conduct will justify my recommendation of him.

“I think that the Governor-General might have omitted remarks that he has made that he had dispensed with the attendance of his Guard whenever the Public Service required it.

“If he deems the Public Service the employment of that Corps in assisting to extirpate the Rohillas they certainly were employed in that Expedition but I believe the Company was never paid for their Service. The Rohilla Engagement only expressed that a Brigade should be employed in which the Governor-General's Body Guard cannot either be expressly or virtually included.

"THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The General will excuse my entering into an argument which I deem foreign from the Question. My remark remains yet unanswered which was that of the Officers appointed to the Nabob's Cavalry of which the original Establishment was formed for 6 Captains few of these were qualified to serve in that Corps by having been bred up in the Cavalry Service.

1777.

"GENERAL CLAVERING.—In reply to the Governor-General's remark I can only repeat what I before said that my principal Object was to chuse the Officers who were most agreeable to himself the Distribution of them to the Cavalry and Infantry was I believe left to the Board and of the first Distribution many alterations were made in the Vizier's Country without my Authority or participation the Officers changing the Corps as it suited best but with the knowledge they had of their own Qualifications, but I have said before whether the Nabob's Cavalry be well or ill disciplined I still think it of the utmost importance that the only Body of Cavalry in the Company's Service should be commanded by an Officer of Experience in that particular Service.

"What the Governor-General's personal attachment can be for Captain Briscoe he can best explain.

"THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—If it is necessary that I should have anything further to say on the Subject I will send it to the Secretary in a separate Minute.

"RESOLVED.—That Captain Horton Briscoe be appointed to the Command of the Troop of Body Guards vacant by the resignation of Captain Toone."

The extracts below throw further light on the attitude of General Clavering towards the Governor-General's Body Guard.

O. C. No. 42 of the 31st March, 1777.

Minute by General Clavering touching the irregular way in which Army accounts were kept in 1773-74.

* * * * *

(*Re* the Body Guard.)

"As that Corps has been exempted from the same check with which the rest of the Army is of being mustered, it is impossible to know how many horses or men are wanting to compleat it, nor does it appear any where what became of the vacant pay, as I understand it has been constantly paid as . . . (illegible.)

1777.

"If I am mistaken in this point I hope I shall be set right.

"The purchase of the horses has not been subject I believe to any comptrol. The sum of 500 Rs. is allowed by the Regulations for each horse, but as the Captain has always charged the casualties in bringing them to the troop, the real sum paid by the Company has not been less than 700 Rs., but I must observe, that I may be mistaken as I write from memory."

* * * * *

O.C. No. 43 of the 31st of March, 1777.

The Governor-General's minute on the above.

* * * * *

"This balance is an Error in Account in which Captain Toone had no share. . . .

"I do now declare myself ready to pay the amount for Captain Toone if his Attorney should not be in Cash on his account to discharge it, as I know Captain Toone to be possessed of so just a sense of Honor that it would be cause of severe affliction to him were such a charge to remain against him."

(Sd.) WARREN HASTINGS.

O. C. No. 44. of the 31st March, 1777.

Letter from Mr. William Pawson (Mily. Paymaster-General) to the Governor-General, reporting that the deficit against Captain Toone is mainly due to the omission of an entry in the accounts.

"Hon'ble Sir,

I have no kind of objection against furnishing you with the private knowledge of the manner in which the ballance in my Book arose against Captain Toone as I think it may prevent disadvantageous ideas being entertained of him in this affair.

"You are to observe then that I always kept his accounts of the Troop of Black Cavalry myself till the end of August 1774 and from that period to the 31st. October they were drawn out by my writer as I was at that time too busily employed in other branches of the business to pay any kind of attention to them, but we unluckily omitted the entry of the most capital sum which appears against him in the ballance sheet of the Book I did myself the honour to send into the Board this morning. I mean the amount advanced him by Mr. Robt. Burgh in April 1774 being C. Rs. 13,320 which must prevent any suspicion arising in any ones mind of his intention to secrete the public money, by the commission of errors ; when he placed such an entire confidence in me in making out his accounts.

I am

with Great Respect

Hon'ble Sir,

your most Obedient Servt.

(Sd.) WM. PAWSON."

Calcutta,

24. March 1777.

In November of this year Mr. Pawson discovered that this sum of Rs. 13,320 had been entered after all as received, from Mr. Burgh, the Paymaster of the 2nd Brigade, but in the month of June instead of April as it should have been.

With reference to the above Minute of General Clavering's, inquiries were set on foot as to the real state of affairs with regard to the Mustering of the Body Guard, and the following are the replies which were received.

"To J. P. Auriol Esq.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor General and Supreme Council.

Sir,

Since I have taken the Command of the Troop of Body Guards, it has not been drawn up for Muster.

I am,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant.

(Sd.) H. BRISCOE,

Captain Comg. the Troop Body Guard."

Fort William,

7. April 1777.

"To J. P. Auriol Esq.

Secy. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Governor General's Troop of Body Guards has always been to be muster'd, but, as there was no Muster Mast'r attended at the proper times, the ceremony of drawing them out for that purpose has not been used.

I am Sir,

your most obt.

H'ble Sert.

(Sd.) SAML. BLACK,

Lieut. Troop Body Guards."

Chirringie,

11. April 1777.

"To J. P. Auriol Esqr.

Secretary to the Hon'ble The Governor-General and Council.

Sir,

In compliance with your Letter of the 21st April, I have made inquiry of Lieut. Black, and the Sarcar of the Troop, and endeavoured all in my Power to prepare a complete List of the Horses received into the Troop since its first Establishment, and I beg leave to acquaint you, I can get no information, ascertaining any particular number of Horses actually received into the Troop from the time of its first institution, but I should imagine this might be effected by comparing the Returns which were transmitted Monthly with the Pay Master-General's accounts.

I am,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Sd.) H. BRISCOE,

Cap. Comg. the Troop."

Fort William,

May the 6th. 1777.

1777.

O. C. No. 10, of 21st April, 1777.

"To J. P. Auriol Esq.
Secy. to the Council General.

Sir,

I received your Letter dated the 7th April. The Troop of Horse Guards stationed at the Presidency were never mustered by me during the time I acted as Commissary—nor did I ever receive orders to that effect.

I am Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Servt.

(Sd.) R. ADAIR."

Mordapore,
April 13 1777.

O. C. No. 11, of 21st April, 1777.

"To Mr. J. P. Auriol, Secy.

Sir,

The Troop of Horse Guards have not been mustered since I have acted as Commissary, whether they have been drawn up for it I do not know.

I am Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Humble Servt.

(Sd.) D. VANDER HEYDEN,
Cy. of Musters."

Fort William,
7. April 1777.

O. C. No. 14, dated 21st April, 1777.

"To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq.
Governor-General and Council.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

In compliance with your order of the 7th inst. I have referred to the Accounts of the Troop of Horse Guards at the Presidency and find that Captain Toone who commanded it always drew for its complement of Men; and only for the effective number of Horses since the 1st January, 1774 the price of which you will observe by the accompanying Accounts frequently exceeds the Sum of Rs. 500 also that there were some not actually delivered and which were paid for on the allegation that they had been purchased for the Troop but had died on the March.

I am

with great Respect,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Your Most Obt. and Hble. Servt.

(Sd.) WM. PAWSON,
My. Py. Mr. Gen."

Fort William,
the 15 April 1777.

O. C. No. 3, dated the 5th of May, 1777.

1777.

"To The Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq.
Governor-General and Council.

"Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

In compliance with your commands of the 21st Inst., I have the honor to transmit you all the Accounts which contain the whole number of Horses purchased by Captains Toone and Browne* for the Troop of Horse Guards at the Presidency.

* + * * * *

I am

with great Respect,

your most Obedt.

Humble Servt.

(Sd.) WM. PAWSON,

My. Py. Mr. Genl."

Calcutta,

28 April, 1777.

Major Briscoe's command of the Body Guard terminated in the following circumstances. 1778.

From the Public Body Sheet of the 6th of April, 1778.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL.—"I shall conclude with a brief reply to the reflection made by Mr. Francis on the present continuance of Major Briscoe in the command of the Troop of Cavalry. He shall resign it. His having thus long held it is irregular and I acknowledge it. Though the Rule† in this case expresses no precise time for its operation, it ought to be instantaneous. Major Briscoe's removal ought therefore to have taken place on the 26th February." ‡

*Resignation
of Major
Horton
Briscoe.
6 April,
1778.*

He was succeeded in the command of the Body Guard by Captain William Palmer. Although the actual Order appointing Palmer to the command of the Corps has not been traced, his name appears in a MS. *Return of the Bengal Army*, dated June, 1778.

*Captain
W. Palmer,
Comdt.*

In this same Return, the name of Lieut. James Salt appears as being in the Governor-General's Troop, and there is no remark against Lieut. Black's name. *Lieut. James
Salt.*

* The Captain Browne referred to here must be James Browne (or Brown, the name being spelled both ways). He was promoted Captain on 30th June, 1771, and died as a Lieut.-Col. at Dinapore on 22nd June, 1792.

As he is returned as being with the Light Infantry in November, 1778, it is unlikely that he ever served with the Governor-General's Troop, being probably merely employed to buy Horses.

† The Rule here alluded to ran as follows:—

"Resolved, that the Board deem the Command of a Battalion of Sepoys or of a Company of Infantry incompatible with the Rank of Field Officers as already established by the Regulations of the Army."

‡ Captain Briscoe had been promoted to the rank of Major on the 25th of February, 1778.

1778. The former must, therefore, have succeeded the latter at some date between May, 1777, and June, 1778.

1780. During this year Lieutenant Anthony Angelo Malevolti Tremamondo was appointed to the Body Guard, the earliest record of his connection with the Corps being a Return, dated the 31st of March, 1780. In October of the same year he was appointed Riding Master to the Army, in addition to his duties as Lieutenant in the Troop of Body Guard.

Lieut.
Tremamondo
appointed.

Although fuller details about this Officer will be found in a biographical notice of him in Appendix VI., the following extracts relating to his duties as Riding Master to the Army may appropriately be given here.

1781. O. C. 19th of March, 1781. No. 8.

Capt. Salt
appointed to
command a
newly-raised
Troop of
Cavalry.

"To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq.
Governor General, Council, &c.,
Gentlemen,

I herewith do myself the honor of laying before you a Return of the present strength of the new Raised Troop of Cavalry. *

I have at the same time to recommend that Captain Salt may be appointed to command this Corps, and that I may be honoured with your Orders for its being directed to join the Detachment in the Field under the command of Colonel Ironside.

The number of Men and Horses that will be required to complete this Troop, I think it will be proper should be placed under the instruction of Mr. Angelo till such time as they are qualified to join it.

I am, Gentlemen,

your most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Sd.) G. STIBBERT."

19th March, 1781.
Calcutta.

Extract from Minutes of Council, dated the 19th of March, 1781.

"A Troop of Cavalry having been lately raised * by the voluntary Contribution of the European Inhabitants at the Presidency for the service of the present War.

"AGREED that Captain James Salt be appointed to the Command of it, and ORDERED that it do join the Detachment in the Field under the Command of Colonel Ironside.

"ORDERED that the number of Men and Horses required to complete this Troop be placed under the command of Lieutenant Angelo Tremamondo untill such Time as they are qualified to fill it."

Extract from Minutes of Council, dated the 2nd of April, 1781.

"One European Cavalry Serjeant, 2 Duffidars, and 23 private Moguls having lately come to this Presidency for the purpose of being instructed by Lieutenant Angelo Tremamondo,

* Minutes of Council, dated the 21st of December, 1780.

"RESOLVED that a Troop of 100 Men with Native Officers in Proportion be raised to accompany the Detachment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Pearse."

(For further details of Captain Salt's Troop, *vide* footnote to p. 21.)

"ORDERED that they be returned on the Strength of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and drawn for accordingly, and that the Commanding Officers of the Regiments from which they have been sent down, do recruit an equal number of Men in their Room, in Order that their Regiments may be always held complete.

1781.

"ORDERED that the Horses purchased for the Troopers be mustered and enrolled with those of the Governor-General's Guard, but that they remain under the distinct charge of Lieutenant Tremamondo.

"ORDERED also that the Pay Master General do advance to Lieutenant Tremamondo for providing Stables for the above Horses the Sum of 13 Rs. per mensem each Horse over and above the 35 Rs. allowed for Maintenance &c. &c.

"ORDERED that the newly raised Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Captain Salt, be put upon the same Establishment with Troops of the Regiments."

O. C. 2nd April, 1781. No. 19.

"To The Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq.
Governor-General and Members of the
Supreme Council.

"Gentlemen,

In answer to the Secretary's letter, requesting my Opinion what should be allowed for feeding and quartering the Troopers who have lately come to the Presidency for the Purpose of being Instructed by Mr. Angelo, I have to inform the Board that their Pay is drawn by the Captains of the Regiments to which they belong; but may be advanced by the Pay-Master-General to Mr. Angelo for their subsistence, and the Amt. stopt by Order, out of the Monthly Abstract, by the Paymaster of the Cavalry Corps.

"The Horses which the Board have been pleased to Authorize Mr. Angelo to purchase for the Service of these Men I would recommend should be put upon the strength of the Body Guard and the bad Horses now in that Troop cast, this proposition being agreed to, the Allowance for feeding them, and for Saddles, Bridles, &c., will of course be the same as are drawn for that Corps, and the expence which would be incurred by keeping Horses for this particular Service saved.

"Any reasonable expence which Mr. Angelo may have occasioned by fitting up Stables for the reception of such of the above Horses as may be daily required for the instruction of the Troops, I am of opinion ought to be reimbursed him—or if the Stables are erected upon his own Ground that a proportionable Monthly Allowance be made him for Stable hire.

"I beg leave to embrace this Opportunity of requesting the Board will be pleased to signify whether the new raised Troop Commanded by Captain Salt, is to be put upon the same Establishment with the Troop of Body Guard, or Regiments of Cavalry. In either case it would be proper that the Board should publish their Determination as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

your most obedt. Humble Servt.

(Sd.) G. STIBBERT."

Fort William,
27th March 1781.

Warren Hastings having in May, 1781, proposed to the Board that he should pay a visit to the Upper Provinces in order to conclude negotiations with Cheyt Singh, Rajah of Benares, he accordingly started from Calcutta on the 7th of July and reached Benares on the 14th of August.

Warren
Hastings
proceeds Up
Country.

1781.

The real object of his visit appears to have been to inquire into the reasons for Cheyt Singh's non-compliance with the Company's requisition for a body of Horse, and, as Hastings informed Wheler, his colleague on the Board, before starting, to impose a fine of fifty lakhs of rupees on him.

The Benares
Insurrection.

Whilst at Benares there occurred what is commonly known as the "Benares Insurrection," details of which are given in Hastings' letters, both to the Board at Calcutta and to his wife, written in August and September from Chunar, whither he had been obliged to repair for refuge.

The Body Guard was not with the Governor-General at the outbreak of the rebellion, but the part played by the Corps in the suppression of the insurrection is recorded in the following letter:—

O. C. 17th of December, 1781. No. 15.

"Hon'ble Sir,

As soon as I heard of the troubles at Benares, I requested leave to join Major Crawford then on his way to Chunar Ghur.* It was granted and I joined him at Buxar with 47 of your Body Troop under my command.

Action near
Bamnighur,
19th Sept.,
1781.

"The 19th of September our Detachment was attacked near Bamnighur by a party of the Rajah's Troops. I must, in justice to your Troop, mention that they behaved with that *Spirit* which does Soldiers Honour.

"I had one man wounded and one Horse killed. I marched with Major Crawford and joined Major Popham at Petatah, I there received orders to march to Chunar Ghur, and attend you, I hope you may think my Claim to part of the treasure found at Biechi Ghur laid with Justice.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest Respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

your most obedt. and

very humble Servant,

(Sd.) W. TOONE,

Lieut. Body Guard."

Benaris,

December 7th, 1781.

* Major Moses Crawford was in command of the body of Cavalry despatched to Hastings' assistance by Colonel Ahmuty at Bankipore.

In a letter to the Board, dated Benares, 29th of September, 1781, Hastings writes:—

"On the first and instant rumour of my situation Colonel Sir John Cumming with the like alacrity obeyed the order of his march to Cawnpore, as did Colonel Ahmuty in the immediate despatch of Major Crawford and the troop of Cavalry."

Writing to his wife from Chunar, on the 8th of September, he mentions that, "Major Crawford is near."

Extract from a letter from Major William Popham to the Hon'ble Board, dated Camp near Bijyeghur, the 9th of October, 1781. 1781.

"Major Moses Crawford with his regiment and Captain Salt's troops * joined me the 21st (September). Major Crabb on the 22nd marched into Lutteefpoor, and there being no further services for Major Roberts' Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the 6th, Lieutenant Polhill's Corps,† and the eighteen-pounders, they were sent to Chunar, there to wait the Governor-General's orders."

Shortly after the above occurrences, it would appear that Lieutenant Polhill was appointed Commandant of the Troop of Body Guard.

On his being given the command of the newly-raised Infantry Body Guard for the Governor-General, 4th of July, 1782, he was succeeded by Lieutenant Samuel Turner, who was a cousin of the Governor-General.

1782.
Lieut. Pol-
hill, Comdt.
Lieut.
Turner,
Comdt.

Military Consultations of the 23rd of February, 1784.

"List of Horses, for the Governor-General belonging to the Detachment of the Body Guard at the manege.

Return of
casualties
amongst
horses, 1782.

Received from the Hon'ble Company,						Horses 26
Dead, Jany, 23, 1782.	a Bay Horse	...	...	...	...	1
do. Feby. 4th,	a Grey do.	...	...	...	...	1
do. do 13th	a Bay do.	...	...	...	...	1
do. March 18th,	a do. do.	...	...	...	...	1
do. do 29th,	a Dun do.	...	...	...	...	1
do. April 16th,	a Sorell do.	...	...	...	...	1
Sum Total of Dead Horses						6
Delivered to Lt. Rd. Murray,						
Quartermaster to the Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total sum of Horses received of the Hon'ble Company	...	...	...	...	...	26
(Sd.) ANGELO TREMAMONDO, Lt."						

Undated.

* 'Captain Salt's troops.' It is believed that the Body Guard is meant to be included under this designation.

As has already been shown (p. 18), Capt. Salt's Troop was raised at the very end of 1780 or the commencement of 1781, and was placed under his command in March, 1781.

In July of the same year it was ordered to form the nucleus of a new Regiment which was to be raised.

Minutes of Council, 7th July, 1781.

"The great Inconveniences and Disadvantages that are Daily experienced in prosecuting the present War from the want of Cavalry to assist in the operations of the Army, making it highly necessary to augment this part of the Forces, RESOLVED that a 4th Regiment be immediately raised at Benares or Illahabad, as may be found most eligible and that the Independent Troop commanded by Captain Salt do constitute the foundation of this Corps.

* * * * *

"AGREED that Major Ewen Baillie be appointed to the command of this Regiment."

This 4th Regiment was scarcely completed before it was again reduced.

† "Polhill's Corps."—*Vide* p. 28.

1783.

Pay of the
Body Guard
greatly in
arre ar.

O. C. No. 6, dated the 20th of March, 1783.

"Letter to the Governor-General.

"Hon'ble Sir,

I beg Leave to remind you of what I had the Honor to mention to you respecting the long Arrear of pay due to the Troop of Body Guard, near five months are elapsed since the last was issued to them and they are actually on this Account in great Want.

I am Hon'ble Sir

your most obedient and

most humble Servant,

(Sd.) SAM TURNER."

March 20, 1783.

O. C. dated the 1st of April, 1783.

Letter from Claud Alexander, Military Paymaster-General, dated 28th March, 1783, enclosing a "Letter from Mr. Evans who is Paymaster to the Troop of Body Guard."

"To Claud Alexander, Esqr.,
Military Paymaster General.

"Sir,

I have received your Letter of this date and I shall attend to the Orders transmitted therewith, at the same time I beg leave to inform you that the Troop has been ever paid one month in advance more than any other Corps, and which is the present state of payments.

"The Troop is only four months in arrears and will not be five untill the 1st of next month.

I am

Sir,

your most Obedt. H'ble Servant,

(Sd.) T. EVANS.

Pay Mr. Gar. & Arty. Serv."

Fort William,
21 March 1783.

"Treasury, 5th. April 1783.

"To Claud Alexander, Esq.
Mily. Paymaster General.

"Sir,

I request you will be pleased to send your Sircar to the Treasury to receive Current Rupees 30,000 in further part of your order of Treasury, which I am directed by the Hon'ble Board to inform you, is to be appropriated for the Payment of Arrears due to the Governor's Body Guard.

I am &c.

(Sd.) C. CROFTES,
Sub Treasurer."

O. C. No. 16, of the 17th of November, 1783.

Stables for
the Body
Guard.

"Estimate of the supposed Cost of Building each of the two proposed Stables 280 Feet long and 36 Feet wide for the Governor-General's Body Guard."

The above estimate, which included, "648 Superficial feet of Brick Flooring about nine inches in thickness for the Grain Room," amounted to Arcot Rupees 4866 - 13 - 9 for each stable.

The exact site of these Stables has not been identified, but it must have been somewhere in the vicinity of the Fort.

1783-

Lieutenant Tremamondo writes to the Board under date the 20th of May, 1783, to the effect that he has cast some horses which were affected with Farcy and the Bursauttee, and recommends, "that it would be proper for 3 or 4 weeks to keep a sentry over that part of the Esplanade where these Horses have been stabled."

The estimate quoted above was headed, "A Plan of the Esplanade and two Estimates of the real Expence required to compleat its Boundary by a new Road leading from the Bridge to Cheringhee, and to erect a new Stable for the Horses of the Body Guard."

In February, 1784, Warren Hastings, accompanied by an escort consisting of the Body Guard and a Troop of Cavalry, under Captain Frith, proceeded up country to Lucknow, *viâ* Buxar and Benares, in order to try and adjust the difficulties which had arisen in the matter of the debt due from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh to the Company.

1784-
Warren
Hastings'
tour Up
Country.

His letters to his wife, written during this year, contain short accounts of his tour, and extracts from them are therefore given here.

On the 21st of January, 1784, he writes:—

"I have made an offer of going to Lucknow for the Purpose of making an Arrangement of our Concerns in that Government, the State of which you knew when you were with me.

* * * * *

"If I go, Mr. Anderson will accompany me as my Assistant, Sands as the Manager of my private Affairs, and Major Toone for eventual Employment in his own Line. I shall set out about the middle of the next month, and go by the Post Bearers as far as Patna, and perhaps to Benaris."

23rd of January, 1784.

". . . shall prepare to leave Calcutta about the 15th of the next Month. I shall go post to Patna or Buxar, and the rest of the Way with a military Escort."

In a letter begun on the 31st of January, and closed 6th of February, he says:—

"Major Toone and his Brother * under him have charge of the Corps of Militia at Murshedabad.

* * * * *

* William Toone. He was 15 years junior in the Service to Sweny, and was at this period a Lieutenant.—(*Vide* p. 20, *supra*.)

"I have made all the Necessary Preparations for my journey, having dispatched all my things, and the two Corps of my Bodyguard * marched about a week ago."

Baugulpoor, 28th February, 1784.

"Captain Sands who has the Charge of my Tents, and is in effect my Quarter Master General, had left Baugulpoor but the Day before, and Captain Frith only the 20th with the Troop much fatigued. I was glad to allow them Time to arrive at their Destination and have a Day's Rest there before we overtook them.

* * * * *

"Captain Scott was my Companion, Major Toone and Dr. Balfour following in Palekeens.

* * * * *

"Our camp is at Moneea on the Bank of the Soan. My Troop will hardly reach it before to-morrow, and I expect to be there on the Evening of the 1st."

After a stay of five days in Benares, which place he gained by making forced marches, while the escort followed more slowly, Hastings continued his journey and arrived at Lucknow on the 27th of March.

Lucknow, 13th of August.†

"I have nearly seen completed the Business for which I expressly came to Lucknow, and have fixed upon the 27th of this Month for my Departure.

* * * * *

"It will be a curious Circumstance to be related in the History of this Country, if nothing happens in the short Interval which is left of my Visit, to contradict it, that the Nabob Vizier and myself marched together many Days with our Baggage, Troops and Camels intermixed, being together in the same City 5 months, and near four of that Period within the same Walls, and I may say, in the same House, with our separate Guards, Families and Domestic ; and that in all that Time not the least Disagreement or Symptom

* *i.e.* the Body Guard and Frith's Troop of Cavalry. This Troop took leave of Warren Hastings at Benares on the return journey, in order to escort Prince Jiwan Bakht to Furrukhabad. In a letter dated Calcutta, the 20th Nov., 1784, Warren Hastings says :—"I lent him [the Prince] my own Body-Guard, and the Nabob Vizier is to furnish him with a further escort of 5 of his Battalions."

As, however, Major Toone accompanied Warren Hastings back to Calcutta, it is believed that it is only Frith's Troop which is here referred to.

Captain Frith himself had been left behind at Lucknow in command of a portion of the Nawab Vizier's forces.

† The intervening letters have been lost.

of ill Humour has passed between us, or the slightest Quarrel between our Dependants." 1784.

On the 24th of September he writes from Benares, which place he left on the 22nd of October, arriving at Calcutta on the 4th of November.

O. C. No. 23, of the 1st of March, 1784.

Copy of a letter from the Military Paymaster-General to Major Toone.

"To Major Swiney Toone,
late Commanding Officer of the Governor-General's Troop of Body Guard.
Sir,

Objections
by the
Paymaster-
General to
Capt.
Toone's Pay
Lists.

With this you will receive a Copy of your Account Current as it stands on the Mily. Paymr. Gen's Books. Bal. due from you to the Hon'ble Company . . .
Rs. 18,190 - 1 - 0

The Difference betwixt your account and the Pay Mr. Gen.'s Books is owing to the following omissions by you :—

In the addition of the Debit side of your Account Current for January 1774 you have committed an Error which makes in your favor . . . Rs. 200

In the addition of your Disbursements for October 1774 you make the Total more than it should be . . . 1110 - 1 - 0

This is the whole sum that Mr. Pawson stated to the Board in his corrected account current sent in on 21st Nov. 1777 to be due from you . 1310 - 1 - 0
but I have since found out the following Errors part of which did not stand against you on the Military Books until very lately when on adjusting my Books with the Accomptant Gen's I found out that you and your Subaltern had taken up the following sums which you have not credited in any of your Accounts Current with Pay Mr. Gen, the Bills for which are in my possession and ready to be produced if needful.

Brought forward	1310 - 1 - 0
A Receipt of Lt. Samuel Black's for cash received on 4 May 1776 . . .	8000 - 0 - 0
Your Draft on George Herbert countersigned by Col. Champion d/- 25. Sept. 1774. Sonaut Rupees 4000 . or	4440 - 0 - 0
Your Draft on Mr. Pawson for Money taken up by you from the Revenue Council of Patna on the 11. Aug. 1774. Sonaut Rupees 4000. or . . .	4440 - 0 - 0
Current Rupees	18,190 - 1 - 0

If you should find this Account right I request to know when it will be convenient for you to discharge the same.

I am

your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

(Sd.) CLAUD ALEXANDER,
Mily Paym. Gen."

Pay Mr. Gen's Office,
25. Aug. 1783.

The following are extracts from Major Toone's reply to the above letter :—
"For your information and in justice to myself it is necessary to state, that all my
G.G.B.G. Major Toone's replies to the Objection Statements.

1784.

Papers were lost about the midst of November 1775, together with many valuable things circumstances which are very well known to the Settlement."

* * * * *

"... in consequence of my having had all my Papers stolen on the Night of my arrival at the Gaut in Calcutta in November 1775."

* * * * *

"... I had omitted to charge for 8 Horses in my Disbursements for March 1776, of which you gave me a certificate. I now beg leave to transmit to you a Bill for the above Horses signed by the Governor-General."

Pay of the
Troop is in
arrear.

On the 1st of December, 1784, Mr. Claud Alexander, Military Pay Master General, reports to the Supreme Council that the pay of the "Governor-General's Detachment" is Rs. 42,000 in arrear.

Extract from the proceedings of the Secret Select Committee sitting at Fort William on Thursday, the 13th of January, 1785.

1785.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—"I beg leave to prepare the following proposition by stating it as personal, and to apologize to the Board for taking up a portion of their time, however small, with a matter of such a nature.

Minute
by the
Governor-
General on
the subject
of Major
Toone's
Services.

"Since my first appointment to the chief office of this Government in 1772, Major Toone has constantly held some command immediately attached to my person except the interval which passed of his absence in England. The troops of horse appointed for my Body Guard in 1773 was raised, formed, and disciplined by him, but did not immediately perform the duty assigned to it by its institution, being first employed on service against the Senneassess, who then infested the provinces in vast multitudes, committing the most alarming depredations, and immediately after in the campaign against the Rohillas under Colonel Champion. In both services it was eminently useful, in the first especially, by the rapidity of its motions and some signal successes so intimidating that order of banditti, that they were entirely driven from the provinces, and have never since dared to return, in effect it may be considered as the safeguard of the people from that time, although its actual operations have been remitted, because their first impression rendered the repetition of them unnecessary.

"In the interval which followed of his resignation of the service, Major Toone was employed on an important trust by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, of the nature of which and of his merits in the discharge of it a member of this Board is possibly a more competent judge than I can be. That the following extract of the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors will warrant the conclusion that his time was neither dissipated in idleness, nor devoted to the concerns of his own private interest:—

"Extract from the General Letter, dated the 30th of April, 1782.

"We have permitted Captain Sweeny Toone, who came home for the benefit of his health, to return to your Presidency without prejudice to his rank. We consider him

particularly entitled to this mark of our attention, as well on account of his general good character, as for services rendered to the Company, under our orders, since he has been in Europe.'

1785.
—

"Since his return he has been employed in a command of credit, and of a trust which I should not have confided to mere personal predilection, as my own honour was materially interested in the proper discharge of it. He had the command of the escort which attended me in my late deputation, and to his honour I mention that though the detachment traversed, either wholly or in part, a line of 800 miles, though it was frequently intermixed both on line of march and encampment with troops of the Nabob Vizier, though it was quartered during five months at Lucknow, and a portion of it did duty within the walls of the Vizier's palace, no complaint was ever uttered of any disorders committed by the individuals of it, and they mixed with the people of the city and the domestics of the Nabob Vizier with a degree of harmony which was never in a single instance interrupted. This is an event of which I believe there is no other example, and to this I can add another circumstance, which is perhaps unequalled, that it has not cost the Company the charge of one contingent bill.

"Major Toone's wish is to accompany me on my return to England. His reasons for this intention will be signified in his address to the Board, when he shall request their acceptance of his resignation. I request, as the conclusion of the facts which I have premised, that the Board will be pleased to yield so far to my sense of Major Toone's services and merits as to reward them by granting him a commission of Lieutenant-colonel. Its immediate effect will be but of a few days' duration, as his resignation of the service must shortly follow, so that it can encroach on no individual rights, and I trust to the respect which my attention to the rules of the service will draw from the officers in general that no one will complain of so short and ineffectual a supersession, nor will it be a burthen to the Company's finances either by its present effect or by its affording a precedent for similar indulgences, since rarely will the same claim occur with a combination of the same pleas under which it is made. I request it as an indulgence to myself, in consideration of my own opinion of its weight as a public act, not doubting of the acquiescence of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, with whom I am willing to take upon myself, if required, the whole responsibility, at least so far as the Board can divest themselves of their portion of it.

Recommends
Major Toone
for special
promotion
to rank of
Lieut.-
Colonel.

WARREN HASTINGS."

MR. MACPHERSON.—"I agree to the Governor-General's recommendation to promote Major Toone, who is returning with him to England, to the

1785. rank of Lieutenant-colonel, that special rank being in no shape to entitle him to supersede any person on this establishment either prior to his departure for Europe or after his return to Bengal, but to be granted to him in compliment to the Governor-General as an honorary mark of Major Toone's services. I beg leave to add, from my own knowledge of Major Toone, that I have a particular pleasure in agreeing to the Governor-General's recommendation, and the services which the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 30th April 1782, have represented Major Toone to have rendered the Company in England, will certainly induce them to approve of the measure.

J. MACPHERSON."

MR. STABLES.—"I agree with pleasure to grant the commission to Major Toone in the terms of Mr. MacPherson's minute.

J. STABLES."

Mr.
Macpherson
succeeds
Warren
Hastings as
acting
Governor-
General,
8th Feb.,
1785.

MacPherson succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General until the arrival of Lord Cornwallis. His first thought was to inaugurate sweeping economies in order to recommend himself to the authorities at home, and one of his first steps in this direction was to reduce the Body Guard from 100 to 50 men, and to dispense with the Infantry Body Guard* altogether.

Minute by the Governor-General, dated the 14th of February, 1785.

No. I.

* * * * *

Abolition of
the Infantry
Body Guard.

"1. I propose that the Body Guard consisting of Captain Polhill's Regiment of 750 Men be reduced, and the Sepoys and Native Officers of that Regiment be returned to the Service of the Vizier, who will probably keep the Corps embodied tho' not commanded by any of the Company's Officers.

The Troop of
Body Guard
reduced from
100 to 50
Horse.

"2. I propose that the Troop of Body Guard commanded by Lieutenant Turner, be reduced from *One hundred* to *fifty* Horses.

From my favourable opinion of Lieutenant Turner, and out of respect to Mr. Hastings, I propose that he do remain in the command."

* * * * *

Minutes of Council, dated the 14th of February, 1785.

"Ordered that the Body Guard of Infantry* under the Command of

* *Note on the Infantry Body Guard.*

In 1782 a Regiment of Infantry, at that time in the service of the Nawab Vizier of Oudh, was taken over by Warren Hastings as an Infantry Body Guard for himself.

The command of this Corps was given to Lieut. Thomas Polhill, who was then

Lieutenant Polhill be reduced, and that the Sepoys and Native Officers of that Corps be returned to the Nabob Vizier. 1785.

serving in the Troop of Body Guard ; and Lieutenant Calcraft, who also, probably, was in the Troop, was appointed as his Subaltern.

Some artillery was also attached to this Corps, as will be apparent from the following :—

Extract from Civil Proceedings of 4th July, 1782.

“The Governor General proposes the following establishment for his Body Guard commanded by Lieutenant Polhill :—

Lieut. Polhill, Commanding the Corps as Capt.

Pay Rs. 754 /- p.m.

Lieut. Calcraft.

Pay 434 /- p.m.

3 Serjeants,
1 Serjeant Major,
1 Quartermaster Serjeant,
1 Drill Serjeant,
7 Subadars,
12 Jemadars,
30 Havildars,
30 Naicks,
12 Drummers and fifers,
540 Sepoys,
1 Adjutant,
1 Havildar Major,
1 Drum Major,
6 Sarcars,
3 Doctors.

Artillery attached :—

1 Jemadar Gollandauze,
1 Havildar,
2 Naicks,
20 Gollandauze,
1 Serang,
1 Tindal,
38 Lascars.

The Board approve the above establishment and order that Notice should be given to the Military Pay Master General and the Commissary General.”

O. C. dated the 11th of November, 1782.

Minute by the Governor-General.

“The Governor General having received frequent Representations from Lieutenant Polhill of the great Distress to which he and the Corps under his command have been reduced by the Non Payment of their Arrears which have been suffered to accumulate for the space of almost seven months, requests that the Board will be pleased to issue an order to the Military Paymaster for the Payment of Thirty Thousand Rupees to the said Lieutenant Polhill on Account of the Arrears so due to his Corps.”

Fort William,

Nov. 11, 1782.

Minutes of Council, dated 15th February, 1785.

“RESOLVED that the Native Officers and Men of the Body Guard of Infantry

1785.

"Ordered that the Troop of Body Guard commanded by Lieutenant Turner be reduced from one hundred to fifty Men and the like number of Horses."

1786.

Lord Cornwallis lands in Calcutta, 12th Sept., 1786, and assumes charge of office the same day.

Towards the end of 1786, Lord Cornwallis, the first English nobleman who undertook the office of Governor-General, arrived in India.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 14th September, 1786:—

"On Monday last arrived in the river the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Cornwallis, and on Tuesday morning he came on shore. His Lordship was met at the water-side by a party of the Body-guard. . . .

"The troops were under arms, and received His Lordship as their future Commander-in-Chief with all military honours."

Pay Regulations revised.

During this year Orders were issued relating to the Pay and Organization of the Bengal Army, including the Governor-General's Body Guard, which were to have effect from the 1st of November, 1786.

(*Vide* Appendix XVI.)

The following letter from the Officer Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard to the Commissary General, has reference to a special allowance made to Usoof Beg, a Native officer of the Body Guard, in recognition of the services of his father who also formerly served in the Corps.

From Lieutenant Turner,
To the Commissary General.

20 December, 1786.

"Sir,

Letter from Lieut. Turner on the subject of the pay of Risaldar Usoof Beg.

The peculiar circumstances under which the Pay of 300 Rupees a month was given to the Russaldar of Troop might not have occurred to the Board when they were pleased to order its reduction to 200.

"I must beg leave therefore to lay before you the following particulars. It was an allowance, as I have been informed, originally bestowed on Abdullah Beg, who was formerly Russaldar in the Governor-General's Body Guard, as a reward for his good conduct during a long Series of Services in the Army,* and after his decease, as a sort of provision for his family it was continued to them, by the Commission of Russaldar being conferred upon his son, Usoof Beg, then an Infant, with the pay of 300 Rupees a month annexed to it, upon Conditions that he should give one Moiety of the allowance to the Wives and daughters of Abdullah Beg for their support. †

Reduction of the Infantry Body Guard.

under Lieutenant Polhill be made over the Vizier if His Excellency should desire to receive them into his pay. The Nabob accounting for the Arms and Stores (excepting the Ordnance which are to be delivered into the Magazine at the nearest station).

"If the Vizier should not receive the Native Officers and Men into his Service—RESOLVED that the Corps be reduced on the 1st of March."

* Abdullah Beg was sent on a secret mission to Cabul by Warren Hastings, and died near Lucknow on his return.

† In 1810, Usoof Beg, who was still in the Body Guard, writes that his Mother and Step-mother have just died, and requests that the allowance granted to them may be continued to himself.

"This Stipulation I can for many years, from my own knowledge, testify to have been duly performed, and in the year 1784 to provide against Failure of Engagement, Usoof Beg entered into Recognizances, which I have in my possession, acknowledging the Right, and promising punctually to pay their Stipulated Quota, which I am given to understand has for many years constituted the Sole Support of the Family who are all living and reside, part of them at Benares, and part at Lucknow.

I am Sir,

yours, &c.,

(Sd.) S. TURNER,
Lieutenant."

1786.

Extract from Secret and Military Consultations of the 9th of April, 1787.

"The Governor-General in Council taking into Consideration the Circumstances represented by the Commanding Officer of the Troop, which appears not to have been known to the late Board, directs that the Retrenchment of the Difference of 100 Rupees a Month in the Pay of the present Rassaldar Usoof Beg be remitted, and that he continue to receive the same Pay in future as was granted to him before the Reduction of his Allowance took place in October, 1785."

Extract from General Orders.

"The book of horse drill lately established by the Commander-in-Chief having authorized that the Native Cavalry shall be permitted to take the position on horse-back most in use with the best horsemen among the Natives, it is to be understood at the same time that the European Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of those Corps are to use the proper European position on horse-back."

Cavalry
Drill
Regulations.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th of December, 1789.

1789.

"Yesterday morning Mr. Shore breakfasted at the Government House, and immediately after embarked at Champaul Ghaut.

* * * * *

"He was saluted by the Fort, and the Governor's Body Guard was upon duty on the occasion."

On the 14th of January, 1790, the strength of the Body Guard was as follows :—

1790.

- 2 British Officers, (Lieuts. Turner and Mercer),
- 1 Sergeant Major,
- 3 Sergeants,
- *1 Risaldar,
- *6 Dafadars,
- 52 Privates.

War having been determined upon against Tippoo Sultan, the Sultan of Mysore, the Grand Carnatic Army as it was called, which consisted of some Troops of the Bengal Army in addition to those of Madras, assembled

Third
Mysore War
against
Tippoo
Sultan,
1790-92.

* *Re* designations of Ranks, *vide* p. 39, *infra*.

1790. in the southern provinces in May, 1790, under the command of Major-General William Medows, at that time Governor of Madras and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

Lord Cornwallis proceeds to Madras.

At the end of the year Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, being dissatisfied with the results of the Campaign during the preceding few months, determined to take the field in person, and left Calcutta accordingly on the 6th of December, landing at Madras on the 18th of that month.

The Body Guard ordered to Madras.

During the month of November preparations had been pushed on for the despatch to Madras of reinforcements from Bengal. Amongst the Troops thus ordered to proceed on active service were the Governor-General's Body Guard and Captain Frith's Troop (*vide* p. 23, *supra*), which latter, by G. O. of the 11th of November, 1790, was ordered to be augmented immediately to 6 Troops of the strength at that time authorized, to be completely equipped with every necessary, and to proceed to the Coast. This Troop, which was now the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, was at this date stationed at Fatehgarh.

On the 18th of November, the Agents for the Elephant Contractor were directed to send the elephants attached to the Troop of Body Guards along with those ordered to Madras.

The Body Guard embarks at Diamond Harbour, 24 and 25 Dec., 1790.

Shortly after the departure of Lord Cornwallis, the Body Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Turner, with whom also was Lieutenant Mercer, marched down to Diamond Harbour, at which place they embarked on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th of December, on board the *Casmaïjor*,* and set sail for Madras.

No. 69.

"To John Chamier, Esqr.,
Secretary at Fort St. George.

"Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you, that Lieutenant Turner, commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, with one hundred Horses, and above one hundred attendants, are embarked on Board the private ship *Casmajor*, for Madras.

I have the honor to be

&c. &c.

(Sd.) J. FOMBELLE,

Sub Secry."

Fort William,
the 24th of December, 1790.

1791.

The Body Guard did not reach Madras until the 19th of January, 1791, the *Casmaïjor*, as will be seen from the following extracts from the *Calcutta Gazette*, having been delayed on her voyage by calms and contrary winds.

* Also written :—Cassa-Major or Cassamajor.

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th of January, 1791.

1791.

"The report mentioned in Monday's paper of 50 Horses belonging to the Governor's Body Guard having died on board the *Cassamajor*, is totally without foundation.

"Letters by the Pilot mention that the Horses were in very good order, and that two only had been lost."

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th of January, 1791.

"Letters from Vizagapatam of 16th. inst., mention that the *Cassamajor*, Capt. Dickson, with the Governor's Body Guard on board, after a passage of 20 days from Diamond Harbour, had been obliged to put into that place for water. They had experienced calms and contrary winds from the time they left the Pilot.

"The Horses however were in good condition and not one of them had died. The *Cassamajor* was to proceed in a day or two on her passage, as soon as the water casks were filled."

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd of February, 1791.

"The *Cassamajor* with the Governor's Body Guard on board arrived at Madras on 19th January."

The
Body Guard
arrives at
Madras,
19th Jan.,
1791.

On the 29th of January, 1791, Lord Cornwallis joined the Army at Vellout near Madras and assumed command.

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th of February, 1791.

"Captain Turner with the Body Guard escorted Lord Cornwallis to Camp, and we understand the Horses notwithstanding the unusual length of the passage were all in good order."

On the 5th of February the Army commenced its march in two columns, commanded by Lord Cornwallis and General Medows respectively, towards Velore, and on the 11th encamped in the neighbourhood of that fortress.

On the 5th of March Bangalore was reached, and on the same day Lord Cornwallis narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of two or three of the Enemy's cavalry, who, drugged with *bhang*, had managed to approach unseen and made a sudden rush on the Governor-General and his Staff.

Attempted
assassination
of Lord
Cornwallis.

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of March, 1791.

"On the 5th. inst. whilst the Right Wing of our Army was moving forward with the heavy Park and Baggage, the Left Wing was formed in line opposed to the Enemy's cannonade, but so securely placed as to be little exposed to the effects of it; in this situation Lord Cornwallis and General Medows were on a rising ground, about 300 yards advanced before the line; both Generals were surrounded by their staff, and an escort of 6 or 8 men each from their Body Guards* with two Twelve Pounders just on their Right; whilst the attention of every body was fixed on the Enemy's Line, suddenly two Horsemen were seen under the brow of the ground on which Lord Cornwallis was standing, and before any one had time to recollect themselves, they dashed in among

* The Madras Body Guard also took part in this Campaign, being in attendance on General Medows, the Governor.

1791.

the party with their drawn swords, and evidently looked for some particular object : fortunately Lord Cornwallis was amongst the few on foot, and probably by that means escaped the blow that was meditated against him.

“ The fellows were instantly surrounded, and one of them shot by one of the Troopers, but not dangerously, the other was taken prisoner without a wound, as was a third, who followed the other two in the confusion which the circumstance had occasioned.”

On the afternoon of the next day, the 6th, the whole of the Cavalry of the Army, under Colonel Floyd, and Gowdie's Brigade of Infantry who had gone out as an escort to some Staff Officers and Engineers who were making a reconnaissance, had a sharp brush with the Enemy's Cavalry, Colonel Floyd being severely wounded. It is, however, uncertain whether the Body Guard took part in this skirmish or not.

Capture of
Bangalore,
21st March,
1791.

On the following morning the walled town of Bangalore was stormed and taken after several hours' resistance, and on the 21st the fort also fell.

On the 3rd of May the move on Seringapatam was commenced.

Battle of
Arikera,
13th May,
1791.

On arrival at Arikera on the 13th, Lord Cornwallis received information that Tippoo with his whole Army had taken up a strong position on the banks of the Cauvery between that place and Seringapatam, and 9 miles to the west of the latter.

Leaving camp at 11 p.m. on the night of the 14th-15th, Lord Cornwallis marched, in a severe storm, with a portion of his force, and on the 15th Tippoo was defeated and driven under the walls of Seringapatam.

Casualties
of the Body
Guard.

The loss of the Body Guard on this occasion was 1 Trooper and 6 horses missing ; these had probably gone astray in the severe storm and darkness, and been either killed or captured by the enemy.

After the battle of Arikera, Lord Cornwallis determined for several reasons, which need not be entered into here, to defer his assault on Seringapatam until some more favourable opportunity. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, having been joined meanwhile by the Mahratta Army to the number of between 30,000 and 40,000 under the leadership of Hari Pant Furky and Parsaram Bhow, the combined Armies left the neighbourhood of Seringapatam *en route* for Bangalore, which place they reached on the 11th of July.

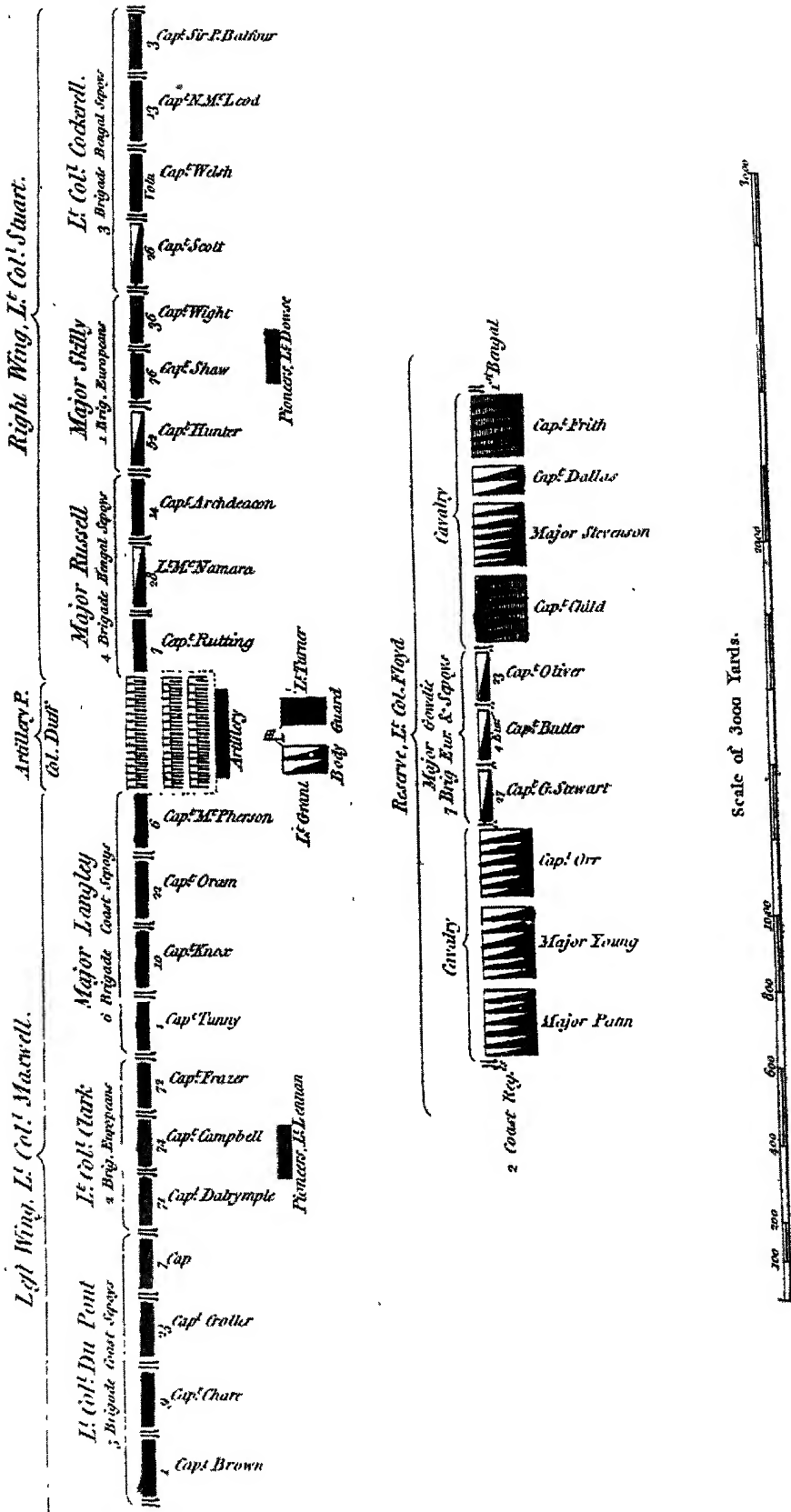
The Army
returns to
Bangalore.

Crippled
state of the
Cavalry.

At this period of the campaign, we are told that the Cavalry of the Army had become practically *hors de combat* owing to a large proportion of their horses having perished, whilst those that remained were so worn out as to be wholly useless until they had had the benefit of a long rest.

From this deplorable condition of inefficiency, the Governor-General's Body Guard and that of the Governor of Madras (which had been in attendance on General Medows from the commencement of the war) had alone

PLAN of the ORDER of BATTLE of the ARMY Commanded by EARL CORNWALLIS, May 2nd 1791.
Major Genl. Meadows, 2nd in Command.



been preserved by the care and attention of their Commanding Officers, so that when the Cavalry were ordered away to the Carnatic to recruit, these two Troops were exempted from the humiliating necessity of retirement, and being specially retained with the Army in the field, were, until the end of the year, the only Cavalry with it. 1791.
—

In September Lieutenant Mercer was permitted to return to Bengal on sick leave, his health having broken down under the constant exposure to the climate during the rainy season. Lieut. Mercer granted sick leave.

From September to December the Army was occupied with the reduction of several hill forts situated in the country to the North of Bangalore. Minor operations.

Towards the end of January, 1792, the confederated armies were assembled near Huliadrag, about 40 miles S.W. of Bangalore, and thence on the 1st of February, they marched on Seringapatam, arriving before that place on the 5th of the month. Seringapatam is situated on an island, formed by two branches of the Cauvery, which, after separating to a distance of a mile and a half, again unite, about four miles below the place of their separation. The whole of Tippoo's army was posted in an enclosed and strongly fortified camp on the north bank of the Cauvery. The enclosure was an irregular triangle in shape, about three miles in length and about 3000 yards broad at the base, which was towards the west. The whole was surrounded by a strong hedge of prickly pear, except towards the river. Immediately behind this camp was the island, in the western angle of which stood the strong fortress of Seringapatam. The eastern part was fortified towards the river by redoubts and batteries, connected by a strong entrenchment with a deep ditch. The fort and island, therefore, constituted a second line which supported the defences of the first. About 100 pieces of artillery defended the redoubts in the camp which formed the first line, while at least three times that number were employed in the fort and island. 1792.
—
Arrival of the Army before Seringapatam 5th Feb., 1792.

On the 6th of February the enemy's position was carefully reconnoitred, and that same night, soon after dark, an attack was made on Tippoo's camp in three columns, Lord Cornwallis, attended by the Body Guard, himself leading the centre column. After a night of incessant fighting, during which Lord Cornwallis was slightly wounded in the hand, the British Army found itself at day-break firmly established on the island on which Seringapatam stands. Shortly before dawn a cannon-shot, passing immediately over the heads of some of his Lordship's Staff who were seated on the ground, killed the horse of a Trooper of the Body Guard, which was the only casualty in the Corps on this occasion. Attack on Seringapatam, 6th Feb., 1792.

1792.
Tippoo
withdraws
into the fort
of Seringa-
patam.

Throughout the 7th the enemy made several desperate but fruitless efforts to dislodge the British from the positions they had gained, and during the night their troops were withdrawn from the redoubts on the North side of the river. On the morning of the 8th, Tippoo collected the remains of his army, the infantry within the works of the fort, the Cavalry and baggage on the South side of the river towards Mysore.

The following passages occur in an account of the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th of February, 1792, written in 1826 by Lieut.-Colonel Sandys, who on that occasion was acting as galloper to Lord Cornwallis.

"In the most furious moment of the attack, I was standing by the shoulder of his Lordship's horse, to receive his orders. The Adjutant-General, Colonel Malcolm, was now wounded in the leg, and a ball struck the golden-headed cane with which his Lordship rode, and grazed the skin of his left thumb. Observing him to rub his hand with the cane, I said, 'Your Lordship is wounded!' His words of reply were, 'O, no; nothing, Sandys! Go to Campbell, and tell him to maintain his post to the last; he shall soon be supported.'

* * * * *

"This furious attack of the enemy upon the centre column being repelled, I was standing close by Lord Cornwallis and Colonel Ross, and heard his Lordship observe to him, 'We must not stay here, under the guns of the fort, when the day breaks; we must retire to the Carigut hill.' Then turning to me, he said, 'Sandys, have you preserved your horse?'—'I don't know, my Lord; it was in the watercourse with your Lordship's Body-Guard.'—'Go to Turner;* take with you as many troopers as you like, and ascertain whether the Carigut hill is in possession of the enemy, to which we must retire, and advance cautiously.'

"I found my excellent horse with the Body-Guard, and taking two troopers, I advanced cautiously, but found much difficulty in tracing my way. The loom of the Carigut Hill I could now and then discover, from the flashes of the firing; but in crossing a ravine, I lost the troopers."

* * * * *

Extract from Captain Beatson's Report of the operations of the Right Column in the attack upon Tippoo Sultan's fortified Camp, on the night of the 6th of February, 1792.

"When we were crossing the great Chenapatam road, a redoubt having fired upon the column, convinced us that his Lordship must have penetrated to the eastward of this redoubt. We therefore continued our march. Whilst we were crossing the Lockani river, two horsemen appeared on our right flank, apparently to reconnoitre. We called to them, but they instantly galloped off. It has since been ascertained that these were two of Lord Cornwallis' body-guard, going to camp with orders for musket ammunition."

Preparations were now pushed on for the siege and reduction of Seringapatam, and, Major-General Abercromby having arrived on the 16th with the Bombay force, trenches were dug and batteries constructed.

* * The officer commanding the Body-Guard." (N.B. Note in the original.)

Tippoo having by this time expressed a desire to treat, hostilities ceased on the 24th of February, and peace was concluded on the 18th of March, the Body Guard taking part in the festivities on the occasion of the delivery of the definitive treaty.

1792.

Conclusion of hostilities.

On the 26th of March the Army marched from Seringapatam, and at the end of May Lord Cornwallis, with the Body Guard in attendance, reached Madras, from which place the Body Guard sailed for Bengal on the 19th of June in the *Snow Industry*, which arrived in Calcutta on the 23rd of June.

The Body Guard returns to Fort William,

23rd June, 1792.

Lord Cornwallis himself followed in the *Minerva* frigate on the 18th of July, arriving in Calcutta on the 26th of the same month.

By G. O. C. C. d/- 13th June, 1792, the Body Guard under Lieutenant Turner, consisting of 190 Natives and Europeans and 4 European officers, were ordered to embark for Bengal on the *Industry*.

A Military Department Letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 12th of December, 1792, reports that "Lieutenant Turner has been sent to the Upper Provinces in order to purchase Horses for the Governor's Body Guard."

Remounts for the Body Guard.

Early in 1796 the Court of Directors, alarmed no doubt at the increasing expenditure on the Army, determined to retrench in every way possible. With this object in view, a letter, dated London, 15th Jan., 1796, was sent to, "Our Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal," directing that, "The Body Guard is to be reduced and its duties to be done by a Detachment from the Regiments of Native Cavalry."

1796.

Order for the reduction of the Body Guard.

For some reason or other the above order was never carried into effect, and the Corps remained for the present on the same footing as heretofore.

During either this year, or early in the following year, Lieutenant Mercer left the Body Guard, and for the next three years there was only one British officer with the Corps.

Number of British Officers reduced.

On the 30th of January, 1797, Brevet Captain Samuel Turner was permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health; and by Garrison Order of the 1st of March, Captain Charles Fraser was directed to take charge of the Body Guard.

1797.

Capt. Turner is granted sick leave.

Garrison Order by the Deputy Governor, 1st of March, 1797.

"Captain Charles Frazer (sic.), Aid-de-Camp to the Governor-General, is directed to take charge of the Body Guard until further orders."

Capt. Fraser assumes charge of the Body Guard.

Whether Turner actually left India at this period or not, is uncertain.—
(*Vide* foot-note to p. 244).

1798.

From the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for May, 1798.

Arrival of
the Earl of
Mornington
as Governor-
General.

"On the 16th inst., His Majesty's ship *La Virginie*, arrived at Kedgeree, having the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington on board, with the Honorable Mr. Wellesley, his Lordship's brother, and their suite.

"The Honorable the Company's yacht, having been some days laying at Kedgeree, conveyed his Lordship up to Calcutta, on the 17th inst.

* * * * *

"The body guard consisting of a troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Fraser, in person, were drawn up in front of the government house."

On the 25th of December, the Earl of Mornington embarked for Madras, but was not accompanied by the Body Guard.

1799.

Lord Morn-
ington and
the Madras
Body Guard.

During his visit to Madras in connection with the last war with Tippoo Sultan, Lord Mornington (afterwards Marquess Wellesley), on the 28th of January, 1799, held a review of the troops in garrison in Fort St. George. At this parade he was so favourably impressed by the fine appearance of the Body Guard of the Governor of Madras, that he at once determined to have his own Body Guard reorganized on the same lines as that Corps. On the 6th of February, a General Order was published in which the Governor-General stated, with reference to the Body Guard, that, "The admirable discipline of this troop, the correctness of its manœuvres, and its perfection in the new sword exercise, exceeded the expectations which its long established reputation had induced him to form before his arrival in Madras."

He further went on to say that, "The utmost degree of credit is due to Captain Grant for having produced so striking an example of the perfection to which the Native Cavalry in the Hon'ble Company's service may be brought by the diligence and attention of their officers."—(From Lawson's *Memories of Madras*.)

The Body
Guard to be
recruited
from the
Madras
Cavalry.

As a result of his visit, Orders were issued on the 27th of June, 1799, for the formation in the Madras Presidency of a Body Guard for the Governor-General of Bengal, to which each of the 5 Regiments of Madras Cavalry were to furnish 20 Privates. This troop of picked men was sent to Bengal shortly afterwards under the command of Lieutenant H. C. Montgomery, the families of the men being permitted to accompany them.

Return of
the Earl of
Mornington
from
Madras.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, dated Fort William, 15th of Sept. 1799.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General arrived this morning at Fort William.

* * * * *

"His Lordship was attended by his Body Guard from the Gardens where he landed. . . ."

Capt. Fraser
confirmed as
Comdt.

Captain Charles Fraser assumed command of the Body Guard on the 18th of March, 1799.

CHAPTER II.

(1800-1811.)

ON the 1st of April, 1800, Captain Montgomery arrived in Calcutta from Madras on the ship *Prize*, bringing with him the draft of men from the Madras Cavalry (2 Europeans and 166 Native Troops), which he had been ordered to raise in that Presidency for the purpose of reconstituting the Governor-General's Body Guard.

1800.
Arrival of
Captain
Montgom-
ery's draft
from
Madras.

From this date the designations of rank, *Risaldar* and *Dafadar*, at that time in use in the Body Guard, were, in order to assimilate them with those used in the Madras detachment, changed to *Subadar* and *Havildar* respectively. The former titles had been employed in the Body Guard ever since its formation in 1773, and were also used in the Regiments of Irregular Cavalry on the Bengal Establishment until the 8th of April, 1793, after which date these ranks were known as Subadar and Havildar.

Change in
the designa-
tions of rank.

Extract from Minutes of Council in the Military Department, dated the 8th of April, 1793.

“Regulations for the two Regiments of Native Cavalry upon this Establishment.

* * * * *

“3rd. As the distinction of Ranks is not so well marked by the denomination of 1st and 2nd Jemadars, 1st and 2nd Duffadars as by the terms in use in the Infantry, that the 1st Jemadars be hereafter styled Subadars, the 2nd Jemadars Jemadars, the 1st Duffadars Havildars, and the 2nd Duffadars Naiks.”

On the 15th of April, Captain Montgomery took over the command of the Body Guard from Captain Fraser, and Lieutenant Daniell, 4th Madras Cavalry, who had accompanied Captain Montgomery from Madras, was appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster.

Capt. Mont-
gomery
assumes
command.

A few weeks after the arrival of this detachment, the Marquess Wellesley reviewed the Body Guard and presented Colours to the Corps.

Reviewed by
Marquess
Wellesley.

From the *Asiatic Annual Register* of 1800.

“On Saturday evening 24th inst. (May) the Body Guard dismounted was inspected by the right honourable the Governor-General on the esplanade, preparatory to the review of the Corps which took place on Monday morning to the southward of the Fort. His Lordship was received on the ground at sun-rise, under a salute of 17 guns from the gallopers; after which the corps went through a variety of evolutions, with a celerity

1800.
—

and precision not to be surpassed ; and the review concluded by his lordship presenting the colours to Captain Montgomery, the commandant, accompanied with an address, expressive of his lordship's approbation of the excellent appearance and correct discipline of his corps."

The following Garrison Order, expressive of the Governor-General's satisfaction at the result of this inspection, was issued the same day.

"Garrison Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General. Fort William, 26 May, 1800.

"The Governor-General is happy to be able to express his entire approbation of the general appearance of the Body Guard under the command of Captain Montgomery, at the Review this morning.

"His Lordship observed with satisfaction, the great perfection which the Corps has attained in the management of its Horses and of its Artillery, and in the regularity and agility of all its movements, particularly in the order and rapidity of its several charges in line.

"The progress which the Corps has made in all respects, within the short period of its formation, reflects great credit on the diligence and skill of the officers, and on the discipline and attention of the Private Troopers.

"By His Lordship's command,

(Sd.) J. SALMOND,
Military Secretary."

Lest any misconception should arise owing to the wording of the last paragraph of the foregoing Order, it would be as well to state here that the Body Guard was merely *reconstituted* by the addition of a draft of men from the Madras Cavalry during this year—it was never reduced and re-raised, as some authorities have stated.

In order to make this clearly understood, a brief recapitulation of the facts is necessary. As has already been seen, the Court of Directors, in 1796, sent orders that the Body Guard was to be reduced, and its duties carried on by a Detachment of Native Cavalry. This order, however (it is clearly stated in MS. records at the India Office), was never carried out. As further evidence, we may adduce that of the printed Army Lists as well as MS. Returns of the period, which show that the Body Guard continued its duties without a break from 1773 down to the present date.

When Lord Mornington, early in 1799, saw the Body Guard of the Governor of Madras, which was formed of men drafted from the regiments of Madras Cavalry, he considered the men to be superior in every way to the Bengalis of whom, in all probability, the greater part of his own Body Guard was constituted. He thereupon determined to reconstitute his Body



F.C. Scallan
1910

Guard by the introduction of a large draft of men from the Madras Presidency. Orders were therefore issued in June, 1799, for the formation of the required draft of picked men, and on their arrival in April, 1800, these men were added to the Body Guard, the strength of which was thus raised to over 200, three parts of whom were from Madras. In a Minute dated the 21st of April, 1809 (*vide* Appendix XVI.), the Governor-General writes as follows: "As the greatest portion of the Native Commissioned Officers and Private Troopers of the Body Guard consist of the Men who have come from Fort St. George. . . . The men from Fort St. George will be entitled to the new Rate of Pay from the 1st July, 1799, at which period they were formed into a Corps. The Native Officers and men of the former Body Guard will be entitled to the new Rate of Pay from 1st April, 1800, the period at which the Men from Madras arrived at the Presidency, and the whole were incorporated together."

1800.

Captain Montgomery, who had brought the draft from Fort St George, was given command of the newly constituted Corps, which would now require as Commandant some one acquainted with the characteristics of the men of that Presidency, of whom it so largely consisted. Captain Fraser was, on vacating the Command, appointed to the Personal Staff of the Marquess Wellesley.

In June, the Hon. Coy.'s Ship *Coromandel* arrived at Calcutta from Madras, having on board horses for the Body Guard.

Remounts
from
Madras.

The following extract shows the Body Guard acting as Civil Police for the apprehension of Dacoits.

Employed on
Police duty.

Extract from the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for July, 1800.

"Some years ago, one Akul Sirdar, the chief of a large gang of desperate decoits, was convicted of numerous offences committed in the 24-pergunnahs and its neighbourhood, and sentenced to twelve years hard labour on the public roads. Not more than two years of his time had elapsed, when by intoxicating the sepoys who guarded him, he found means to effect his escape, and rejoin his party. A considerable reward was offered for his discovery, notwithstanding which, and its being notorious that he and his gang, amounting to between three and four hundred persons, had renewed and still continued their depredations, such was the intimidation caused by their numbers and ferocity, that it was found impossible to apprehend him.

"On Tuesday last, however, information of his haunts having been lodged at the Police Office, with the additional intelligence, that he was well protected by his party, two of the Magistrates with their customary activity, instantly proceeded in quest of him, accompanied by a detachment of the Body Guard, to prevent a rescue, which, had the seizure been made by peace-officers alone, in all probability would have been attempted and effected.

"The Ruffian was apprehended in the neighbourhood of Rossipuglah, about eight miles from Calcutta, and will no doubt meet with the punishment due to his numerous crimes."

A medical officer was, for the first time, appointed to the Body Guard Appointment
G.G.B.G.

1800. during this year, Assistant-Surgeon W. L. Grant being gazetted to the
of a Medical Corps on the 21st of August.

1801. During the year 1801, land at Ballygunge was first appropriated by
Ballygunge Government as a Cantonment for the Body Guard, and estimates were also
Cantonment. prepared for the construction of Barracks and Stabling for the Regiment
at Barrackpore.—(*Vide* Appendix XI.)

Further On the 1st of August, Captain Montgomery reported to the military
drafts requi- authorities at Madras, “that the Governor-General was desirous of com-
sitioned from pleting from the Regiments of Madras Cavalry his Corps of Body Guard,”
Madras. and represented that the Governor-General “shall require 100 men, and
none ought to be under 5 ft. 6 inches high, or above 25 years of age.”

Captain Montgomery added :—“I have not the smallest doubts but
that the Officers of these Regiments will have great pleasure in perceiving
the preference His Excellency shows to the materials of which these Corps
are composed, and that they will in consequence send none but choice men
to do duty about His Lordship’s person.”

In response to this request for recruits, the Chief Secretary to the
Government of Madras wrote as follows, under date the 6th of
September, 1801 :—

“I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo., and
am directed to request you will acquaint the Hon’ble the Vice-President in Council that
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to take the necessary
measures for procuring the number of Volunteers from the Native Cavalry on this
Establishment required for the Body Guard of His Excellency the Most Noble the
Governor-General.”

During the month of September, 1801, the Governor-General set out on
a tour through the Upper Provinces, being accompanied by a detachment
of the Body Guard.

In the course of this tour he visited the following stations :—

Bhagulpore, 16th September ; Patna, 6th October ; Dinapore, 30th
October ; Buxar, 5th November ; Benares, 24th to 29th November ;
Mirzapore, 3rd December ; Allahabad, 12th December.

Both Captain Montgomery and Lieutenant Daniell accompanied the
Body Guard on this tour, Lieutenant Gall (who had been posted to the
Corps for duty a few months previously) being left behind at Calcutta in
order to superintend the construction of the new cantonment at Ballygunge.

Captain Montgomery apparently returned to Calcutta at the end of
October or beginning of November, as we find a letter from him dated,
Patna, 6th October (*vide* Appendix XI.), and a second one dated, Baloo-
gunge, 17th of November, which with the reply to it is given below.

"Baloogunge, 17 Nov. 1801.

1801.

"Capt. L. Hooke,
Secy. Mily. Dept.

The Body
Guard volun-
teers for
Foreign Ser-
vice.

"Sir,

Understanding that some difficulty has occurred in procuring Volunteers from the Native Corps to complete the number of men required for Foreign Service, I beg you will state to the Honorable the Vice-President in Council that the whole of the detail now remaining at the Presidency of the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor-General, is ready to embark at the shortest notice should it be judged necessary to call upon them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. Servant,
(Sd.) H. C. MONTGOMERY, Capt."

The following letter, expressive of the Vice-President's approbation of the zeal shown by the Body Guard in thus offering its services, was received by Captain Montgomery in acknowledgment of the above :—

Thanked by
the Vice-
President.

"To Capt. Montgomery,

Comdg. His Excellency the Most Noble the
Governor-General's Body Guard.

"Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. and to request you will inform the Native Officers and Men of His Excellency the Governor-General's Body Guard that the Vice-President in Council is much pleased with, and highly approves of the zeal and spirit which they have manifested on the present occasion, in voluntarily offering to embark on foreign service at the shortest notice.

"The Vice-President in Council considers the zeal and spirit of the men under your command on the present occasion highly creditable to themselves and affording the fullest and most satisfactory proof of the attention which has been paid to their discipline and Subordination.

"The Vice-President in Council will take an early opportunity of representing to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General the behaviour of the men of His Excellency's Body Guard on the present occasion.

I am, &c."

Fort William,

20 Nov., 1801.

1801.

The above offer of the Body Guard was reported to the Court of Directors, who, in a Letter, dated London, 14th of September, 1803, commented as follows upon it:—

“The information . . . is highly pleasing to us, as evincing that the prejudice of the Natives to embark for Foreign Service is diminishing.”

Expedition
to Egypt,
1801.

“In February, 1801, an expeditionary force was despatched by Lord Wellesley to Egypt to co-operate with the British army sent there under Sir Ralph Abercromby, for the expulsion of the French.

Experi-
mental troop
of Horse
Artillery.

“The event is specially remarkable as being the first instance of Indian troops being employed out of Asia. The force despatched was upwards of 5000 strong, and included an experimental troop of horse artillery commanded by Captain Clements Brown.”—(From Cardew's *Services of the Bengal Native Army*.)

This troop was armed with two 3-pounders and four light 6-pounders, to which were attached six ammunition waggons.

A detach-
ment from
the Body
Guard ac-
companies
the Artillery.

The following men from the Governor-General's Body Guard accompanied this troop, viz.: 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, and 22 Troopers to ride the troop horses in harness. The number of horses is unknown.

The force was commanded by Major-General David Baird, and a division of troops from the Cape were ordered to join him in the Red Sea. General Baird's object was to land at Suez, but, unfortunately, the monsoon had commenced before his entrance into the Red Sea in the month of April, and it was found impossible to gain his destination.

General
Baird lands
at Kosseir.

He determined, therefore, on learning at Jeddah of the successes of the English on the 21st of March, to land at Kosseir, which he did on the 8th of June. Having made the necessary dispositions, he set out for Cunei (or Keneh), on the right bank of the Nile. The distance across the desert between Kosseir and Keneh is 120 miles, and was performed in eight marches.

The march
across the
desert.

The gun-
horses die of
thirst.

During this march the horses of the experimental troop of horse artillery all died of fatigue and thirst, so that Captain Clements Brown was obliged to have the guns put upon camels.

Kenah was reached on the 30th of June, and here the force halted to await the arrival of the detachment from the Cape, which took place on the 29th of July.

From Kenah “the force marched down the left bank of the Nile to Girgeh, from which place the men were conveyed down the river in boats to Cairo, arriving there on the 7th of August. On the 28th they again embarked, and, as Walsh records, ‘aided by the extreme rapidity of the current,’ reached Rosetta on the 31st. Alexandria, however, the last

stronghold of the French in Egypt, had already capitulated; the Indian detachment thus lost the chance of taking a part in the fighting, and could only join the British army of occupation. During their stay in Egypt the smartness and high state of discipline of the Indian contingent excited general admiration and astonishment. The troops returned to India in July and August, 1802. Medals were given to all ranks employed on the expedition, in recognition of their services and of the hardships they had undergone, although they had seen no actual fighting.”—(From Cardew’s *Services of the Bengal Native Army.*)

1801.
—
Rosetta reached, 31st of August, 1801.
Return to India, 1802.
Grant of a medal.

The following is extracted from *The Annual Register* for 1802 :—

“The little band of warriors of this army, which belonged to the Bengal Establishment, after enduring, with a degree of patience and discipline worthy the character of the British Soldier, the march from the shores of the Red Sea across the arid and burning desert of the Thebaia, arrived at Fort William on the 31st of July, 1802, and were received at that Presidency with the most distinguished honours. The Governor General not only ordered them (with their gallant leader) to be publicly thanked for their great and meritorious services, but was further pleased, to order honorary medals to be conferred on all the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, troopers and Seapoys, golandauze and Gun Lascars who were employed in Egypt.”

The first appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard was made in Military Consultations of the 25th of February, 1802; Mr. De L’Etang being chosen for the post.

1802.
—
Veterinary Surgeon appointed.
Men of the Body Guard to be borne on the strength of Regiments.

By G. G. O. of the 21st of April, and G. O. C. C. of the 1st of May, 1802, it was ordered that the Governor-General’s Body Guard should in future be composed on a peace establishment, of a detail of men and horses borne in equal proportions on the establishments of the several Regiments of Native Cavalry of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, these men to be returned as “on command with the Governor-General’s Body Guard at Bengal.”

To make room for the Body Guard men on these establishments, 20 Troopers were discharged from each Regiment.

In April the Governor-General returned from his tour in the Upper Provinces.

Return of the Marquess Wellesley to Calcutta.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th of April, 1802.

“His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General arrived this morning at Fort William from the Upper Provinces.

“His Excellency, attended by his Suite and by a Detachment from the Body Guard, left Barrackpore at half-past 5 o’clock in the morning.”

On the 26th of June, the Madras authorities wrote to Bengal enclosing a “Return of Volunteers, Horses and Followers for the Governor-General’s Body Guard, viz. :—

Arrival of a draft from Madras.

1802.

1 Jemadar,
100 Privates,
1 Puckally,
102 Horses.

One man, 35 Women and 30 Children, followers attached to the Volunteers to embark on board the *Matilda*."

The above detachment arrived in Calcutta on the 22nd of July, 1802.

Captain
Montgomery
resigns the
command.

Copy of a letter from Captain Montgomery to the Secretary to Government, dated the 20th of August, 1802.

"Sir,

Being desirous of revisiting my native country after a constant residence in India of upwards of nineteen years I beg the favor of you to obtain for me the permission of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to proceed to Fort St. George that I may take my departure from that Presidency on the Hon'ble Company's Ship the *Sovereign*.

I have, etc."

16th of September, 1802.

Captain
Daniell
appointed
Command-
ant.

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to comply with Captain Montgomery's application for permission to resign the command of the Governor-General's Body Guard and to return to Europe.

"His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Captain Francis A. Daniell to command the Governor-General's Body Guard vice Montgomery resigned.

"And Lieutenant G. H. Gall to be Adjutant and Quartermaster to the Body Guard, vice Daniell promoted.

"The appointments are to take effect from the 1st of this month."

The Body
Guard
attends the
Sheriff of
Calcutta at a
Royal
Proclama-
tion.

Extract from the Proceedings in the Military Department, dated the 18th of September, 1802.

"Ordered that a Copy of His Majesty's Royal Proclamation* be transmitted to the Sheriff of Calcutta to be proclaimed by him at the Public Court House, and at the Government House, on Wednesday the 22nd. Instant, and that the Sheriff be attended on that occasion by a Detachment from the Body Guard of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and by a Guard of Native Troops from the Garrison of Fort William."

The following extract from a letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 30th of September, 1802, is of particular interest as indicating just what were held to be the duties of the Body Guard at this period.

* "Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us, the French Republic, His Catholick Majesty and the Batavian Republic, hath been concluded at Amiens, on the 27th Day of March last . . ."

It appears to have been the prerogative of the Sheriff of Calcutta to be attended, on occasions such as the above, or the proclaiming of a new Governor-General, by the Body Guard.

"The Governor-General in Council has the honor to acquaint your Hon'ble Court that the Establishment of the Body Guard of the Governor-General with the Cavalry attached to it for the purpose of preserving the peace of the Town of Calcutta, of affording occasional assistance to the Police thereof, of protecting the Person of the Public Officer invested with the exercise of the supreme executive authority and of maintaining the dignity of the Government at the Chief seat of the British Authority in India has been fixed at 4 Subadars, 12 Jemadars, 16 Havildars, 16 Naigues, 4 Trumpeters and 240 Troopers, with a proportion of European Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, and two light Guns.

1802.
Duties of the
Body Guard.

Establish-
ment fixed.

"The monthly expense of the whole of the Guard and Cavalry attached to it amount to Sonat Rupees 16,324."

From the following extracts from Military Proceedings we learn something about the type of horse ridden in the Body Guard at this period.

Proceedings of the 23rd of December, 1802.

"Ordered that the Government of Fort St. George be requested to send by sea to Fort William by the first convenient opportunity the nine horses belonging to the Governor-General's Body Guard which are at present under charge of Captain Grant at that Presidency.

Remounts
for the Body
Guard.

"Ordered also that Captain Salkeld agent for purchasing Horses be desired to procure Twenty Horses for the Governor-General's Body Guard of an equal quality with those provided for the use of His Majesty's 27th Light Dragoons and to send the Horses to Fort William as early as may be practicable."

From Captain Daniell, dated the 23rd of September, 1802.

"Having been directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to procure twenty Horses from Cutch for the Body Guard. . . ."

Major-General Horton Briscoe, the second Commandant of the Body Guard who was in charge of the Corps during Warren Hastings' tenure of office, died at Calcutta in December, 1802. His funeral was attended by the Body Guard as shown in the following extract from "Garrison Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, 25th of December, 1802."

"The Governor-General directs that the remains of the deceased Major General Horton Brisco, late a Major General on the Staff of this Presidency, be interred to-morrow morning at sun-rise, with every Military honor due to the rank of that Officer. . . ."

"A funeral party, consisting of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, and the Detachment of His Majesty's 10th and 22nd Regiments, to parade to-morrow morning at sun-rise, to attend the interment of the late Major General Brisco; a Detachment from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard, will parade with the funeral party, which is to be commanded by Major General Cameron."

* * * * *

1803. In September of this year a Troop of the Body Guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt of the 12th Foot, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, proceeded to Jalasore and Balasore in order to take part in the reduction of Cuttack, belonging to the Rajah of Berar.

Reduction of
Cuttack,
Sept.-Oct.,
1803.

Extracts from Military Consultations of the 8th of September and 13th of October, 1803, quoted in a letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 1st of February, 1804.

Temporary
addition to
the Body
Guard.

"With a view to the further Security of the Presidency and to the contingencies of the Service in Cuttack, a Temporary addition of 114 Men and Horses has been made to the Governor-General's Body Guard.

Strength of
the Detach-
ment on
active ser-
vice.

"The Governor-General in Council has also the honor to state to your Honourable Court that a Detachment of the Governor-General's Body Guard, consisting of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant-Major, 2 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 4 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier and 68 Troopers with 2 Galloper Guns, has been employed with the Troops in Cuttack during the late Campaign. This Detachment from the Governor-General's Body Guard is still employed in the Province of Cuttack, where its Services have been extremely useful."

Approbation
of the Court
of Directors.

In their reply to this letter, dated the 12th of July, 1805, the Court of Directors wrote as follows:—

"We are pleased to observe by the Communication, that the Body Guard is not kept up for purposes of mere Parade, but is capable of rendering useful Services in the Field."

REDUCTION OF CUTTACK, SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER, 1803.

The campaign referred to in the foregoing letters may here be described in greater detail.

A part of the northern division of the Madras Army, doing duty in the Northern Circars, was detailed to seize the Province of Cuttack. It was ordered to march from Ganjam, and was to be reinforced by a detachment of 6,216 men from Bengal.

Disposition
of the Force.

A small force, composed of 770 Sepoys and 1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant-Major, 2 Subadars, 4 Jemadars and 78 Rank and File of the Governor-General's Body Guard under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fergusson was told off from the Bengal Detachment. It was posted at Jalasore whence it was to penetrate into Cuttack, as soon as the movements of the principal force should render it necessary. Another body of 521 was to take possession of Balasore; while a third, 1300 strong, was to occupy Midnapore, with a view to support the detachments at Jalasore and

Jalasore
Detachment.

Balasore
Detachment.

Balasore, and afford protection to the Company's frontier against any sudden incursion of the Rajah of Berar's horse.

1803.

The command of the expedition had originally been given to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, but in consequence of his serious illness Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt of the 12th Regiment of Foot, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, was selected to take his place. Colonel Harcourt arrived at Ganjam on the 11th of September, and assumed command of the troops. The detachment appointed to take possession of Balasore had landed there on the 21st of September and soon overcame all the resistance by which it was opposed.

Lieut.-Col.
Harcourt to
command the
expedition.

The detachment formed at Jalasore left that place on the 23rd of September, and on the 4th of October arrived without opposition at Balasore.

"The Officer commanding the post of Midnapore had orders to reinforce the station on the frontiers of Jalasore with 3 companies of Sepoys; and, according to orders subsequently given to him, he was to send a whole battalion of Sepoys and artillery to Jalasore, with the view to advancing to Cuttack, as soon as the season and state of the country would permit that movement to be made.

"This Battalion was joined by a detachment of the Governor-General's Body Guard, with two pieces of light Artillery. Particular instructions were given (Mily. Cons. 1st March), under the immediate authority of the Governor-General, to Lt.-Colonel Fergusson, the Officer commanding the Battalion which marched to Jalasore, for the guidance of his conduct after he should have penetrated into the Province of Cuttack. He was ordered to enter Cuttack as soon as he was informed that the situation of the country between Jalasore and Balasore would permit him to advance without danger, and afterwards to go with the utmost diligence to Balasore. As the bad state of the roads might have prevented the transport of artillery, Lt.-Colonel Fergusson was authorized, in case it should be altogether impossible to transport his cannon, to leave them behind, as well as all the camp equipage which he could not take with him."—(From the Marquess Wellesley's *Mahratta War*.)

Lieut.-Col.
Fergusson
commands
the Jalasore
Detachment.

On the 10th of October, a force of 816 men, including the detachment of the Body Guard, marched from Balasore, by order of the Governor-General, to aid Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt in the reduction of Cuttack.

Capture of
Barabutty,
14th of
October,
1803.

Barabutty, the fort of Cuttack, was a place of considerable strength, built of stone and surrounded by a ditch twenty feet deep and varying in breadth, according to the situation of the bastions, from thirty-five to a hundred and thirty-five feet.

A battery was completed on the night of the 13th of October, and on the morning of the 14th, it opened fire. By eleven o'clock the enemy's guns were silenced and Colonel Harcourt judged that the time for attempting to gain possession of the fort had arrived. Over the ditch was a narrow bridge leading to the gate.

In passing the bridge the storming party, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton, were exposed to a heavy but ill-directed fire of musketry from the

1803.

fort, and forty minutes elapsed before they succeeded in blowing open the wicket, at which the men entered singly. Two other gates were forced after some resistance, when the enemy hastened to abandon the fort.

The fall of this place delivered the whole of the Province of Cuttack into the hands of the English.

The detachment of the Body Guard remained in Cuttack until some date after the 1st of February, 1804.—(*Vide* p. 48, *supra*.)

The thanks of the Marquess Wellesley were conveyed to the troops who had taken part in this expedition in the following General Orders.

Thanks of
the Marquess
Wellesley.

General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Captain-General.

“Fort William, October 18th, 1803.

“A Royal Salute to be fired to-morrow morning at Sun rise, in honor of the reduction by assault, of the Barabatty Fort at Cuttack, on the 14th inst., by the Troops under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Harcourt, by which Gallant Action the conquest of the valuable Province of Cuttack has been completed.

“By His Excellency's Command.

(Sd.) JAS. ARMSTRONG,

“Actg. Mily. Secy.”

General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

“Fort William, October 22nd, 1803.

“The Governor-General in Council notifies to the Army, his high approbation of the meritorious services of the Officers and Troops employed under the able conduct of Lieut.-Colonel George Harcourt, in the Expedition prepared under the special Orders of His Excellency in Council, for the occupation of the valuable Province of Cuttack.

“His Excellency in Council observed with great satisfaction the judgement, skill and firmness manifested by Lieut.-Colonel Harcourt, in directing the movement of the division of the Troops, which entered the Province of Cuttack from Ganjam.

“The difficulties opposed to the progress of the Troops by the peculiar nature of the Country, by the period of the season, and by the resistance of the Enemy, were surmounted by Lieut.-Colonel Harcourt, and by the brave Officers and Troops under his command, with the same spirit of gallantry and perseverance, which has secured the success of every operation of the British Army in every part of India during this glorious Campaign.”

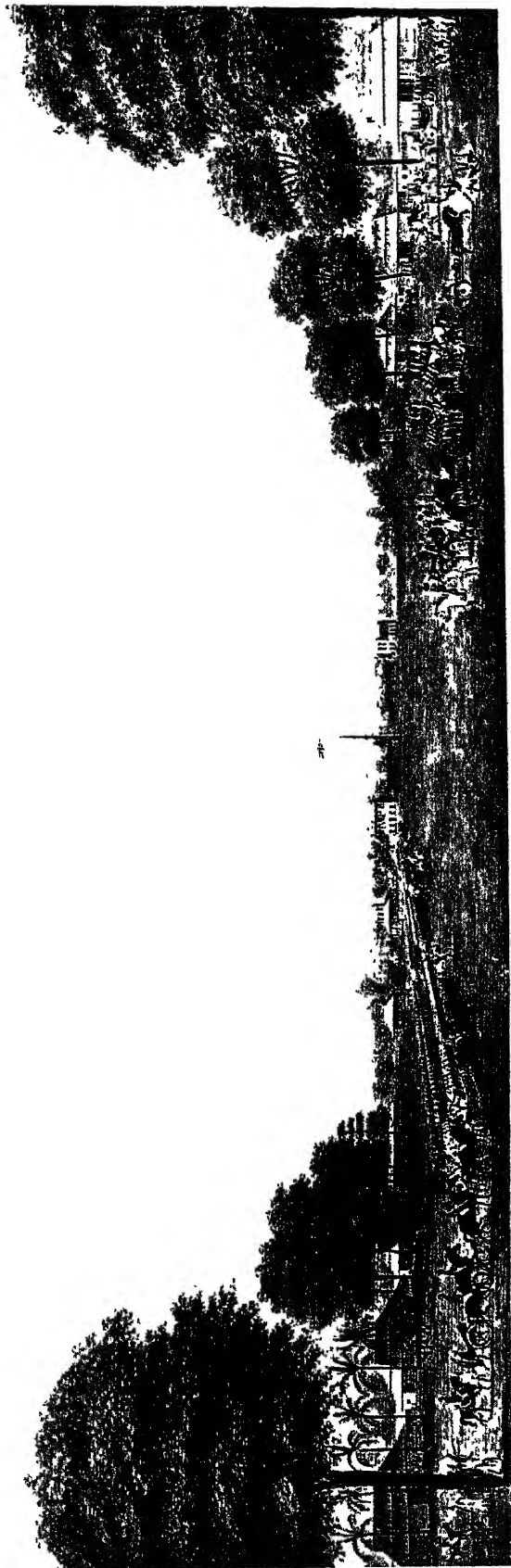
* * * * *

Celebrations
in honour of
the General
Peace.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of Thursday, the 20th of January, 1803.

“On Wednesday, the 19th of January, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great and public blessing of peace. . . .

“His Excellency proceeded in his carriage from the new Government House to the church, at a quarter before ten o'clock, through the new street leading from the north Portico, which was lined by the Body-Guard, the Native Troops in Garrison, and the Calcutta Native Militia; a detachment of the Body Guard, dismounted, lined the steps leading up to the north Portico of the new Government House. . . .”



Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of Thursday, the 27th of January, 1803. 1803.

"Yesterday evening a most splendid entertainment was given to about 800 Ladies and Gentlemen at the new Government House, in honor of the General Peace.

* * * * *

"A detachment of the Body-Guard with 50 men and a Color from His Majesty's 78th. Regiment and a detachment of Native Infantry formed a street from the north-west entrance to the north Portico of Government House, and received His Excellency with the usual Military Honours."

Presidency Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General. Commenda-
tion of the
Marquess
Wellesley.

"Fort William, January 25th, 1803.

"The Governor-General having this day reviewed the Body Guard, is pleased to express his entire approbation of the state of discipline and efficiency of this Corps.

"The precision and regularity with which the various evolutions and manœuvres were executed, the skill and accuracy displayed in performing the sword exercise, the excellence of Horsemanship, and the extraordinary velocity and order of the several Charges in Line, merited His Excellency's highest applause.

"His Excellency's attention was particularly directed to the highly laudable state of perfection which the Artillery attached to this Corps has attained. The guns acted with the utmost degree of promptitude and regularity in all the most rapid movements of the Corps.

"His Excellency observed with great satisfaction the condition of the horses and the uniformity and order of the Dress and Appointments.

"The general appearance and movement of the Corps reflect the greatest credit on the active and skilful exertion of Captain Daniell, and on the zeal, diligence, and attention of the officers and men under his command.

"By His Excellency's Command,

(Sd.) MERRICK SHAW,
Mil. Sec."

Fort William, 1st of September, 1803.

Extract from a letter from Captain Daniell, Commanding His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard, dated 17th of August, 1803, addressed to the Secretary, Military Board. Establish-
ment of
followers
fixed.

"I have the honor of forwarding you an Indent for Camp Equipage required for the Body Guard which has been ordered to accompany His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to the upper Provinces.

"Permit me to request that I may be furnished with or be permitted the number of Tent Lascars as allowed by the Regulations, to the proportion of Camp equipage indented

1803.

for, or that may be granted, the Quarter Master of the Corps having no Establishment for this purpose."

"SANCTIONED, That the following Establishment be fixed for the detail of the Body Guard now under orders to move with His Excellency :—

	Half Batta.	Pay.	Total.
1 Tindal at	2 - 0 - 0	7/8	9/8
24 Lascars at each	1 - 0 - 0	4/12	138/-
1 Sailmaker at	1 - 8 - 0	7/8	9/-
1 Chuckler at	- - -	7/0	P & B 7/-
1 Carpenter at	- - -	14/-	do 14/-
			<hr/>
			177/8/-

The following extracts have reference to the purchase of horses for the Body Guard during the year 1803.

Purchase in
Madras of
Remounts
for the Body
Guard.

From Secy. to Govt., Fort St. George,
To Chief Secy. to Govt., Fort William.

"Fort St. George, 13 Jan., 1803.

* * * * *

"His Lordship in Council directs me however to request that you will inform His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that orders have been issued for the purchase of a further number of horses for the Service of His Excellency's Body Guard."

* * * * *

Fort William Proceedings, 28th of July, 1803.

Thirty
horses for the
Body Guard
sent from
Madras.

"Fort St. George, 13 July, 1803.

"The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council directs me to acquaint you for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, that thirty Horses destined for His Excellency's Body Guard, have been embarked on the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Admiral Gardiner*, under the charge of a Native Saubadar."

* * * * *

Then follows a list of "Provisions, stores laden on board for the use of 1 Subidar, 18 Pariah Horse keepers for 30 days, and Water for 30 Horses proceeding to Bengal."

"The Secretary reports that the Description Roll which accompanied the above letter of 30 Horses arrived from Fort St. George on the *Admiral Gardiner* for the use of the Governor-General's Body Guard was sent to Captain Daniell Commanding Officer of that Corps on the 23rd inst. with directions to take measures for having the Horses brought up to Calcutta without delay."

Fort William, 3 Aug. 1803.

"To Capt. Hook,
Secy, &c.

"Sir,

Having with the sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council purchased the within described (4) four horses for the use of His Excellency's Body Guard, permit me to request you will submit the enclosed bill with

my request that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to direct the disbursement thereof.

1803.
—

"I have also the honor of enclosing a Bill containing a Charge (which I conceive to be a most moderate one) for the attendance of Mr. De Letang's Horse boat in loading 30 Horses from the *Admiral Gardiner* for His Excellency's Body Guard at Diamond Harbour, and request that His Excellency will also be pleased to give orders for the disbursement of its amount.

I have the Honor to be

Sir,

Your &c.

FRANS. A. DANIELL."

"ORDERED (11 Aug. 1803) that the Bills received with the above Letter be sent to the Military Auditor-General with authority to pass them."

From Captain Daniell,
To Secy. to Mily. Board.

Arab Re-
mounts.

"Body Guard Lines, Balloogunge, 20 Oct. 1803.

"SIR,

I have the honor of forwarding you a Bill for 19 Arab Horses lately purchased for the Body Guard by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and request that it may be presented for payment.

I have &c."

"ORDERED that the Bill which accompanied the above Letter be sent to the Military Auditor General with Instructions to pay it."

On the 25th of October, 1803, another bill for 7 Arab horses was submitted, and again on the 9th of November, 1803, a bill for 5 horses purchased.

From the *Asiatic Annual Register* for April, 1804.

1804.
—

"Governor-General's Body Guard.

Inspection of
the Body
Guard.

"The body guard of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, was reviewed on Thursday morning, by major-gen. Cameron, affording great delight to a most numerous concourse of spectators, who eagerly assembled to witness a display of that characteristic dexterity which has ever distinguished this well appointed and highly disciplined corps.

"The masterly style of performing the sword exercise, the rapidity and correctness of the horse artillery (which was uncommonly well managed) excited universal admiration, which was raised to a still higher pitch by the several charges in line, producing a most formidable effect, from their wonderful compactness and velocity. Immediately after the review, the company present, consisting of nearly 200 persons of the first distinction, retired to partake of an elegant breakfast, prepared by capt. Daniell on the review ground; where every luxury the season could afford was arranged with the utmost taste, and where every countenance in this brilliant assembly beamed with the most lively satisfaction.

"The band attached to the body guard, played the most delightful airs (chiefly martial) until near ten o'clock, when the company reluctantly withdrew from this festive and truly interesting scene."

1804.

"Fort William, April 12.

The Inspect-
ing Officer's
Report.

"His excellency the most noble the governor-general has derived the greatest satisfaction from the following report, received from major-general Cameron, after having reviewed the body guard in consequence of his excellency's orders.

'To Captain Armstrong,
Acting Military Secretary.

'Sir,

I request you will do me the honor of reporting to his excellency the governor-general, that I reviewed his lordship's body guard this morning, and have much satisfaction in bearing testimony of the good order, correctness, and general appearance of the corps.

'The steadiness of the men, the neatness of their accoutrements, the good condition of the horses, and the accuracy with which the movements in general were performed, reflect much credit on capt. Daniell and the officers under his command.

'The principal points which claimed my favourable notice, were the strict attention paid to preserving proper distance in passing in column of troops, and the correctness with which the line was formed on wheeling up, and advancing in line at a trot. Also the skill and activity displayed in the sword exercise at speed, and in the attack and defence. The gallopers were served and brought up with great exactness and celerity.

'The charges were close and steady, though not quite so rapid as the present system enforces; yet it is obvious from the attention generally paid to the discipline of this corps, that a little more practise only is wanting to produce the desired effect.

'I cannot conclude without again expressing my approbation of capt. Daniell's attention, which reflects the highest credit on that officer, more particularly when it is considered, that one half of the men, as well as horses, at this morning's field exercise, have been enrolled on the strength of the corps, little more than four months.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

(Sd.) W. N. CAMERON,

Major-gen. Com. Presidency.'"

Review of
the Body
Guard.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette*, Thursday, the 7th of June, 1804.

"The Body Guard of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General was inspected on Saturday last, 2nd. June, by Major General Dowdeswell.

"The Review was attended with a great number of spectators, who appeared to be,

if possible, more gratified with the able performance of this Corps, than upon any former occasion.

1804.

"The regularity of the Corps when moving in line, attracted peculiar attention, and the several charges were made in a most correct style, the last of which exhibited a degree of velocity we have seldom witnessed.

"The Body Guard had upon this occasion a full Band mounted with kettle-drums, the dress and appointments of which were much admired, and added materially to the general appearance of this highly dressed Corps.

The mounted Band of the Corps.

"We believe this to be the first mounted Band ever formed in India."

During this year the Court of Directors, fearing possibly the establishment of a dangerous precedent, and anticipating the dissensions and jealousies which might arise were Officers of one Presidency to be given the command of Troops on the establishment of another Presidency, sent orders that the Governor-General's Body Guard was to be officered entirely from the Bengal Establishment.

Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of June, 1804.

The Court Directors disapprove Officers of the Madras Establishment serving with the Body Guard

"Whatever shall be the formation of this Corps in point of numbers under these our Orders, we feel it impossible to admit of the Command thereof being given to Officers of the Madras Establishment, those therefore who are now serving with the new Body Guard must return to their duty on that Establishment and the Corps must be officered entirely from the Bengal Establishment."

Shortly after the receipt of this letter steps were taken (*vide* Appendix XVI.) to carry this order into effect.

MAHRATTA WAR, 1804-1805.

During 1804—probably in the month of September—a detachment of the Body Guard with two Galloper guns, under the command of Major Daniell, joined Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell's force * which was operating against the Mahrattas in Bundelkhand, in order to secure the tranquillity of that Province, and to protect Gohud from invasion.

The Body Guard join Lieut.-Col. Martindell's Force in Bundelkhand.

It was composed, according to Thorn, of the following troops:—

2 Squadrons 5th Native Cavalry	} 510 men,
3 Troops Governor-General's Body Guard	
5 Battalions of Sepoys,	
Colonel Shepherd's 5 Battalions,	

"and as many more belonging to a native chief, who came over to us from the service of Ambajee, with 20 guns and an irregular body of horse."

On the 30th of April, 1805, this force was joined by the main army

1805.

* The authority for this statement is to be found in the Minutes of Council of the 24th of May, 1805, and in a letter from Major Daniell, dated the 11th of July, 1805.—(*Vide* p. 56.)

Joins the main army under Lal

The only other references to the Body Guard having taken part in this campaign occur in Thorn's *Memoir of the War in India*, and in the *East India Military Calendar*, under "Gall."—(*Vide* Gall's biography, pp. 245-247.)

1805.

under Lake at Jettore, a small village 8 miles S.S.E. of the Chambal river. Here the army was encamped for some time, watching the movements of Sindhia, who, in consequence of our ill-success at Bhurtpore, was again collecting his forces and threatening the British frontier.

The camp
broken up.

The Body
Guard re-
turns to
Calcutta.

No collision with Sindhia occurred, however, and on the 20th of May the encampment broke up, Lake and his army marching to Agra and Muttra and Colonel Martindell's detachment towards Gwalior. The detachment of the Body Guard now left Colonel Martindell and proceeded to Benares, whence it returned to Fort William.

Reduction of
the Corps to
its peace
establish-
ment.

A temporary addition of 114 men had, as has already been stated (*vide* p. 48, *supra*), been made to the Body Guard at the commencement of the Mahratta War, in September, 1803. It was now determined to reduce the Corps to its former peace establishment of 300 Native ranks, this reduction to take effect on the return of the Body Guard to the Presidency.

Minutes of Council, Fort William, 24th of May, 1805.

Minute No. 1, by the Governor-General.

"The Governor-General proposes that the Body Guard be reduced to the Peace Establishment, viz. 4 Subadars, 12 Jemmadars, 16 Havildars, 16 Naicks, 4 Trumpeters, and 248 Troopers and two light Guns attached to the Corps. This order to take effect as soon as the Division of the Body Guard, now in the Field with the Army under the personal Command of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief shall arrive at the Presidency.

"The return of the Governor-General's Body Guard may be expected at an early period of time, as the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief has intimated to the Governor-General His Lordship's intention to direct Captain Daniell to proceed to Benares with the Body Guard, where he will receive orders from the Governor-General to proceed to Fort William with the Corps."

Contract
allowance to
the Com-
mandant
increased
whilst on
active
service.

"From Major F. A. Daniell,
To Captain Hook, Secy. &c.

"11th July, 1805.

"Sir,

I beg leave to request you will take an early opportunity of submitting to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council that I have been subjected to great additional expense in consequence of large detachments from the Body Guard having been employed on Service with the Army in the Field during the late War. . . .

". . . request that owing to the occasionally high price of Gram and the provisioning of Carriage for it . . . the additional wear and tear of Saddles and horse Accoutrements, the providing of Hackeries and Carriage for the Several Stores . . . I may be granted an allowance of 35 Rupees instead of 30 per month for each Horse for that part of the Body Guard only which has been on Field Service during the period of its absence from the Presidency. . . ."

"The Governor-General in Council authorises on the grounds of equity the additional sum of 5 Rupees a month for that part of the Body Guard which has been on Service in the Upper Provinces." 1805.

On the 30th of July, the Marquess Cornwallis landed in Calcutta, and on the same date assumed charge of the office of Governor-General for the second time. The Marquess Cornwallis assumes the Governor-Generalship.

A few days after his arrival he set out on a journey to the Upper Provinces, but was not accompanied by the Body Guard.

During the month of September his health, already impaired when he left England, became rapidly worse. On the 29th of September he had become too ill to proceed, and was removed from his boats to a house in Ghazipur, a town in the Benares district, where he died on the 5th of October. Death of the Marquess Cornwallis.

On the 10th of October, Sir George Barlow, who had arrived at Benares from Calcutta, assumed the Government. Sir G. Barlow becomes Acting Governor-General.

He was joined at Allahabad in the following month by a detachment of the Body Guard which he had summoned from Calcutta.

Chunar, 20th Oct., 1805.

From M. Nightingall,
P. Secretary.
To Major Daniell.

Detachment
of the Body
Guard pro-
ceeds to
Allahabad.

"SIR,

I am directed by the Governor-General to request that immediately after the receipt of this letter you will order a Detachment of the Guards consisting of 50 Troopers with the usual proportion of Commissioned and non-Commissioned Native Officers under the command of Captain Gall to proceed without delay to join the Governor-General at Allahabad by the route of the new road to Benares.

"In forming this Detachment you will be careful to select such officers and men as are intended to be retained in the Body Guard after the Reduction shall have taken place. . . ."

Owing to the fact that Captain Gall had already, before the receipt of this letter, left Calcutta in order to join the Governor-General, Lieutenant Fielding was sent in command of this Detachment, which left on the 5th of November.

Writing in 1808 on the subject of saddles, Captain Gall states that the saddlery of the Corps was in such a bad state of repair at this period (1805), that the above Detachment arrived "with not less than 33 Horses severely saddle-galled after easy marches from the Presidency under a Subaltern Officer." Bad state of the saddlery of the Corps.

On the 23rd of August, 1805, the Marquess Wellesley embarked for England. Departure of the Marquess Wellesley for England.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th August, 1805.

"The Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley having appointed this morning for his public departure from Fort William. . . .

G.G.B.G.

1805. "At 8 o'clock the Marquis Wellesley escorted by the Governor-General's Body Guard, proceeded in his carriage to Fort William."

Reduction of the Body Guard. By G. O. of 29th November (*vide* Appendix XVI.), many important changes were ordered, affecting the strength and organization of the Body Guard, which were not to take effect until the 1st of January, 1806.

Men from Madras drafted out of the Corps. In December, however, the Officers and men of the Madras Cavalry serving as Body Guard to the Governor-General returned to Madras under the charge of Captain Doveton, those fit for service being drafted into the regiments of Madras Cavalry, the others being pensioned.

Sale of mares by auction. On the 14th of December, thirty-two mares were sold by auction in consequence of the above reduction in strength. These mares, which realized an average of Rs. 321 each, are described as being of the following castes: "Catawar, Poosah, Jungle, Farzee, Cutch, and French." They appear to have been of all colours.

1806. New Establishment of the Body Guard. On the 1st of January, 1806, in accordance with the General Order of the 29th of November, 1805, the strength of the Body Guard stood at the following:—

- 1 Captain,
- 2 Lieutenants,
- 1 Sergeant-Major,
- 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
- 2 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 1 Native Doctor,
- 6 Havildars,
- 6 Naicks,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 100 Troopers,
- 2 Farriers.

These men were furnished by details in the strength of the 8 existing Regiments of Bengal Native Cavalry, as follows:—

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Troopers.
1st Regiment Native Cavalry	1	—	—	1	12
2nd " "	—	1	—	1	12
3rd " "	—	1	—	1	12
4th " "	—	1	1	—	13
5th " "	—	1	1	—	13
6th " "	1	—	—	1	12
7th " "	—	—	2	1	13
8th " "	—	—	2	1	13
Total	2	4	6	6	100

Presidency Orders by the Deputy Governor, Fort William, 29th January, 1806.

1806.
Return of
Sir G. Bar-
low to Cal-
cutta.

"The return of the Governor-General to the presidency from the Upper Provinces being shortly expected, the Native Troops in Garrison, and the Corps of Calcutta Native Militia, are to be held in readiness to parade for his reception.

"The Troops are to form a street extending from the Government House along Old Court House Street, and are to receive the Governor-General with presented arms, the officers saluting him as he passes and the drums beating a march. On the Governor-General's entering the Government House, a salute of nineteen guns to be fired from Fort William.

"The Body-Guard under the command of Major Daniell is to proceed to Baliah Ghaut and to escort the Governor-General from thence to the presidency.

"The officer commanding at the presidency, and Major Daniell, the officer commanding the Body-Guard, will be duly informed of the time at which the Governor-General may be expected to reach Baliah Ghaut and the presidency respectively, that the necessary orders may be issued by them for carrying the foregoing orders into effect.

By order of the Deputy Governor,
(Sd.) GEORGE FULLER,
Aide-de-Camp."

In the middle of February, Major Daniell sailed for England on leave, and Captain G. H. Gall succeeded to the command of the Body Guard. This officer had been appointed to the command of the Corps in Military Consultations of the 29th of November, 1805; but Major Daniell was permitted, in recognition of his services, to retain the command until the date of his embarkation for England.

Major
Daniell is
succeeded by
Captain Gall.

Extract from a Minute by the Governor-General, dated the 1st of September, 1806.

Orders re
Half-
mounting.

"The nature of the duties performed by the Native Officers and Men composing the Body Guard requiring a greater attention to Dress and appearance than can be necessary in the Corps of the Line, the Governor-General further recommends that no Stoppages be made from their Pay on account of the Half mounting and that they draw the allowance undiminished."

By G. O. of the 4th of September (*vide* Appendix XVI.), 1 Riding Master (Native), 2 Rough Riders, 1 Drill Havildar, and 1 Pay Havildar were added to the establishment of the Corps.

Additions to
the Estab-
lishment.

The appointment of Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard having been abolished with effect from the 1st of January, 1806 (*vide* Appendix XVI.), it appears from the following letter that Mr. De L'Etang, the gentleman who had formerly held this appointment, was occasionally called in by the Commandant in order to treat the more serious cases amongst the Body Guard horses.

1807.
Veterinary
attendance
for the horses
of the Body
Guard.

1807.

From the Officer Commanding the Body Guard.

To the Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

"Body Guard Lines, Bally Gunge, 4 April, 1807.

"Sir,

Having obtained the sanction of the Governor-General to call in the assistance of a regular Veterinary Surgeon to expel an epidemical Catarrh which attacked the horses of the Body Guard, I fixed upon Mr. Deletang whom I thought the most proper person to apply to on the occasion from his having formerly been attached to the Corps and better acquainted with the construction of the horses than any other person of his description in Calcutta. The accompanying is the Bill sent to me by Mr. Deletang for his medicines and attendance which I forward for the consideration of Government.

(Sd.) GEO. HERBT. GALL,

Comdg. Governor-General's Body Guard."

The above bill was passed.

Stud-bred
Remounts
for the Body
Guard.

It was decided during the course of this year to mount the Body Guard on horses bred at the Hon'ble Company's stud at Pusa.

Extract from Military Consultations of the 27th of January, 4th of July, and 18th of August, 1807, quoted in a letter to the Court of Directors :—

"The Officer Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard having proposed that the Remounts for that Corps should be furnished hereafter from Pusa, we determined after consulting the Opinion of the Military Board and Board of Superintendence to adopt the proposal."

In the month of July, twenty-five Horses were purchased for the Body Guard, at the Hurdwar fair, by the Cavalry Agent.

Instruction
in the use of
the pistol.

During this year mention is made for the first time of the Body Guard being instructed in pistol practice ; as we learn that, "Sowar Himmat broke the Index of his sword arm by the accidental firing off of his ramrod at pistol practice, a circumstance which sometimes happens to the great risk of the Exercising Officer."

Lord Minto
becomes
Governor-
General,
31st July,
1807.

On the 31st of July, 1807, the Baron Minto (created Earl of Minto, 24th of February, 1813) landed in Calcutta and assumed charge of the office of Governor-General the same day.

1808.

Inspection
by the
Commander-
in-Chief.

On the 23rd of January, 1808, the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir George Hewett, inspected the Body Guard, and expressed his approbation of the drill of the Corps in the following Order :—

G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief.

"Fort William, 23 Jan., 1808.

"The Commander-in-Chief is solicitous to express to Captain Gall, how much he has been gratified this Morning by the appearance and movement of the Body Guard, and he begs Captain Gall to accept his thanks, for the high state of discipline and promptitude of manœuvre in which he has

placed his Corps, and to acquaint the Officers and Men belonging to it, of the Lieutenant-General's entire approbation. 1808.

(Sd.) J. PATON,
Actg. Adjt.-Gen."

In December the Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle reported that some "very fine Persian Horses suitable for the Body Guard are for sale in Calcutta, at the average of about 550 Rupees each." Persian Re-mounts.

It is not stated whether any of these were purchased for the Corps or not.

The year 1809 is memorable owing to the occurrence of a most singular and deplorable mutiny amongst the European officers of the Madras Army, which necessitated Lord Minto proceeding to Fort St. George in person, accompanied by the Body Guard, in order to quell the disturbance and mete out punishment to the delinquents. 1809.
Mutiny at Madras.

Major-General Sir John Malcolm in his *Political History of India from 1784 to 1823*, wrote as follows on this subject :—

"Lord Minto had been compelled to visit Madras in 1809, in consequence of the height to which the discontent of the European Officers at that presidency had attained. The occasion was one which required all his firmness and moderation, and the whole character of the proceedings, after his arrival, left nothing to regret, but that he had not repaired at an earlier period to the scene, where his presence was alone wanting to allay a ferment threatening the State with incalculable mischief."

Into the reasons for this discontent there is no occasion for entering here, but the following extracts from a General Order published by the Governor of Madras, dated Fort St. George, 18th of August, 1809, will show to what lengths the mutinous troops had already gone :—

"The Governor in Council has received intelligence that the troops at Chittledroog, consisting of the 1st. Battalion of the 8th, and 15th. Regiments of Native Infantry, seized, in the latter end of July, the public treasure at that station, deserted the post entrusted to their care, and in obedience to orders which they received from a committee, who have usurped the public authority at Seringapatam, marched on the 6th. inst. to join the disaffected troops in that garrison, plundering the villages on their route. G. O. by the Governor of Fort St. George.

* * * * *

"That a body of British Officers should deliberately disobey the order of their Government, seize the public treasure under their protection, abandon the post entrusted to their charge, march to join a party of men in open opposition to authority, plunder the dominions of a British ally, and finally bear arms against their country, must excite grief and astonishment.

* * * * *

"The Governor in Council is very far from wishing to aggravate the misconduct of those deluded and unhappy men, but he earnestly hopes that the example of their crimes and their fate will still impress on the minds of the Officers who have joined in their plans, a sense of the danger of their situation, and the propriety of endeavoring, by

1809.

their early obedience and future zeal, to efface the deep stain which has been cast on the honor of the Madras Army.

* * * * *

"In announcing to the Native Troops the distressing event described in this order, the Governor in Council must express his concern that any part of the Native Army should be so far deluded by misrepresentations, and so lost to a sense of the obligations of fidelity, honour and religion as to act against the Government which has so long supported them."

The Body
Guard
ordered to
embark for
Madras.

The exact date on which Lord Minto first came to the determination of proceeding to Madras is uncertain,* but a perusal of the following correspondence will show that the detachment of the Body Guard which was to escort him had been warned about the middle of July to embark for Madras, and they actually embarked for that place ten days before the Governor-General.

Preparations
for departure.

Extract from a letter from Captain G. H. Gall, Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated Balloogunge, the 18th of July, 1809, stating that the late Sergeant-Major Irwin of the Body Guard had "volunteered his services to proceed to the coast," and asking that he may be "allowed to defer the period of his quitting the Body Guard until the service it is going on is concluded."

The above was sanctioned by G. O. No. 111 of the 21st of July, 1809, "without prejudice to the promotion of Mr. Conductor Irwin to the rank of Conductor until its return to Bengal."

Letter from Captain Gall, dated Balloogunge, the 18th of July, 1809, asking for one month's advance of pay for the detachment about to start for Fort St. George.

Sanctioned.

Letter from Captain Gall, dated Body Guard Lines, Balloogunge, the 21st of July, 1809, refers to the fact that the cloaks for the Body Guard cannot be made up before the above detachment starts, so asks for *aurora* cloth to be issued, which the men can wrap round their bodies in "drizzly weather on board ship," and which can be put into the required shape after the arrival of the troops at Fort St. George.

Sanctioned.

General Order, dated the 21st of July, directs the detachment in question to embark without their horses.

A letter from Captain Gall, dated the 22nd of July, 1809, asks for "6

* "Lord Minto had intended to go to Madras in July, but he unfortunately postponed his departure on being assured by the Madras Government that the agitation was rapidly subsiding. It was not until 5th. August, when, alarmed by the events at Masulipatam, his Lordship sailed from Calcutta, but having been delayed by bad weather, he did not

private tents of the new pattern to be pitched opposite the place where the vessel on which the party are to be embarked is lying" for the temporary accommodation of the baggage and equipment of the detachment.

1809.

Sanctioned, tents to be pitched at Baboo Ghaut on the 25th.

On July the 23rd, Captain Gall wrote to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department expressing a hope "that the absence of part of the Body Guard from the Presidency, in consequence of their being embarked for Madras, will not interfere with the Remount which was to be furnished from the Hon'ble Company's Stud at Poosa, as the Chatterpore colts are extremely well adapted for the service of that Corps. . . . By judicious selections of horses, it is probable that on the return of the detachment from Fort St. George, the whole of the Body Guard will be properly mounted, a circumstance highly desirable, and on which depends the efficiency of Cavalry of every description."

Sanctioned.

On the 26th of July a detachment of the Body Guard, strength as follows, embarked for Fort St. George on the Hon'ble Company's extra ship *General Stuart*:—

The Body
Guard em-
barks on the
*General
Stuart*

The Body Guard embarks on the *General Stuart*.

- 1 Captain commanding (Captain Gall),
1 Sergeant-Major (S. M. Irwin),
1 Subadar,
2 Jemadars,
4 Havildars,
4 Naicks,
1 Trumpeter,
60 Troopers,
4 Lascars,
42 Followers.

Total—Muhammadans	...	...	...	102
Hindus	...	...	...	16

The Town Major had previously been ordered to provide sloops for the conveyance of this detachment to the *General Stuart*: Captain Jamieson of the Public Department had orders to receive them on board, and the Military Board had orders to instruct the Garrison Storekeeper to furnish wood, water and provisions for consumption during their progress down the river.

On the 5th of August, Lord Minto embarked on the *Phoenix* yacht, which conveyed him down the river to Saugor Roads, where he embarked, on the 7th, on board the *Dover* frigate.

Lord Minto
embarks for
Madras.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette*.

1809. — “The Right Hon’ble the Governor-General having appointed Saturday last, the 5th August, for his embarkation from Fort William for the purpose of proceeding to Fort St. George. . . .

“At half after five, His Lordship, attended by the Officers of his Suite and by a detachment of the Body-Guard, proceeded from the Government House to Chandpaul Ghaut. . . .”

Extract from Military Consultations of the 24th of July, 1809, quoted in a Letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 4th of August, 1809.

“The Governor-General having directed the Officer Commanding the Body Guard to proceed by sea to Fort St. George with a detachment of dismounted Troopers with the usual proportion of Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, the party was accommodated on board the Hon’ble Company’s ship *General Stuart*, and provisions and water for the voyage were ordered to be laid in by the Garrison Storekeeper.

“Mr. G. J. Gordon, Asst. Surgeon, was appointed to do duty with the Detachment of the Body Guard proceeding to Fort St. George.”

Extract from Military proceedings, dated 29th July, 1809.

Horses to be
despatched
to Madras
for the Corps

“The Governor-General informs the Board that he has thought it advisable to give orders for sending round to Fort St. George 60 of the Body Guard horses for the purpose of mounting the Detachment of the Guard which has been directed to proceed to that Presidency in attendance on His Lordship.

“Ordered, that the Marine Board be instructed to make an immediate arrangement for conveying the Horses with their Syces &c. to the Coast.

“The Governor-General proposes that Mr. George James Gordon of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry be appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Detachment of the Right Honorable the Governor-General’s Body Guard under orders to accompany His Lordship to Fort St. George and to continue to perform that duty until its return to Bengal.”

The Body
Guard act as
Marines.

During the voyage to Fort St. George, the Body Guard acted as marines on board the *General Stuart* which sailed in company with the Governor-General’s ship, the *Dover* frigate. This was rendered necessary by the fact that at that time French frigates used to sail in couples in the Bay of Bengal.

Increase of
pay to Staff
Sergeants.

From the 1st of November, an increase of Sonat Rupees 2/6/6 per mensem was made in the pay of both the Sergeant-Major and the Quarter-master-Sergeant of the Body Guard. (Military Consultations of the 31st of October, 1809.)

1810.

Lieut. Field-
ing com-
mands the
Depôt.

During the absence of Captain Gall with the Detachment at Fort St. George, Lieutenant Fielding remained in command of the Headquarters of the Corps at Ballygunge.

Whilst down in Madras eighty Remounts, 3 and 4 year-olds, height 14.0 to 14.2, were purchased for the Body Guard. 1810.

The Detachment left Madras on the 5th of August, 1810, bringing the above Remounts with it, and, proceeding by easy marches along the sea-coast, arrived in Calcutta on the 15th of November. Eighty Remounts purchased. The Body Guard returns to Calcutta.

Lord Minto himself returned to Calcutta on the 15th of May, 1810.

On the 1st of February, 1811, Major-General Macan reviewed the Body Guard, and afterwards issued the following Order :—

Garrison Orders by Major-General Macan,

“ Fort William, 1 Feb., 1811. 1811.

“ Major-General Macan received great satisfaction from the Review of the Body Guard this morning. Their movements were correct and rapid throughout, and in the performance of the Sword Exercise, and Attack and Defence at speed, they shewed great proficiency and excellent Horsemanship. Review of the Body Guard by Major-General Macan.

“ He will have great pleasure in reporting most favourably to the Governor-General the successful exertions of Captain Gall and the Officers of his Guard, in bringing it to its present high state of discipline, and he hopes that the service on which they have honorably solicited to be sent, may offer an opportunity for the display of that zeal and gallantry, which has prompted them to seek it.”

THE CONQUEST OF JAVA.

In 1811 the increasing power of the French in Java, whence they were able to sweep the seas and seriously annoy our colonies and trade, necessitated an expedition against that island. Lord Minto undertook the conduct of this operation in person.

The troops detailed were drawn from the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, principally the former, the Bengal Division, of which the Body Guard formed part, being under the command of Colonel George Wood.

On the 22nd of March, 1811, the Body Guard, consisting of one Lieutenant and Adjutant and 107 men under the command of Captain Gall, embarked at “ Balloo Ghat in the Presidency of Fort William ” for Java, and on the 1st of June the whole expedition had assembled at Malacca under Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty. In a letter to the Governor-General, dated Malacca, the 10th of June, 1811, Sir Samuel Auchmuty writes :—“ The troops are not particularly sickly, and I hope to land without any serious diminution of my numbers.”

1811.

On the 2nd of August the expeditionary force, amounting to 10,800 men, arrived at Chillingching off the west coast of Java, and on the 5th the Horse Artillery and Cavalry were landed.

Occupation
of Batavia,
8th August,
1811.

The Body Guard being immediately attached to the Advance, under Major-General Gillespie, marched to Tanjan Priok, where the troops bivouacked, and the next day took possession of Batavia, the French and Dutch retreating as the British troops advanced.

Capture of
Welter-
vreedeen,
10th August,
1811.

On the 10th of August the enemy's lines at Weltervreedeen were occupied in the face of considerable resistance, Captain Gall being in command of the Reserve consisting of the Body Guard, dismounted men of H.M.'s 22nd Dragoons, and a brigade of artillery.

Colonel Gil-
lespie's
Despatch.

Extract from Colonel Gillespie's Report.

" . . . I moved with the advance from Batavia yesterday morning, at 4 A.M. with the corps detailed in the margin.*

"After passing through the cantonment of Weltervreedeen, in two columns, I found the enemy strongly posted beyond it, in a difficult country, having a battery of guns on the road to Cornelis, behind an abbatis.

"The action commenced soon after day dawned. From the disposition made for the advance, we succeeded in attacking the enemy in front and both flanks, which enabled us to force their position ; . . .

"After an action of full two hours we pursued the enemy under their works of Cornelis ; and when on the point of advancing the cavalry to attack, a very heavy fire opened from the batteries, which obliged me to recall them under shelter of the wood.

* * * * *

"The enemy's guns were taken at the point of the bayonet, after a defence of the most determined and obstinate nature. It is reported that the greater part of the European force of Marshal Janssens were at that spot ; and from the number of European officers killed and taken, we have every reason to suppose that it was so.

"In appreciating the heroic conduct of the troops in this sharp service, I can hardly find words to express myself.

* * * * *

"I have also to thank Captain Gall of the body-guard, Lieutenant Dudley of the dismounted dragoons, twenty-second regiment, and Captains Smithwayte and M'Craith of the Madras Pioneers, for their support during the affair."

The Body Guard had no casualties in the above action.

* Horse Artillery, four guns.
Troop of the 22nd Dragoons.
Right flank battalion.
Left flank ditto.
Detachment of the 89th Regiment.
Governor-General's Body Guard. Capt. Gall.
Detachment of the 22nd Dragoons, dismounted.
Detachment of the Bengal Light Infantry Battalion.
Madras Pioneers.

Preparations were now made for driving the enemy out of their strong-
hold of Cornelis, an entrenched camp defended by two rivers, one on the
east the other on the west, with a number of redoubts and batteries guard-
ing each of the passes.

1811.

Preparations
for the
assault of
Cornelis.

The circumference of these fortified lines comprised nearly five miles,
defended by 280 pieces of cannon.

Here the whole of the French force was concentrated under the
command of General Janssens, Governor-General, and General Jumel,
senior military officer. This force had been augmented by the troops
lately brought out from France, of whom a great number were *Voltigeurs*.

"The position, though it could only be partially reconnoitred, appeared very for-
midable; and when so much had been gained, it would have been rashness to risk the
advantage by any precipitate attempt. Sir Samuel Auchmuty therefore determined to
gain further information, and to make himself better acquainted with the position before
he attacked it; and in the meantime every exertion was made to facilitate operations by
the landing of battering guns, and collecting materials for the erection of batteries.

"Our pickets were, by this time, posted within 800 yards of the enemy's works, and on
the 15th, 19th, and 22nd the French made attempts to put a stop to our preparations for
the assault, in addition to keeping up a fire from their works every day since the army
had taken post in their front."—(From Thorn's *Conquest of Java*.)

The 26th was the day fixed for the storming of Cornelis.

The Body Guard formed part of the left flank battalion of the principal
attack under Colonel Gillespie. On this occasion it went into action
dismounted (the nature of the ground not permitting the use of horses at
the onset), as did also the 22nd Dragoons, with the exception of one troop
under Major Yule, whose column made an attack on the enemy's rear.

Storm and
capture of
Cornelis,
26th August,
1811.

The left flank battalion was composed of the following troops:—

Light Company, 69th Regiment,
Light Company, 78th Regiment,
Grenadier Company, 6th Volunteer Battalion,
Rifle Company, 78th Regiment,
Five Companies, 89th Regiment,
Royal Marines,
Dismounted Dragoons, 22nd Regiment,
Governor-General's Body Guard, dismounted. (Capt. Gall),
Detachment of Volunteers, Light Infantry Battalion,
Ditto, 4th Volunteer Battalion.

These troops moved off soon after midnight on the morning of the
26th of August, and at dawn the attack commenced.

"The overbearing and determined rapidity of the head of the column . . . ensured
the victory; the pickets were destroyed in a moment, the outward redoubt was carried,

1811. whilst with a part of the 78th Grenadiers, Colonel Gillespie took possession of the narrow bridge over the Slokan, which was indeed the key to the main object of the attack.

* * * * *

"When most of the redoubts and batteries had been carried, and the light became sufficiently clear to render objects visible, the enemy's line was seen composed of several battalions; upwards of twenty pieces of horse artillery, four-pounders, besides many heavy guns, with a large body of cavalry on their left, the whole forming nearly two faces of a square, were drawn up on the plain, in front of the small fort of Cornelis, by the fire of which we were commanded.

"The whole of the column under Colonel Gillespie being now within the works, at once rushed from different points on this formidable reserve, and with the rapidity of lightning overthrew everything that impeded their passage. . . .

"The main struggle being now decided, and the cavalry soon after joining the advance, poured destruction and defeat on the enemy."—(From Thorn's *Conquest of Java*.)

Losses of the French.

"At the battle of Cornelis the whole of the French army of 10,000 men, which was well organized and equipped, were annihilated by the comparatively small force of the British. About 5,000 prisoners of war were taken, among them 3 Generals, 34 Field Officers, 70 Captains and 150 Subalterns, the remainder of the French force, excepting a handful of cavalry, who effected their escape, being killed or wounded."

Casualties in the Body Guard.

The losses of the Body Guard in the above action were 1 man killed and 5 men wounded.

G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief.

Extract from General Orders by His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander-in-Chief, after the attack and victory at Cornelis.

"Headquarters, Weltervreden, 29th August, 1811.

* * * * *

"... and Captain Gall of the Governor-General's Body Guard have been reported to the Commander-in-Chief in terms of strong applause."

Sir Samuel Auchmuty's despatch.

Extract from a letter from Sir S. Auchmuty to the Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, dated Head Quarters, Weltervreden, 31st August, 1811.

"After a short but arduous campaign, the Troops have taken the capital of Java, have assaulted and carried the enemy's formidable works at Cornelis, have defeated and dispersed their collected forces, and have driven them from the Kingdoms of Bantam and Jacatra. This brilliant success, over a well-appointed and disciplined force, greatly superior in numbers, and in every respect well equipped, is the result of the great zeal, gallantry and discipline of the Troops, qualities which they possessed in a degree certainly never surpassed . . . but it is not in my power to do them the justice they deserve, or to express how much their country is indebted to them for their great exertions."

Surrender of Buitenzorg.

Immediately after the fall of Cornelis, Captain Gall was ordered to place himself under the orders of Major-General Gibbs, who marched all night to surprise Buitenzorg. This place was on the following morning summoned to surrender by Captain Gall, acting under the orders of the Major-General, and it was accordingly delivered up.

During this campaign Captain Gall was wounded in the eye, and also slightly in the right side.

In G. O. No. 111 of the 14th of October, 1811, the Vice-President in Council directed that a Royal Salute be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and half-batta be served out to the troops in garrison. 1811.

In the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 21st of October, this campaign was described as "one of those great achievements which have recently illustrated the Glory of the British Arms."

The Body Guard left Batavia in the Transport *Borneo*, on the 30th of October, and reached Fort William at the end of November. The Body Guard sails for Calcutta on the *Borneo*.

Captain Gall, in a letter dated, "Transport *Borneo*, at sea, the 28th of November, 1811," reported to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, that the Body Guard had arrived off Saugor on return from the Java Expedition. Strength:—

1 Captain Commandant (Gall),
 1 Lieutenant and Adjutant (Fielding),
 1 Assistant Surgeon (Gordon),
 2 Subadars,
 3 Jemadars,
 6 Havildars,
 5 Naicks,
 2 Trumpeters,
 87 Troopers,
 40 Followers.

General Order by the Bengal Government.

G. O. by the
 Vice-
 President.

"It is highly satisfactory to the Vice-President in Council to observe, that the brave Sepoys who volunteered their services on the expedition to Java, have shared and emulated the glory of the European troops, and have thus afforded an additional and signal instance of that fidelity, zeal and gallantry, for which the Honourable Company's Native troops have uniformly been distinguished."

From the *Calcutta Gazette*, October, 1811.

"We have read with sincere pleasure the many concurring accounts that have been received in commendation of the Bengal Sepoys serving with the expedition against Java; and we are happy to record, that in the several actions with the enemy, they distinguished themselves by their steadiness and gallantry: all accounts agree in stating, that their discipline, coolness, and intrepidity were universally admired; and to be honourably distinguished in an army where every man proved himself a hero, is the highest praise that a soldier can receive."

G. O. by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, the 11th of February, 1812. G. O. by the Governor-General.

"... The Governor General in Council cannot omit, from the seat of his more immediate authority, congratulating the Army of Bengal on the distinguished honour which has fallen upon the Native Troops of this Presidency, serving in Java. Opposed

1811.

as they have rarely been to an European enemy,* they attracted the unanimous applause of the whole army ; and by steady as well as ardent valour, displayed in the most trying scenes of war, proved themselves fit comrades of our brave and illustrious countrymen, whose triumphs and glory they shared."

Grant of a
Medal and
"JAVA" as
an Honour.

By G. O. G. G. of the 28th of October, 1811, medals were conferred on all ranks who took part in the above expedition, and in 1829 the Body Guard was granted permission to wear the word "JAVA" on its Standards and appointments.

The Body Guard is one of the only two Native Corps still extant which are distinguished by bearing this honour.

Prize-money
distribution
list.

The following list gives the names of the British officers and of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers who took part in the Java expedition, together with the amount of prize-money awarded to them.

Captain G. H. Gall	...	...	...	£151 - 1 - 11
Lieutenant W. G. A. Fielding	...	...	...	77 - 3 - 5
" C. S. Waring	...	...	...	"
Asst. Surgeon G. J. Gordon	...	...	...	"
<hr/>				
Subadar Ishmael Khan	...	...	...	£30 - 19 - 6
" Cherag Ally Beg	...	...	...	"
Jemadar Meer Nassar Ally	...	...	...	£10 - 6 - 6
" Kadja Vally Mahomed	...	...	...	"
" Nesser Ally Khan	...	...	...	"
<hr/>				
Roshun Ally Khan, Havildar	...	...	...	£5 - 3 - 4
Azeem Khan,	"	...	...	"
Emaum Khan,	"	...	...	"
Peer Mahomed,	"	...	...	"
Meer Allum Ally,	"	...	...	"
Peer Buksh,	"	...	...	"
Sheikh Futteh Ally, Naick	...	...	...	£3 - 8 - 10
Deendar Khan,	"	...	...	"
Meer Bundehally,	"	...	...	"
Bucker Ally Beg,	"	...	...	"
Sheikh Meher Ally,	"	...	...	"
John Howitt, Trumpeter	...	...	...	"
William Da Cruz,	"	...	...	"
Hur Pursand, Native Doctor	...	...	...	"

Eighty-nine Privates at £3 - 8 - 10, and one
Farrier at £1 - 14 - 5.

* This is the last occasion on which Native Troops were employed against Europeans.

The following lines are extracted from an epic written by Captain Thomas William Taylor,* which was published in 1812, and was reprinted in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th of May, 1825.

1811.
—

“The Lay of Cornelis: in Three Cantos, by an Officer who was present at the Storm of the French Camp, at that place, 26th August, 1811.

* * * * *

“Then from sultry Hindoostan,
Comes a small but gallant clan,
The Guard of India's Lord:
They leave the war-horse tramping proud,
To mingle in the marching crowd,
And quit the pond'rous sword;
The crescent and boss from the turban tear,
A head-piece and vest, and belt of blue,
And light fusees of dusky hue,
And bayonets they bear;
These obey the word of Gall—
Not Morni's son, in Morven's strife,
The breaker of the shields;
But one that's prompt at honor's call,
In Britain's cause, to yield his life
On Java's fertile fields;—
One that might draw a strain of fire,
From Ossian's rapture-breathing lyre.”

* * * * *

* Captain Taylor was Military Secretary to the Earl of Minto, and was employed on the staff during the Java Expedition. He was appointed Superintendent of the Cavalry Riding Establishment at St. John's Wood in April, 1826, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in February, 1837. He was the father of Major-General Reynell Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., who afterwards served in the Body Guard.

CHAPTER III.

(1812-1824).

1812. FROM the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* of the 24th of February, 1812.

Inspection
of the Corps
by Major-
General
Eden.

"In the course of last week, the Regiment of Artillery at Dum Dum, and the Governor-General's Body Guard at Baleegunj, were reviewed by Major General Eden. It is hardly necessary to add, that both corps acquitted themselves in the best manner."

Lord Minto
reviews the
Body Guard.

On the 14th of March, Lord Minto held a review of the Body Guard, and in the following Order issued by him the same day, he took the opportunity of conveying his thanks to both officers and men of the Corps for the services rendered by them during the Java Expedition.

Lord Minto's
commenda-
tion of the
Body Guard.

Presidency Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

"Fort William, 14th March, 1812.

"In expressing his entire satisfaction at the Military appearance and skilful manœuvres of the Body Guard, which on this day has done credit to the men and evinced the assiduity and talents of the Commandant and Officers of that highly disciplined Corps, the Governor-General is happy in the opportunity now afforded him, of conveying sentiments still more grateful to his mind, because due to merits of a higher class.

"The voluntary service of the Body Guard on the expedition to Java, was of itself an honorable indication both of public and military zeal, virtues with which their conduct in the field amply corresponded.

"The Corps was attached from the beginning to the advance of the Army under the immediate direction of that eminent and illustrious Officer, Colonel Gillespie.

"The Body Guard was not wanting to the duties of the distinguished post which was assigned to them, and from the nature of that distribution of the Troops, as well as from the course of events, had a signal participation in the principal actions and severest duties of the Campaign.

"Captain Gall, fully justified the confidence placed in himself and his Corps, and established the highest personal reputation as an Officer and a Soldier.

"Similar credit was obtained by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fielding, and by Lieutenant Scott Waring, the latter of whom enhanced the general merits of bravery and conduct, by their display under the pressure of severe illness, which he never permitted to divert him from fatigue, or to slacken for a moment the most strenuous exertion of activity and zeal.

1812.
—

"Nor is less praise due to Mr. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, for the zealous performance of his duties with the Corps, during its active operations in the field.

"It would be superfluous and out of place to enlarge upon the renown which in a degree, scarcely paralleled, has crowned the achievements of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and the Officers and Troops under his command, the glory of that Army is immortal, and has added lustre even to the British fame.

"It is no disparagement, therefore, to the general and unabating admiration with which the Governor-General will ever contemplate the noble efforts which accompanied that important conquest, that he nevertheless should have witnessed with peculiar gratification the share obtained in the high honours of such events by a Corps with which he is proud to claim a personal and intimate connection.

"The Governor-General requests Captain Gall to communicate this testimony of his approbation and esteem to the Officers, European and Native, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Body Guard, whom he has long commanded with so much advantage to the service and honor to himself.

"By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

(Sd.) T. W. TAYLOR,

Mil. Sec."

On the representation of Captain Gall, the allowance for house rent to the Officer Commanding the Body Guard was, in the month of September, increased from Rs. 90/- to Rs. 250/- per mensem.—(Military Proceedings of the 26th of September, 1812.)

Allowance
for house
rent in-
creased.

On the 19th of December, Lieutenant C. S. Waring and Cornet J. Fitzgerald were permitted to select chargers from the Stud at Poosah, on payment of Rs. 800/- each.

Officers'
chargers
from the
Stud.

Captain Gall, in forwarding and recommending the latter's application, writes :—

"Cornet Fitzgerald is deserving of the indulgence solicited by me on account of his Studious application to the Duties of his Profession."

1813.

Acting
Cornet Fitz-
gerald's
request for
pay

From Capt. G. H. Gall,

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secy. to Govt. in the Mily. Dept.

2nd of June, 1813.

"Sir,

With reference to the appointment of Mr. John Fitzgerald to the Body Guard I have to request that you will obtain the Sanction of the Governor-General in Council to his receiving the pay and allowances of a Cornet of Cavalry from the period of his appointment to enable him to support the expence and Appearance of an Officer attached to a Corps which must necessarily be more expensive than any other in the Army from there being so few to form a Mess, for which moreover no allowance has hitherto been drawn, although usually drawn by other Corps."

The above request was not sanctioned.

The Earl of
Minto suc-
ceeded by the
Earl of
Moira.

On the 4th of October, the Earl of Minto made over charge of the office of Governor-General to the Earl of Moira, who arrived on that date from England.

Before doing so, he caused a letter to be written to the Officer Commanding the Body Guard, from which the following paragraph is extracted :—

The Earl of
Minto's
Farewell
Order to the
Body Guard.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to Government, to Captain Gall.

"Council Chamber, 2nd October, 1813.

* * * * *

"8. His Lordship takes this opportunity of directing me to renew the assurances he has before had the Satisfaction of conveying to you of the very high sense he will ever Cherish of your distinguished conduct in the command of the Body Guard and of the honour acquired both to yourself and the Corps on occasions of active and very glorious Service, the memory of which can never be effaced from his mind."

The Body
Guard enter-
tains Lord
Minto at
breakfast.

Lord Minto did not embark for England until the 13th of December, 1813, and before his departure he was present at a farewell breakfast given in his honour by Captain Gall and the officers of the Body Guard at Ballygunge on the 17th of November, 1813.

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd of December, 1813.

"On Wednesday the 17th inst., Captain Gall, commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, and the Officers of that Corps, gave an elegant breakfast to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Minto and Family at Baleegunj.

"The company consisted of about 50 persons, among whom were Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Seton, and Lieutenant General Champagné.* His Lordship was received on alighting from his carriage with a salute of cannon, and the Body Guard was drawn out on the plain.

"The breakfast was tastefully laid out in tents pitched for the occasion, and a band of music played during the entertainment; this was equally pleasing to the Noble Earl and the party assembled to meet him."

* Mr. John Lumsden was an ex-Member, and Mr. Archibald Seton a Member of the Supreme Council. Lieutenant-General Forbes Champagné had been Provincial Commander-in-Chief, 10th Dec., 1811-14th Jan., 1812.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of Thursday, 9th of June, 1814.

1814.

"Saturday last being the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, the troops in garrison were assembled at day-break on the Esplanade facing Chowringhee, in the following order. On the right stood the Body Guard, close to whom were drawn up a party of artillery and a brigade of guns; next was drawn up His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot. . . .

Review by
the Earl of
Moira.

"The Earl of Moira came up to the reviewing ground from the Chowringhee road, dressed in the full uniform of a British General, and preceded by all the officers of his staff, likewise in full dress, and by a groom with three led horses. As he approached the line, a salute of 19 guns was fired by the Artillery, and the troops received him with presented arms, their regimental colours lowered, and every other accustomed honor. His Lordship then turned to the right, rode down the line, and again resumed his station in front; when the several corps marched past in slow time, and saluted. The line was now formed anew; and a royal salute fired from the brigade of guns, followed by three volleys from the several corps in succession,—the Body Guard firing from their pistols. His Lordship soon after left the ground, under a second salute of 19 guns; and the review terminated.

"All the troops marched and fired with great precision, and presented a very fine appearance."

In June, 1814, the Earl of Moira set out on a tour of inspection through Oudh, Bareilly and Moradabad, being accompanied by the Body Guard and also an Infantry escort.

The Earl of
Moira's tour
of inspection,
1814-15.

Leaving Barrackpore on the 26th of June, he visited Berhampore, Monghyr, Patna, Buxar, Ghazipur, Benares, Sultanpore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapore, Bareilly, Moradabad, Hardwar, and Saharanpore, which last place he reached on the 29th of December, 1814. All the details of this tour have, fortunately, been preserved in Lord Moira's private journal, edited by his daughter, the Marchioness of Bute, from which the following brief references to the Body Guard have been extracted.

Under date Cawnpore, 19th of October, 1814, he writes:—"Reviewed the 5th Native Cavalry, which I found in very good order. I directed that a detachment of it, equal to a troop, should reinforce my Body Guard for the march along the frontiers. Lieutenant Ward is to command this party, and the regiment is to enlist supernumeraries to the amount of this deduction."

On Christmas Day, which was spent at Hardwar, he writes:—"I ordered comfortable dinners for the Body Guard."

On the 9th of December he issued, from his camp at Moradabad, an Order sanctioning the temporary augmentation of the Body Guard by 2 additional Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Farriers, 1 Native Doctor, and 100 Troopers, thus bringing the total strength of the Body Guard up to 240 of all ranks. No additional British Commissioned or non-Commissioned officer was appointed at this date. Two more Galloper guns were, however, added to the Corps.

Temporary
increase of
the Body
Guard.

1815.

Lord Moira
continues his
tour.

In 1815 the Governor-General continued his journey to Jhind, Hansi, Meerut and Agra. At the later place he makes the following entry in his diary, under date 26th of February, 1815 :—

“In the afternoon I went again to look at the Taj. . . . I told the Officer who commanded the escort of the Body Guard, that any of his men might enter the building, should they be curious to view the interior. Several availed themselves of the permission; and all who did so, on approaching the tombs, touched the pavement with their foreheads.”

From Agra he went to Fatehgarh, where he halted from the 10th of March to the 22nd of August. Here he was visited by Naziroodin Hyder, the son of the Nawab Vizier of Oudh.

Presentation
of a Standard
by the
Countess of
Loudoun and
Moira.

Before leaving Fatehgarh, a parade of the corps was held, at which the Countess of Loudoun and Moira presented a Standard to the newly-raised squadron.

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th of September, 1815.

“GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

“Presentation of a Standard to the 2nd Squadron of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard.

“Some days prior to the embarkation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General at Futtehgurh, His Lordship's Body Guard was drawn out to receive a Standard for the newly-raised Squadron. On this occasion the highest honor was conferred on the Corps, by the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, who, with her own hands, presented the standard to Captain Gall, and addressed him in nearly the following terms :—

‘Captain Gall,

It is with high gratification that I have the honor of presenting this Standard to the 2nd Squadron of the Governor-General's Body Guard. I am aware that this Corps is not more marked as being the chosen protection of the Representative Government of this Country, than distinguished by the zeal which it manifested when the Public Service required its most active exertion. Allow me therefore to express the hope, that past meritorious conduct may prove the proud pledge of future glory, and my sincere wish, that honor and happiness may attend you.’

“Captain Gall then addressed Her Ladyship in reply :—

‘Madam,

Permit me to assure your Ladyship, that I appreciate as I ought, the high honor which Your Ladyship has condescended to confer on the Body Guard, by presenting to the 2nd Squadron this Standard; and I shall make it my duty to impress on the minds of the Native Officers and men under my command, a due sense of so high a distinction.

‘At a period when men, possessed of the highest Military Rank among neighbouring Countries, have not scrupled to violate the most sacred Oaths of Allegiance and Fealty,



there is still a happy corner of the Globe, where a simple assertion, equally binding to the King and the Subject, is thought a sufficient pledge, which can never be broken ; and on that pledge, therefore, the simple word of a Gentleman, do I, in my own name, and on behalf of my Soldiers and Officers, engage to defend this Banner.' ”

1815.
—

After leaving Fatehgarh, the Governor-General visited Cawnpore, Sultanpore and Dinapore, arriving at Calcutta on the 9th of October.

Lord Moira
returns to
Calcutta.

As far as can be ascertained, only a small detachment of the Body Guard returned to Calcutta with the Governor-General, for purposes of Guards and Escorts at that place ; the remainder of the corps being left behind in cantonments at Sultanpore, Benares.

The Body
Guard sta-
tioned at
Sultanpore,
Benares.

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of Thursday, January 18th, 1816.

1816.
—

“ On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Right Honorable the Countess of Loudoun and Moira and family left Government House, in the State Carriages, attended by the Governor-General's Body-Guard, and proceeded as far as the Powder Mills, where Her Ladyship embarked on board the *Sonamookhee*,* prepared to convey her to Saugor. . . .

Lady Moira
leaves for
England.

“ Lord Moira accompanied Her Ladyship as far as Diamond Harbour.”

On the 17th of February, 1817, Captain Gall sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on sick leave, and Captain-Lieutenant W. H. Rainey was appointed officiating Commandant.

1817.
—

In the spring of this year a rising of the peasants occurred in the province of Cuttack, to assist in the quelling of which, a party of forty men was despatched from the detachment of the Body Guard at Calcutta.

Capt.-Lieut.
W. H.
Rainey
officiates as
Command-
ant.Insurrection
in Cuttack.

Very scanty details only of the ensuing operations can be gleaned from the various published Histories of India, so that it has been thought advisable to give here extracts from the Calcutta newspapers of the day, in order to throw more light on the subject. The causes of the insurrection seem to have been the operation of the Revenue enactments, and the flagrant extortion and oppression practised by the subordinate Revenue officials in the execution of these enactments.

Cause of the
insurrection.

The chief village of Khurda was seized by the leader of the rebellion, Jagbandhu, who had placed himself at the head of the wild tribes of Gumsar, and in the beginning of May a body of above two thousand men made an attack upon a detachment at Pipli in the neighbourhood. It was repulsed, and the rebels never afterwards appeared in force ; but risings took place in Limbai, Kurdes, and Kujang, which the civil power was unable to restrain, and to suppress which it was necessary to station troops in the province.

Martial law was proclaimed, reinforcements were despatched to Cuttack,

* The *Sonamookhee* was the Governor-General's State yacht at this period.

1817.

and General Sir Gabriel Martindell was ordered to take command, with additional authority as joint Commissioner with the Judge and Magistrate.

By the military dispositions which were made, and in a still greater degree by the assurances held out to the people by the military Commissioner that their grievances, if peaceably represented, would be listened to and redressed, tranquillity was restored by the end of the year throughout the greater part of the troubled districts.

Extract from a letter, dated Cuttack, 30th of March, 1817, published in the *Government Gazette*.

"On the 29th ult. intelligence was received here that a body of insurgents from Goomsur had entered the district of Khoordah, where they were joined by all the Pikes and Dullbearahs in that quarter.

* * * * *

"A detachment of the Body Guard, and a large re-inforcement of Infantry, are said to be under orders to proceed to Cuttack immediately."

From the *Calcutta Monthly Journal*.

Cuttack, 10th April.—"We understand that five companies of the 11th Regiment have marched from Midnapore, where the detachment of the Body Guard will remain to wait the orders of Colonel O'Halloran. Five Companies of the 30th have also proceeded from Barrackpore."

From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of the 6th of May.

"The intended movements, mentioned in our last, by the troops from Cuttack, after crossing the Cajoorra on the 28th, were suspended in consequence of intelligence being received that a body of insurgents were assembled in the neighbourhood of Serunghur, with the design of attempting to burn the town of Cuttack, as soon as the detachment should advance for Poorie. The movement was therefore deferred and Major Hamilton was ordered to dislodge them. He accordingly marched with 4 Companies, the guns, and detachment of the Body Guard, between 8 and 9 o'clock that night, and proceeding on the Underooa road, fell in with their stockades in approaching the village of Darootung, where the jungle begins to thicken and is continued onwards. As the detachment advanced they found the stockades very numerous and some of them very well constructed; composed of mud walls with loopholes besides a fence of Bamboo. The best of the stockades the enemy attempted to defend; but he was quickly driven from them and followed up, and thus the detachment opened its way as far as Underooa, which they reached about 9 in the morning; burnt that place as they had done Darootung and some other villages, where stockades had been erected.

"After resting for an hour they set off on their return to camp, where they arrived about 9 o'clock on the night of the 29th, all much fatigued.

"In turning one of the stockades, Lieutenant White had an arrow shot through his thigh and 3 Sepoys in all slightly wounded—two of them by arrows. The arrow indeed appears to be their chief weapon. It is said that few of the insurgents have matchlocks and that they are still worse off for ammunition.

"They did not on this occasion appear to be assembled in any considerable numbers. In consequence of this business the force did not move for Poorie till the night of the 1st. On the night of the 2nd it arrived at Peeple and would not reach Poorie until the night of the 4th. The heat of the weather had become severe."

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd of May, 1817.

1817.

"On the 15th the 1st Battalion of the 18th, with a brigade of guns, and a detachment of the Governor-General's Body Guard marched towards Khoordah.

"Sir G. Martindell proceeded with this force, and the plan of operations seems to be a simultaneous movement of three strong detachments by different routes on the pergunnah of Khoordah, where the spirit of the rebellion is the most predominant, and where Jugbundoo the principal insurgent is now posted.

"Major Carter with five Companies of the 30th and a company of the 11th, had crossed the Kajoora river on the 13th, for the same destination.

"It is reported that Major-General Martindell has issued proclamations offering an amnesty to all—the leaders of the rebellion excepted—who would return peaceably to their homes."

From the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* of the 2nd of June.

Letter from Camp, dated the 19th of May, 1817.

"The detachments accompanying General Martindell, and consisting of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, 40 men of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard, and a brigade of 6-pdrs., entered the Khoorda district this morning. In passing a belt of jungles, the escort with the baggage was fired on by a party of the rebels, but they ran off as soon as some of the Sepoys entered the jungle after them."

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th of May.

"The simultaneous movement of the different detachments of our troops in Cuttack upon Khoordah has been effected with success, and Major-General Sir G. Martindell reached that pergunnah on the 20th, with little opposition. As it was expected, Jugbundoo and his followers had taken refuge in the jungles, from which we fear it will be difficult to drive them, if they persist in their rebellion.

"The probability however is that Jugbundoo will speedily abandon his enterprize, and fly, or attempt to fly, to the westward."

Camp, Khoordah, 3rd of June, 1817.

"Various reports have reached camp of movements of some bodies of the Insurgents who still remain unbroken.

"They are said to be between Pooree and Banpore. It will be a fortunate thing if they should think of taking the direction of the former place, as Major Hamilton has got with him part of the Body Guard; and three troops of Madras Cavalry are by their way to join him."

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th of June.

"Accounts from Khoordah state that the rainy season had set in with great severity in that quarter. There has been no intermission however of military operations.

"A detachment of Madras Cavalry from the force under the command of General Bumley in Ganjam was daily expected at Khoordah.

"The Body Guard is, we understand, under orders to return to Calcutta."

This detachment of the Body Guard returned to Calcutta at the end of June, where it remained but a few days before again setting out on active service.

The Body
Guard re-
turns to
Calcutta.

1817.

MAHRATTA WAR, 1817-18.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PINDARIS.

As early as the close of 1816 the Governor-General had arrived at the determination finally to put an end to the intolerable depredations of the marauding Pindaris by extensive military operations, but it was not until after the rainy season of the following year that he was able to put his design into execution.

The interval was busily occupied in assembling and organizing the troops. On the side of Hindustan, the Bengal forces were arranged in four principal divisions. The Centre Division, which is the only one with which we are concerned here, was commanded by Major-General Brown and assembled at Cawnpore. It was composed of the following troops :—

First	}	H.M. 24th Light Dragoons.
Cavalry		Governor-General's Body Guard.
Brigade		3rd and 7th Native Cavalry.
H.M. 87th Regiment.		
2/13th Native Infantry.		
1/24th	„	„
2/11th	„	„
1/8th	„	„
2/1st	„	„
2/25th	„	„
1/29th	„	„

and a Flank Battalion. Also a detachment of Horse and Foot Artillery and 54 guns.

It was joined on the 14th of September by the Marquess of Hastings * as Commander-in-Chief, he having left Calcutta on the 8th of July and sailed up the Ganges. He was accompanied by Captain Rainey with the Headquarters of the Body Guard and a temporary Levy which was attached to the Guard during the Governor-General's march.

The remainder of the Body Guard, who were, as has already been stated, stationed at Sultanpore, Benares, left that place on the 15th September, and marched to Cawnpore to join the Headquarters of the Regiment.

The following extracts detail some of the preparations which were made for putting the Corps in a state of readiness for taking the field.

* The Earl of Moira was created Marquess of Hastings on the 2nd of December, 1816.

From Mily. Secy. to Governor-General.

1817.

"Head Quarters on River Ganges, 10th September, 1817.

Preparations
for taking
the field.

1. (*Re* increase in Bazar Establishment).

"2. There is another point of material importance to the comfort and efficiency of the Corps, which it is requisite to bring under the notice of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, namely in regard to the Men being furnished with a Supply of the same quality of Overalls as those about to be issued to the Native Cavalry Regiments, these His Lordship thinks should be furnished to the Guard in this instance gratis as from the circumstances of the Corps having been employed on the Public Service in Cuttack, in the neighbourhood of Benares, and on much orderly duty during the close of the past cold and present rainy season, most of the necessaries usually provided by the Troopers are worn out or damaged by the weather. These must be replaced by the men previous to their taking the Field, if therefore in addition to this expense they are charged with the price of a pair of Overalls each, the stoppage will fall unusually severely upon them."

* * * * *

G. O. by the Hon. the Vice-President in Council. Fort William, 30th Sept. 1817.

Bazar
establish-
ment in-
creased.

"The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the following Bazar Establishment being attached to the Body Guard of the Most Noble the Governor-General during the period of its being employed in the Field with retrospective effect from 15th instant. vizt. :—

	St. Rs.
1 Choudaree at per month	11
1 Mutsudee	5
3 Flag or Weighmen, each 3/-	9
* * * * *	

"Ordered that the Cloathing Board be desired to instruct the Agent for the 1st Division of Army Cloathing to furnish the Men of the Governor-General's Body Guard with one pair of Overalls each at the expense of Government, of the same quality as those about to be issued to the Native Cavalry."

Free issue of
one pair
overalls to
the Body
Guard.

In consequence of the delay on the side of the Deccan, the Bengal Troops were not put in motion until the middle of October, the 10th of that month being fixed upon for the rendezvous of the Bundelkhund army, and the 20th for that of the Centre and Agra columns.

On the morning of the 16th of October the Governor-General took the field in person, and on the 20th reached the rendezvous of the Centre Division of the Grand Army, which was appointed to assemble at Secundra on the Jumna. The next day the force was reviewed.

The Gover-
nor-General
takes the
Field in
person.

The Centre Division crossed the Jumna on the 26th of October, and took up a position on the Sindh River on the 6th of November, where it was equally ready to act against the Pindaris and the Mahratta States.

A violent outbreak of cholera now attacked the Centre Division, and by the 14th of the month had overspread every part of the camp. On the 18th of November the Marquess of Hastings writes in his *Private Journal* :—

Severe
epidemic of
cholera.

1817.

"The numbers sent to the hospitals are great. The body guard has above half its amount in hospital, with forty-two of its attendants."

The Governor-General, himself apprehensive of dying of the disease, is reported to have given secret instructions to be buried in his tent, that his death might not add to the discouragement of the Troops or tempt the enemy to attack the Division in its crippled state.

At length, after the camp had been moved several short marches onto higher and more healthy ground across the Betwa, the disease disappeared, having in one week destroyed 764 fighting men and 8000 followers.*

Shortly afterwards, intelligence having been received that the Pindaris under Karim Khan and Wasil Mahomed were marching towards Gwalior, a Cavalry Brigade and a Battalion of Native Infantry were detached under Colonel Philpot of the 24th Dragoons from the Centre Division towards the Sindh in order to intercept them, and they were followed, as soon as the restored health of the Troops permitted, by the main body which moved in a north-west direction from the Betwa and reached the Sonari ford on the Sindh river, 28 miles from Gwalior, on the 11th of December.

The forward movement under Colonel Philpot had the effect of compelling Karim Khan and Wasil Mahomed to abandon the direct road to Gwalior and turn off to the north-west in the direction of Kotah.

Throughout the month of December the Headquarters of the Marquess of Hastings remained in the neighbourhood of the Sindh river, though a movement of a few miles was made for a change of ground from Sonari to Oochar in the middle of the month.

1818.

On the 1st of February, 1818, his Lordship and the Centre Division

Mahratta
War, 1817-
1818.

* It is erroneously stated in Mill and Wilson's *History of British India*, vol. viii., p. 251, that this is the first occasion on which cholera was encountered in an *epidemic* form, though this statement is qualified by the remark that "*spasmodic* cholera had been known in India from the remotest times, and had, at times, committed fearful ravages."

The first epidemic of cholera on record attacked Colonel Pearse's Detachment whilst marching from Midnapore to Vizagapatam in Madras, in March and April, 1781.

Colonel Pearse writes to the Select Committee at Madras, under date 22nd March, 1781:—

"... such a fatal sickness broke out suddenly in the army as alarmed me beyond measure. Men in perfect health dropped dead in numbers; those who were in the least affected, all appear past recovery."

Again, in a letter to Sir Eyre Coote, dated the following day:—

"We have now about 900 sick. . . . When the disease attacked our people, some fell down dead; others were seized with violent vomitings and purgings, and died; others died from violent spasms in the bowels. . . ."

It is estimated that a ninth part of his total fighting force of 4860 men fell victims to the *cholera morbus*, and the percentage of deaths amongst the followers is believed to have been much higher.

were encamped at Launch, and on the following day at Kunjowlee, remaining there in expectation of the period when it would be proper to dissolve the existing formation of the Army.

1818.

On the 13th of February, 1818, seeing everything to be in adjustment, he commenced his homeward march, accompanied by the Body Guard and the 2nd Battalion of the 25th Native Infantry only, as escort, having for some days previously moved gradually along the right bank of the Sindh river from Sonari and Oochar down to Burcha.

The Grand Army and that of the Deccan were both broken up, the duties which remained to be executed being entrusted to such of the subordinate divisions as were most conveniently situated. They were re-organized for the purpose, and orders were issued for the return of the Centre and Right Divisions of the Grand Army to the British territories.

The Grand Army dissolved.

"Distribution List for a Payment made on Account of the Proceeds of the Booty acquired by the combined Operations of the Forces which served under the Command of the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings in the War against the Pindarries and Certain of the Mahratta States in the years 1817 and 1818."

Extract from Prize Rolls.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

Captain W. H. Rainey ...	...	...	...	Rs. 1394/0/8
Cornet G. J. Shadwell ...	...	...	...	697/0/8
Assistant Surgeon F. Sempill ...	...	...	...	"
" " T. Butter ...	...	...	...	"
Staff-Sergeant John Walsingham	...	...	...	Rs. 34/13/7
" " Simon Solomon...	...	...	...	"
" " William Turner	...	...	...	"
Subadar Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	Rs. 69/11/3
" Cheraig Ally Beg	...	...	...	"
" Shevuck Sing ...	...	...	...	"
" Meer N. Ally ...	...	...	...	"
Jemadar Emam Khan ...	...	...	...	Rs. 23/3/9
" Auzeem Khan	...	...	...	"
" Golam Ally Khan	...	...	...	"
" Shaick K. Ally	...	...	...	"
" Peer Mahomed	...	...	...	"
" Dindar Khan	...	...	...	"
" Meer B. Ally	...	...	...	"
" Punchum Sing	...	...	...	"
" Bheem Sing	...	...	...	"

1818.

12 Havildars at Rs. 11/9/10 each.
 13 Naicks at Rs. 7/11/11 each.
 4 Trumpeters at Rs. 7/11/11 each.
 4 Farriers at Rs. 7/11/11 each.
 3 Black Doctors at Rs. 7/11/11 each.
 202 Privates at Rs. 7/11/11 each.
 Gun Sergeant John Brodrick, Rs. 23/3/9
 Gun Corporal Kiernon Fitzpatrick, 11/9/10
 „ „ William Claxton „
 1 2nd Tindal „
 13 Gun Privates at Rs. 7/11/11 each.
 5 Puckallies at Rs. 7/11/11 each.
 Total amount distributed—Rs. 6242/5/0

Owing to disputes as to whether the Marquess of Hastings and the Grand Army should be permitted to share in the booty captured in the Deccan by Sir Thomas Hislop and his Army, this Prize-money was not distributed until the end of 1834.

The Governor-General visits Lucknow.

The Marquess of Hastings, on quitting the Army, proceeded on a visit to the Nawab of Oudh, and arrived at Lucknow on the 6th of March.

On the 20th of March, whilst encamped at Terwah, he invested Major-General Sir David Ochterlony with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The following is an extract from an account of the ceremony which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th of April, 1818.

“Friday the 20th of March, on which date the camp was at Terwah, having been appointed for the ceremony, the civil officers in attendance on His Excellency the Governor-General, the officers of the General Staff of the Army and the officers of the Body-Guard, and of the 2nd bn. 25th Regiment Native Infantry forming His Excellency's escort, were assembled at the Governor-General's durbar tent on the occasion. The Nawab Ahmed Buksh Khan and the Aumil of the district, with other local officers of the Government of H.E. the Vizier, as well as the Native Officers of the Body Guard and the escort, were also present. . . .”

The Governor-General returns to Calcutta.

After spending nine weeks at Gorakhpur, the Governor-General returned to Calcutta, arriving at the end of July.

The whole of the Body Guard to be stationed in Calcutta.

It appears that, early in the year, the Marquess of Hastings had determined that the whole of the Body Guard should, for the future, be quartered in Calcutta, instead of the greater portion of the Corps being left at Sultanpore, as it had been ever since the autumn of 1815.

Extra accommodation required at Ballygunge.

Captain Rainey was, therefore, instructed to communicate with the Quartermaster-General respecting the extra accommodation which would be required at Ballygunge, since the corps was now considerably stronger numerically than it was on the last occasion of the whole Regiment being quartered at Ballygunge, in June, 1814.

In June, the Governor-General determined still further to increase the Body Guard by the addition of 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 1 Trumpet-Major, 4 Trumpeters, 5 Farriers, 144 Troopers, and 172 horses.—(Vide Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-General, Military Department, of 6th of June. Appendix XVI.)

His reasons for the above augmentation are set forth in the following extract from a letter to the Court of Directors, written shortly afterwards.

276. "This measure was dictated with a view to enable the Body Guard to furnish permanently a Squadron to be posted at Midnapore, and to be prepared for any Field Service for which it might be required in the Lower Provinces. It is extremely desirable that a body of Cavalry should at all times be posted in Bengal ready to act in any direction, and we are of opinion that Midnapore is unquestionably the most favourable position for such a force."

Orders were accordingly issued that these extra men and horses should be furnished as soon as possible from the Dépôt, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant Shadwell, the Adjutant, who had been left behind at Cawnpore, probably for this purpose

By the middle of December this new squadron was complete, and Lieutenant Shadwell had rejoined Headquarters at Ballygunge, bringing it with him.

On the 24th of December, Captain Rainey writes to the Military Secretary:—

"I beg you will have the goodness to request the Most Noble the Governor-General to authorize an advance being made to enable me to pay the Detachment which has arrived with Cornet Shadwell, the balance due to them for the months of August, September, October and November.

* * * * *

"I therefore request an advance may be made of 8,000 Rupees to be deducted from the abstract for the present month. This is particularly required to enable the men to build their Huts on the Ground just given over for the Cantonment."

Advance of pay to the men for the building of huts.

On the 24th of February, 1818, a General Order was issued which extended to the Governor-General's Body Guard the newly established rank of Subadar-Major. By the same Order also, one Troop-Havildar-Major was sanctioned for each troop. The staff pay of the former was fixed at Rs. 25/- per mensem, and that of the latter at Rs. 2/- each per mensem.

Ranks of Subadar-Major and Troop-Havildar-Major sanctioned.

By G. O. of the 14th of April, Subadar Ismaill Khan was promoted to be the first Native Officer to hold this rank in the Body Guard.

By G. O. of the 21st of June, Captain W. H. Rainey was appointed to the command of the Body Guard, vice Captain Gall.

Capt. Rainey succeeds Capt. Gall.

1819.

Horses fed
on Indian
corn as an
experiment.

During the months of July and August, 1819, the experiment was tried of feeding the horses of the Body Guard on Paddy in place of Gram. This was not a success, and Rainey reports on the 23rd of August that, although the saving of expense to Government would be approximately Rs. 1000 per mensem (Gram being at this period 30 Seers to the rupee, and Paddy 60 Seers), he did not consider the results favourable.

"The whole of the Horses in the Corps," he says, "have fallen off in condition and a great number have been brought to the point of death by severe attacks of gripes attributable to their not being able to digest the Paddy."

Horses'
grain
steamed.

An apparatus for steaming the food for the Horses was erected at Ballygunge as an experiment, and favourably reported upon by Captain Rainey.

Increased
establish-
ment.

In June the following effective staff was added to the establishment of the Body Guard :—

1 Havildar-Major,
1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
1 Drill Havildar,
1 Drill Naick.

—(Military Consultations of the 3rd of June, 1819)

Staff pay
of the
Adjutant.

At this period the Staff pay of the Adjutant of the Body Guard was Rs. 167/- per mensem, and was made up of the following items, viz. :—

Staff Pay	...	...	...	...	Rs. 62/-
Writer	...	...	...	...	Rs. 40/-
Stationery	...	...	...	...	Rs. 25/-
Candles	...	...	...	...	Rs. 10/-
Horse Allowance	...	...	...	...	Rs. 30/-
Total .					Rs. 167/-

1820.

Number of
British
Officers
increased.

During the course of the year 1820, three additional Cornets were posted to the Body Guard, thus bringing the establishment of British officers up to seven, viz. :—1 Captain, Commandant ; 1 Lieutenant, Adjutant ; 4 Cornets, doing duty ; and 1 Surgeon.

G. O. of 30th of September, 1820.

Instruction
in sword
exercise.

"Government have been pleased to authorize the grant of a Monthly Compensation of Ten Rupees each to Peter James Parry and Thomas Aird of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, during the period they have been or may be respectively attached to the Governor-General's Body Guard as Teachers of the new Sword Exercise."

By G. O. of the 14th of October, Captain R. H. Sneyd was appointed to command the Governor-General's Body Guard, vice Captain Rainey embarked for Europe.

1820.
—
Capt Sneyd
succeeds
Capt. Rainey
as Com-
mandant.

Military Proceedings of the 17th of March, 1821. Minute No. 1. by the Governor-General.

"Adverting to the great number of Deaths which occasionally occur at Ballygunge amongst the Horses of the Body Guard, and the considerable mortality which frequently prevails in other mounted Corps, I cannot but attribute a large portion of the Casualties to the very unskilful treatment given to Epidemics and other peculiar diseases, which from our Cavalry Regiments wanting persons properly versed in Veterinary Science, are known to commit the most serious Ravages among their Ranks.

1821.
—
The Gover-
nor Gene-
ral's Minute
on the
necessity for
appointing a
Veterinary
Surgeon
to the Body
Guard.

"Under this consideration I propose to the Board that Mr. Hodgson, Veterinary Surgeon at Hissar, a Gentleman of whose professional acquirements I have received the highest report, be appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the Governor-General's Body Guard, on the same scale of allowances as received by Medical Officers of that Class, with His Majesty's Regiments on this Establishment, and that in addition to his other duties he be employed at Ballygunge to superintend the tuition and instruction of 8 Veterinary Students, to be particularly selected under instructions from His Excellency the Commander in Chief from the Assistant Apothecaries on the Establishment, and distributed when reported qualified by Mr. Hodgson, to the several Regiments of Light Cavalry. The professional education, Talents and Skill of Mr. Hodgson render him well suited to instruct the Students in an improved practice of the Veterinary Art."

G. O. Fort William, 17th of March, 1821.

Veterinary
Surgeon
appointed.

"The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mr. Hodgson, Veterinary Surgeon at Hissar, to be Veterinary Surgeon to His Lordship's Body Guard, and to superintend the tuition of Veterinary Students at Ballygunge on the same scale of allowances as Medical Officers of that Class serving with His Majesty's Dragoon Regiments on this Establishment."

In March and April of this year, Colonel Richards, with detachments of the Body Guard, Cuttack Legion and Ramgarh Battalion, was engaged for some weeks in suppressing an outbreak of the Larka Kols in Singhboom.

Expedition
against the
Larka Kols,
March-
April, 1821.

A squadron of the Body Guard was detached from Calcutta towards the end of March, with orders to join Colonel Richards' force at Singboom.

On the 6th of April, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Thornton, 1st Light Cavalry, was temporarily attached to the Body Guard and directed to join this squadron.

There appears to have been very little actual fighting, excepting on one occasion on the 16th of April, when the Body Guard charged home against the insurgents and accounted for about 50 of them.

The following extract from a letter, written in 1820, gives a short description of the Larka Kols.

Description
of the Larka
Kols.

"It is rather remarkable, that at no great distance from Calcutta, there should exist a warlike tribe, almost unknown beyond their own mountains, until the arrival of Major Roughsedge (commanding Ramghur battalion, and Gov.-General's agent on the south-west frontier) among them. They are called Lurkas, and inhabit part of Singhboom,

1821.

—

named after them, Lurkacole. About sixty years ago, a Rajah attempted to subdue the Lurkas, but he was repulsed with great slaughter. This inspired their neighbours with such dread of them, that no Native has ever since ventured near them with any authoritative claims ; and they are now quite independent of the rajahs and zemindars, to whom they pay no tribute, or mark of submission of any kind."

Details of the operations which were undertaken against these people are few and far between, but we are able to gather a few facts from short accounts published in the Calcutta *Government Gazette* during April, 1821, from which the following extracts have been made.

"The people are an active, robust, and very bold race, fond of independence, but prone like all semibarbarous tribes to indulge in violence and outrage.

". . . and they are well exercised in the use of the weapons, which they employ for attack or defence. These are chiefly bows and arrows, and battle axes, called *tangees*. The tangees are of a very convenient size for use, and have the heads of various shapes, some with the edge of a convex and others of a concave shape. The former are most esteemed and considered most efficient, and the powerful arm of a Lurkacole, accustomed to handle his weapon, renders it so formidable, that they have been known to cut the heads of horses off, each with a single blow.

* * * * *

"The turbulence of these people has been for some time considerable, and its effects had struck great terror into their neighbours, who could never feel themselves secure from their violence. It was their practice to murder strangers found within their territories, and outrages of this kind were so frequent and so notorious, that it became necessary for Government to send a force against them, for the purpose of checking such enormities, and producing an alteration in their behaviour. The force destined for the service was large enough to render opposition hopeless, and wisely calculated to accomplish its object with the strictest attention to humanity. The Lurkacoles, however, resisted all tenders of accommodation, and were desperate in their opposition, until their stores of provisions began to fall into the hands of the troops, and measures were adopted to shew that further warfare could only bring utter destruction on their villages and possessions.

"They were attacked on all sides by detachments from the Body Guard, the 13th N. I., the Hill Rangers, Ramgurrh Battalion and Cuttack Legion, amounting to about 2000 men in all, under the command of Colonel Richards. On the advance of the troops, the villages were deserted, and the inhabitants took refuge, with their principal effects, in the fastnesses of the hills and the sides of difficult nullahs, where they could throw up stockades in front of their places of retreat.

"When pursued to those places and attacked, they made a very desperate resistance, and exhibited individually the utmost contempt of life and savage thirst for revenge.

"In many cases, therefore, it was found impossible to spare the poor fellows, who scorned to yield, even when severe wounds left them but little power of annoyance. Some retreats were discovered underground, from which women and children were unearthed.

"After resistance was seen to be unavailing and the capture of many granaries had swallowed up the means of future subsistence, the natives submitted, and coming into the camp, in compliance with invitations which they had at first spurned, they acquiesced in the terms proposed for the regulation of their future behaviour, swearing, according to their custom, *on the tiger's skin* to abide faithfully by their agreement."

Another account, taken from the same source as the above, ran as follows :—

"Singhboom,—A squadron of the Governor-General's Body Guard was lately sent from the Presidency, towards Singhboom, in pursuit of a band of depredators that had appeared in that quarter, and we are glad to learn, from letters received in town, that they have completely succeeded in routing them.

1821.

Charge made
by the Body
Guard, 16th
April, 1821.

"A letter now before us states that on the 16th, the Squadron came up with the Enemy, when they made a beautiful charge led on by Captain Thornton, and cut up between 50 and 60 of them. The loss on our side was trifling, two Troopers being badly wounded, 1 Syce and 1 Native Doctor killed,* 5 Horses wounded and 1 missing. Both Officers and Men are said to have behaved with great spirit, and gallantry in the charge."

Casualties of
the Body
Guard.

Extract from a letter from Captain Gall to the Military Secretary, dated the 30th of July, 1821.

"During the late Service in which a squadron of His Lordship's Body Guard was employed (with Lt.-Colonel Richards' Detachment in Singh Boom) the Native Doctor belonging to the Body Guard, by name Hursersand, was accidentally shot in a skirmish which took place between our Troops and the Enemy's on the 16th April, by one of the Infantry Sepoys, which caused his immediate death."

Native
Doctor
accidentally
shot.

The following extract from a letter written by an officer, dated Camp Sumbhulpoor, the 24th of July, 1821, which appeared in *The Scots' Magazine* for 1822, is also worthy of inclusion here, as it gives an idea of the hardships undergone by the troops who took part in the above expedition.

"We had to march upwards of 600 miles before we got to the point where the attack was to be made; and this was during the worst season of the year that men could be exposed in tents. The thermometer stood any day in our tent at 110° and 112°, and on some days as high as 122°; and when exposed to the sun at noon, it generally stood between 150° and 160°. We were absent from our Cantonment 4 months, during which time we were obliged to suffer many deprivations, besides the heat of the weather, such as extreme bad mountainous roads, bad water, and for days together none at all. The mode of fighting we were obliged to adopt, to subdue the enemy, was also very harassing to our men. For three or four days after our arrival in their country they gave us battle on the plains; but finding themselves so dreadfully cut up, and being able to make no impression upon us, they betook themselves to the recesses of their highest mountains, where we were obliged to follow them, hunt them down, and kill them like so many tigers, as they never would allow themselves to be taken prisoners, while they could keep hold of their bow-and-arrow and battle-axe."

With effect from the 1st of June, 1822, the pay of Syces and Grasscutters of the Body Guard was increased from Sonaut Rupees 4/- and 3/8 to Rupees 5/- and 4/- respectively.

1822.

Syces' pay
increased.

During this year an European Riding Master was, for the first time, appointed to the Body Guard. His pay was fixed at the following:—

European
Riding
Master
appointed.

* The latter, Hursersand, accidentally. *Vide* Letter from Captain Gall, *infra*. By way of compensation to his family, a son of his who had been studying medicine under his father, was taken on as a subordinate Medical Officer in the Body Guard.

1822.	Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 62/-
	Batta	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 62/-
	Horse Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 30/-
	Tentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 35/-

Total Sonaut Rupees 189/-

The first to hold this appointment was Mr. M. F. Wrenn, 4th Light Cavalry, who was attached to the Body Guard for this purpose.

On the 10th of December, William Turner, Sergeant-Major of the Body Guard, was promoted Riding Master to the Corps, by the Governor-General.

Riding
Master's
bungalow
built.

A bungalow was built, containing "two rooms 16 feet square, and about 16 feet high, surrounded by an open sloping verandah 8 feet wide," as a residence for the Riding Master. This bungalow stood on the present site of the Commandant's bungalow, which, down to the year 1893, was officially designated "the Riding Master's Bungalow."

1823.

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of Monday, the 22nd of December, 1823.

Lord
Amherst
reviews the
Body Guard.

"*The Review*.—At Sun-rise last Thursday morning the Governor-General's Body Guard, drawn out on the plain in front of Chouringhee for Review by the Right Hon'ble Lord Amherst,* presented a remarkably fine sight.

"The corps, well mounted, consisted of between three and four hundred men, with two field-pieces. The morning was fresh and clear, and highly favourable for the occasion, and the northern line of the ground was filled at an early hour with Ladies and Gentlemen in open carriages, buggies and on horseback.

"Lord Amherst dressed in his Windsor Uniform was mounted on a charger, attended by his suite, and near him stood his magnificent state Carriage, with 4 richly caparisoned and plumed horses—an Equipage the most splendid perhaps ever seen in India. The manœuvres of the Body Guard, the firing, and charging under various circumstances and situations, were conducted with great precision, and did infinite credit to the care and attention of Captain Sneyd. The effect was frequently very beautiful—when the rising sun, 'shorn of his beams,' glimmered red through the thick smoke from the guns, and at other times flashed on the sabres.

"The scene must have put the spectators in mind of the opening of *Marmion* :

'The warriors on the turrets high,
Moving athwart the morning sky,
Seemed forms of giant height :
Their armour as it caught the rays,
Flashed back again the eastern blaze
In lines of dazzling light.'

"When all the movements had been gone through, and the whole corps was ranged in line for a general salute, Lord Amherst rode forward and addressed Captain Sneyd to the following effect :—

* The Baron Amherst, P.C., succeeded the Marquess of Hastings as Governor-General on the 1st of August, 1823. He was created Earl Amherst on the 19th of December, 1826.

'Captain Sneyd, I do not pretend to be a correct judge of military movements, but I may be allowed to express to you the very great gratification I have experienced from the performance of the Body Guard at the review this morning, and I beg, Captain Sneyd, that you, together with every Officer, and Soldier under your command, will accept my best thanks for the very able manner in which the manœuvres appeared to me to be conducted.'"

1823.

Extract from the *Government Gazette* of the 31st of May, 1824:—

1824.

"Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., a Lieutenant-General in the Honourable Company's service, died in Calcutta on Saturday last, aged 76. His remains were interred yesterday evening between five and six o'clock. . . . At about a quarter past five o'clock, the Right Honourable the Governor-General's Body Guard, with its galloper guns, commanded by Captain Sneyd, together with all the European troops in Fort William, the whole commanded by Lieut. Col. Vaughan, Fort Major, were drawn up opposite the residence of the late Sir John Macdonald. On the body being brought from the house, the funeral party presented arms, the trumpets of the Body Guard sounding a funeral dirge, the band playing the Venetian Hymn.

Funeral of
Sir John
Macdonald.

* * * * *

"On the coffin being laid in the grave, the guns of the Body Guard fired 27 rounds, and the infantry three volleys, ending a ceremony as imposing in appearance as it was awful and solemn in its effect."

The 47th Regiment of Native Infantry having mutinied at Barrackpore on the 1st of November, 1824, after being ordered to march to take part in the Arakan expedition, the Commander-in-Chief (General Sir E. Paget) proceeded to the spot on the 2nd of November, and at daybreak two British regiments, a detachment of Horse Artillery, and a Troop of the Body Guard, which had not yet sailed for Rangoon, were paraded at right angles to the sepoy lines.

Mutiny at
Barrackpore.
Nov., 1824.

The men of the 47th were ordered to ground their arms, and on their refusing to do so they were fired on by the Artillery. They immediately broke and fled, pursued by the Body Guard, who cut down many of them.

Several were killed on the spot, and a number taken prisoners, whilst most of those who escaped immediate death or capture were drowned in their attempt to cross the Hooghly by swimming.

The Body Guard lost two men and two horses from the fire of the Artillery whilst charging the mutineers.

The following is taken from an article in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 8th of November, 1824, headed, "Mutiny at Barrackpore."

"... General Dalzell was sent to desire them to lay down their arms, and to point out the immediate consequences of refusal. They replied they had sworn not to surrender, and they therefore would not, which being reported to His Excellency, the signal guns were fired (the gallopers of the Body Guard), and agreeably to previous orders, the artillery under Captain Webb opened on them from the rear.

* * * * *

"Two of the Body Guard were unfortunately killed by a shot from the artillery, supposed to have glanced off a tree, or some other substance, which changed its direction."

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST BURMESE WAR, 1824-26.

1824. Owing to the unprovoked aggressions on the part of the Burmese
Causes of the war. Governors of Arracan upon the south-east frontier of Bengal, and the contemptuous silence of the Court of Ava to every remonstrance, Lord Amherst, the Governor-General, proclaimed war on the 24th of February, 1824, and orders were given for the equipment of a force of from five to six thousand men at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George.

War proclaimed. The two divisions were directed to assemble at Port Cornwallis, in the
Despatch of troops. Great Andaman Island, from which the combined forces, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, were to proceed to the attack of Rangoon.

The Body Guard volunteers for service in Burma. This force possessed no Cavalry whatsoever, but, towards the end of the year, the advisability was considered of despatching a portion of the Body Guard, in order to make good this deficiency, as will be seen from the following correspondence.

Extract from a Minute by the Governor-General, dated the 8th of September, 1824.

“I take the liberty of inviting the Commander-in-Chief to a full consideration of the practicability and expediency of either sending from hence to Rangoon a portion of the Body Guard, or accepting the offer of the Government of Madras to furnish a body of Cavalry, as soon as the season will admit of their embarkation.”

Extract from a Minute by the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 12th of September, 1824.

“The only Corps of Cavalry disposable for service in this Presidency beyond the Seas, is the Body Guard, which has very handsomely and laudably volunteered its services.”

Extract from a Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Fendall, dated the 14th of September, 1824.

“There can be no objection in availing ourselves of the spirited offer of His Lordship's Body Guard to the utmost extent practicable.”

Resolution of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 17th of September, 1824. 1824.

“His Lordship in Council deeming it expedient that a small body of Cavalry should be attached to the force in question is further pleased to resolve that a detachment consisting of 3 Troops of the Governor-General's Body Guard with the guns of the Corps, be despatched to Rangoon with the least possible delay.” Lord Amherst resolves to send the Body Guard to Burma.

Letter from Government to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 17th of September, 1824.

“The Governor-General in Council, deeming it highly desirable that some Cavalry should also be attached to the Rangoon force, has resolved to despatch the only available troops of that description at this Presidency, namely 3 Troops of the Body Guard with the Guns of the Corps.”

On the 18th of September, the Military Secretary to the Governor-General wrote to the Adjutant-General in India stating that, “by direction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, 300 mounted men of His Lordship's Body Guard, with the gallopers attached, under the command of Captain Sneyd, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.”

By G. O. C. C. of the 20th of September, the above detachment was directed “to be held in readiness to embark for foreign service as soon as Transports shall be reported ready for receiving them on board.” Preparations for active Service.

Captain Sneyd was, at the same time, ordered to hold a committee on the “Horses, items, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., and forward indents to the Adjutant-General's office to replace equipment considered as unfit for service.”

He was further ordered to “make arrangements for granting family certificates to such of the Native Officers, Troopers and Establishments as are entitled to this indulgence . . . to put himself in communication with the Quartermaster-General of the Army on all points connected with the embarkation of the detachment and regarding Camp equipage.”

Captain Sneyd answered the above on the 22nd of September, stating that, “the above detail will be divided into 4 Troops for which the following establishments should be exclusively authorized, viz :— Establishment of Followers.

- 1 Tindal,
- 20 Quartermaster's Classies,
- 10 Bhisties,
- 4 Barwallahs (for sharpening the swords),
- 6 Bildars,
- 1 Quartermaster's cart, with 3 bullocks,

1824.

- 1 Cartman,
- 1 Carpenter,
- 2 Native Doctors,
- 2 Sweepers,
- 1 Sirdar and the necessary proportion of bearers for 4 doolies.

Pay of
Syces.

Also, a syce to be allowed to each horse, and that the whole of the syces and grasscutters proceeding on foreign service should receive a salary, the former of 6/8, the latter of 5/8 Sonaut rupees each per mensem."

Captain Sneyd also recommended that Lieutenant Dyke "might be placed in charge of the Establishments, and might be authorized to draw for them, and that the monthly salary of an Adjutant and Quartermaster of a Regular Corps of Light Cavalry should be allowed him as a remuneration for the trouble and great responsibility that will necessarily devolve upon him."

The Adjutant of the Body Guard at that time only drew the salary of Adjutants of Local Corps, which Captain Sneyd considered, "to be quite inadequate in Cantonments, but entirely so when proceeding on foreign service." Captain Sneyd, "left it to His Excellency's judgement to determine whether any additional allowance should be granted to the Native Commissioned Officers and men, and also to the European Warrant and non-Commissioned Officers." Information was also requested as to whether a supply of Service ammunition for the use of the Gallopers should be taken, "or merely what our wagons will hold on ordinary occasions when marching with an Army."

The Adjutant-General in India, writing to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, on the 22nd of September, recommended the adoption of the above suggestions of Captain Sneyd.

The Adjutant-General in India again addressed the Secretary to Government, Military Department, on the 30th of September, stating that, in the opinion of the Medical Board, "with the exception of an extra Native Doctor, no further augmentation of Medical Establishment was necessary.

Proposed
Establish-
ment of
Followers
sanctioned.
Increased
rate of pay
for Syces.

On the same date, the Secretary to Government, Military Department, wrote to the Adjutant-General in India, conveying the sanction of Government to the establishment proposed by Captain Sneyd (above), but fixing the rate of pay to syces and grasscutters at 7/8 and 6/8 respectively, which were the rates granted when the Body Guard went to Java. "All establishments extra to those fixed for the Corps will be immediately reduced on the return of the volunteers from service."

The allowances of Adjutant of a Regular Corps of Cavalry were passed

to Lieutenant Dyke, "but to sanction the proposition that the Lieutenant should hold the situation of Quartermaster and Interpreter in addition to that of Adjutant, and draw the allowances for both, would be to violate the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and the established usage of the Service."

1824.

On the 27th of September, the Commander-in-Chief recommended to Government that the detachment proceeding to Rangoon should be granted "extra half Batta over and above the full Batta now drawn," as this "would place the detachment in a similar situation of advantage to other troops taking the field, that is, it would add to their ordinary allowances in the same ratio as is allowed to Native Troops."

Extra Batta
and free
Rations.

"This indulgence His Excellency requests may be submitted to the favorable consideration of Government, as it is well merited by the zealous and praiseworthy feeling which has been evinced by the Body Guard in volunteering their services on the present occasion."

The Government of India, Military Department, refused to sanction the above suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds that, "anything like additional Batta to the volunteers of the Body Guard, beyond the Field rates, might lead to unpleasant feelings and inconvenient demands on the part of the Troops with whom the Body Guard is going to serve."

"The Governor-General in Council, however, agreeing with His Excellency that the volunteers merit some pecuniary notice, has been pleased to determine that a donation of one month's pay and full Batta shall be granted to the Native Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, . . . and that rations free of expense will also be issued. The indulgence of one month's donation is not extended to the Establishment with the Body Guard, the increase which has been already made in their pay being considered amply sufficient."

On the 30th of September, Captain Sneyd asked for the payment of all arrears, and for two months' advance of pay to the Detachment.

The arrears of pay were ordered to be paid by the Presidency Paymaster, and the Accountant, Military Department, was requested to furnish the Officers and men with the usual advance.

The Commissary-General suggested, on the 20th of September, that the same indulgence be extended to the Detachment of the Body Guard, "as is granted to the Madras Troops serving at Rangoon, and that I may be authorized to issue rations free of all charges to the Fighting men of that Corps during their absence from Bengal." This was sanctioned, "during their absence on Field Service."

1824.

Two extra
Gallopers
Guns added
to the Body
Guard.

On the 8th of October, two extra Gallopers were authorized to be added to the Body Guard as a temporary arrangement (G. O. of the 18th of October), and on the 4th of November, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars and 2 Naicks were sanctioned as an increase to the Galloper establishment.—(G. O. No. 332 of the 4th of November.)

From the fact that on the 1st of November, some Gallopers took part, with the Corps, in the suppression of the Barrackpore mutiny (*vide* p. 91), it would appear that two guns proceeded to Rangoon with the first detachment on the *William Money*, and the remaining two were taken with the Headquarters of the Regiment, which sailed under Captain Sneyd at a later date.

First De-
tachment
embarks on
the *William
Money*,
25th Oct.

The first detachment of the Body Guard for service in Burma, strength about 300 men told off into 4 Troops, embarked at Diamond Harbour on the 25th of October, on board the ship *William Money*, which sailed four days later.

The following extra establishment accompanied the Corps to Rangoon:—

- 1 Tindal,
- 20 Kalasies,
- 10 Bheesties,
- 4 Barwallahs,
- 4 Bildars,
- 1 Quartermaster's cart with 3 bullocks,
- 1 Carpenter,
- 1 Native Doctor,
- 1 Sirdar Bearer,
- 50 Syces.

This detachment was under the command of Lieutenant Dyke, the Adjutant of the Corps; and he was accompanied by Lieutenant Archbold.

The second
Detachment
sails for
Rangoon in
December.

Captain Sneyd, Assistant Surgeon Martin and the Head-quarters of the Body Guard did not sail for Rangoon until early in December. As will be seen from the following extract from Sir Joseph Fayrer's *Life of Sir Ranald Martin*, their boat was wrecked off the coast of Pegu.

The second
Detachment
is wrecked
off the coast
of Pegu.

"Early in December, 1824, as previously noted, Mr. Martin sailed for Rangoon, in a transport which conveyed the headquarters of the Body Guard, commanded by his old friend Major Sneyd.

"They arrived off the coast of Pegu and anchored on December 25, near the mouth of the Irawadi. Here, during the night, whilst swinging to the tide which ran at a rapid rate, the ship struck and fell over upon her beam-ends. In a few minutes the sea, pouring into the main hatches, flooded the decks and drowned the horses on the submerged side. The night was intensely dark, and the guns of distress brought no succour;

1824.

for against so rapid a tide no boats could make way. The ship was chiefly loaded with shot and shell, which shifting, fixed upon her beam-ends, and so rapid had been the lurch that several troopers of the Body-Guard, many camp-followers and some of the crew, were washed overboard. It was proposed to lower the boats and land. To this, however, Major Sneyd and Mr. Martin objected, urging the insufficiency of the boats, that they were on an enemy's coast, and that to land would be to subject themselves to the risks of falling into the hands of the Burmese, who were known to put their prisoners to a cruel death. The captain then suggested that to cut away the masts might relieve the ship from her perilous position. Major Sneyd and Mr. Martin thereupon went below among the horses in search of hatchets, for none of the crew could be found to undertake this duty. Wading above the middle, between the two ranges of horses on the sloping deck, they were making their way with difficulty, when an unsuspected impediment presented itself. Two horses on the upper range having broken the band which kept them in their stalls, and having fallen, were furiously lashing out at the dead horses below them. To pass over these infuriated animals was no easy task. Martin being the younger and more active of the two got over first, and lent a hand to the Major; his candle went out whilst doing so. The second horse was passed and the arm-chest was at length reached. Through the portion of the main hatch still above water, sabres and hatchets were handed up to the troopers, who instantly set to work to cut the masts and rigging. Whilst this was going on voices were heard in the tops, which proved to proceed from some of the crew who had taken refuge there. These unhappy men could not be persuaded to descend, and within a few minutes were carried overboard with the falling masts. Previously to this Sneyd and Martin were hoisted on deck under a cheer from the Europeans and natives, for through their effort the ship had now sufficiently righted to clear the hatches.

"At daylight, when the tide slackened, Admiral Sir James Brisbane sent men-of-war's boats to the rescue. The conduct of the troopers of the Body-Guard, half Brahmin and half Mahomedans, who till now had never seen the sea, was on this trying occasion beyond praise. The losses were severe; several troopers who were asleep in the long-boat, and some camp-followers went overboard. The tents of the corps, with a large part of the regimental and medical stores, were washed off the deck, while a number of the horses were drowned below."

Meanwhile, on the 4th of December, the first detachment of the Body Guard had disembarked at Rangoon, in time to take part the following day in the action fought at that place. Disembarkation at Rangoon

A force of the enemy, amounting to 60,000 men, was, at this period of the campaign, investing the British position round the *Shwe-Dagon* Pagoda at Rangoon, when on the 5th of December, Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., of the 38th Foot, in command of the expedition, delivered a vigorous attack on the enemy's left, forced their entrenchments, and drove them from the field, capturing the whole of their guns and military stores. Action of the Shwe-Dagon Pagoda, 5th Dec., 1824,

"Our attack was to be directed against a part of the enemy's left, that being the most tangible, as well from its vicinity to our position as from the comparatively open nature of the ground it covered.

* * * * *

"Simultaneously with this movement, two columns of infantry were to penetrate the enemy's position, on different points. One of 1,100 men, and

1824.

a troop of the Governor-General's Body Guard, under Major Sale, were to advance from the Great Pagoda and, entering the trenches, endeavour to cut off the enemy's left, then, by a rapid movement to the right, they were to clear the trenches, and effect a junction with the other column. This consisting of 600 men, under Major Walker, of the Madras Army, was to advance from the White House, and, piercing the entrenchments, they were directed to drive everything before them till they united with Sale, when the combined force might follow up the retreating enemy as far as practicable."

Although thus defeated on his left, the enemy still continued the attack from his right until the 7th, when Sir Archibald Campbell again attacked him and drove him finally from his works, and dispersed the remains of his vast army.

The following account of the action of the 5th of December, is an extract from a private letter written by an officer at Rangoon, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

"At half-past seven o'clock the Signal from Col. McCreagh's Pagoda (6 Rockets and a white flag) was made for Captain Chad's party to cease firing and the columns to advance. In about half-an-hour we had the gratification of seeing the enemy running in every direction; the Body Guard had an opportunity of displaying their usual gallantry, and considering they were only 15 hours out of the Ship, as much was performed by them as their most sanguine admirers could wish.

"I was glad to see my old friends maintaining the honor of the Hindoostanees on Burman Ground."

Sir A. Campbell's Despatch.

Extract from a letter dated Shwe-Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon, 8th of December, 1824, from Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, Commanding the Forces in Burma, to the Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, Fort William, regarding the action on the 5th of December.

". . . I directed Lieut. Archbold with a Troop of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard, which had been landed the preceding evening, to follow the column under Major Sale, . . . and the Body Guard gallantly charging over the broken and swampy ground completed the enemy's terror and dismay: the *Cassay* horse * fled mixed with the retreating Infantry.

"Never was victory more complete or more decided, and never was the

* "Of cavalry they mustered but few, that arm consisting merely of some hundred *Cassay* horse, so, indeed, they are called, but the truth is there are no horses in the country the animal employed being the ordinary Pegue pony, which, however, is very strong and equal to any fatigue."—(Doveton's *Reminiscences of the Burmese War*.)

triumph of Discipline and Valour over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage and infinitely superior numbers more conspicuous. 1824.

"Of my troops I cannot say enough, their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations.

". . . and I trust I do the gallant Sepoys justice when I say that never did Troops more strive to obtain the palm of Honor than they to rival their European comrades in everything that marks the steady, true and daring soldier."

The return of casualties from the 1st to the 7th of December, 1824, Casualties. shows 2 Horses missing from the Body Guard.

On the 15th of December, a large body of the enemy who had rallied Action at Kokein, 15th Dec., 1824. and had strongly entrenched themselves at Kokein, about 5 miles to the North of Rangoon, were vigorously attacked and driven from their position with heavy loss.

"The position was strong and elevated, and the two stockades that protected it displayed in their construction an unusual degree of ingenuity and talent. Nevertheless in about 20 minutes from the time the columns advanced to the assault these decisive works were in our possession, and the vast body of the enemy that garrisoned them, estimated at 20,000 men, completely routed."

"The force detailed for the assault was formed in two columns, the right of five hundred and forty men, with sixty of the Body Guard under Brigadier-General Cotton, the left eight hundred strong, besides one hundred of the Body Guard, under Major-General Campbell himself, the former being directed to make a détour, and take the work in rear, whilst the latter attacked them in front. The right column having gained the rear, attacked the centre, whilst the left, forming into two divisions, commanded by Brigadier Miles and Major Evans, stormed the flank stockades.

"Besides the loss sustained by the enemy in the entrenchment, a number were destroyed in their retreat, by Colonel Miles' column, and many were sabred by the Body Guard."—(Wilson's *Burmese War*.)

The following is an account of the attack by an eye-witness, Lieutenant Snodgrass, the son-in-law of, and Military Secretary and A.D.C. to Sir A. Campbell.

"The attack in front, uninterrupted by any outworks, instantly succeeded: the leading troops entering by escalade, drove the Burmese from their ramparts at the point of the bayonet and were speedily followed by their comrades from every corner of the work: the enemy no longer thought of resistance for any other object than the preservation of their lives, and the confused multitude, galled by continued volleys, retired in great disorder through the few outlets in the rear, where, in crossing the narrow plain

1824.

that led into the jungle, they were met by the Governor-General's body guard of cavalry,* by whose well-used sabres many perished."

Extract from a private letter from Rangoon, dated the 17th of December, from the *Government Gazette* of the 6th of January, 1825.

"About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th we were roused from our sleep by an alarm of fire, and found that the town had been designedly set on fire in different places.—The houses being constructed of very inflammable materials, the flames raged with great violence and we were under considerable anxiety in regard to our powder magazines, &c. The boats of the fleet were immediately employed in removing the powder, and we subsequently succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

"While this was going on in the town the enemy were not idle. Fire-raft after fire-raft came down the river, signal fires were lighted all round our lines, and an attack was made on Kemmendine. Our troops kept steady at their posts, and the enemy were deterred from carrying into effect their intended attack upon our lines. The 14th was passed in making the necessary arrangements for forcing the enemy's entrenched position at Kokaine. At ten o'clock of the 15th, the troops destined for the attack moved off from the Pagoda in two columns, the right under Brigadier General Cotton, the left under Col. Miles; the whole superintended by Sir A. Campbell.

"On reaching the ground, in front of the enemy's position, the left column was halted, and formed into two divisions.

"In the meantime, General Cotton's division, which was ordered to proceed by a road to the right, in order to turn the enemy's left, and to attack his rear, had reached the position assigned to it. At half-past one everything was ready; the preconcerted signal was made, the columns advanced, and in ten minutes we were in possession of the whole of the enemy's entrenched position, which was six miles in circumference, and surrounded by a ditch of eight feet. The place was much stronger than we had anticipated, but nothing could restrain our gallant troops. Archbold, who with 60 of the Governor-General's Body Guard, was attached to General Cotton's division, fell

* In most of the other references to the Body Guard which occur in his *Narrative of the Burmese War*, Snodgrass alludes to them as "*Dragoons*."

In connection with this, it is interesting to note that Snodgrass' omission to do justice to the gallant services rendered by the Body Guard during this war, provoked unfavourable comment at the time, as the following extract from a review of his book, which appeared in *The Quarterly Oriental Magazine* for May, 1827, will show:—

"How far also Major Snodgrass allowed private feelings to interfere, with his distribution of the praise due to the troops employed in the skirmishes, and engagements he narrates, we cannot pretend to say: but when we find the names of distinguished Officers never once mentioned in his work, and the Body Guard, which behaved so gallantly, spoken of, as "a troop of *Dragoons*," and in this manner, with many of his English readers, stript of the Laurels, they had so nobly earned, we must be permitted to entertain our suspicions: and having had access to know something of what took place behind the scenes, we feel the less hesitation in the expression of our suspicions; that Major Snodgrass has sacrificed the impartiality of the historian to the feelings of the partizan. The turgid and inflated style of our author, and the abusive epithets, in which he abounds, when speaking of the Burmese, remind us of the language of several of Sir Archibald Campbell's own dispatches, but *they* certainly were not, like Major Snodgrass' book, altogether silent on the exploits of the Body Guard at Pagahm, when under the command of a Subadar Major, they excited the admiration of the whole army, and were the subject of praise in a special General Order."

in with the enemy's horse, and gave immediate orders for attacking them. The enemy were in the act of charging, but turned to the right-about when within four or five yards of the Body Guard ; they suffered severely for their temerity, and many of them escaped to report their defeat.—Archbold had a very narrow escape. His horse was wounded in three places ; two shots struck his saddle, and he himself was wounded on the right foot, but is doing well."

1824.
—

Extract from a Despatch by Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated the 16th of December, 1824.

Sir A. Campbell's Despatch.

"On the morning of the 15th my columns of attack were formed as follows :—

"The right consisting of 200 of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and 300 of the 18th and 34th Madras Native Infantry, under the direction of Brigadier-General Cotton, with one field-piece and a detachment from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Archbold. This column I directed to make a détour round the enemy's left, and, if possible, to gain the rear of his position, and there await the preconcerted signal of attack from me. I marched myself with the left column, which consisted of 500 Europeans from the 38th, 41st, 89th and Madras European Regiments, and 300 Natives from the 9th, 12th, 28th, and 30th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, five field-pieces and a detachment of the Body Guard under the command of Lieutenant Dyke, intending to attack the enemy in front.

"On arriving before the enemy's position it appeared truly formidable, and such as I would hardly have felt myself warranted in attacking with a less force than ten thousand men, had I not, from experience, known and appreciated the valour of the troops I had the honour to command.

"Whilst this was going on within, the Governor-General's Body Guard made some gallant charges amongst the retreating infantry and Cassay horse, dealing death and destruction to all around."

The following is a list of casualties which occurred amongst the men and horses of the Body Guard during the storming of the Burmese stockades at Kokein on the 15th of December, 1824 :—

Casualties of the Body Guard at Kokein.

Killed—

Native Officers	...	...	...	...	1
Rank and file	...	...	...	...	2
Horses	...	...	...	...	4

1824.

Wounded—

Subalterns	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rank and file	...	...	...	...	...	4
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	8

The Native Officer killed was Jemadar Sheo Lal Singh. Lieutenant Archbold was slightly wounded.

Celebrations
in India in
honour of the
victories.

A General Order was issued in Fort William on the 23rd of December, 1824, ordering a "Royal salute and 3 vollies of musquetry to be fired at all stations of the Land Forces serving in the East Indies in honour of the signal and decisive victories achieved over the grand army of the Burman Empire."

The second
Detachment
joins the
Army.

At the end of December, the second Detachment of the Body Guard landed at Rangoon, and Captain Sneyd resumed command of the whole, which was now over 500 strong.

1825.

Lieut. Arch-
bold returns
to Bengal on
sick leave.

The health of Lieutenant Archbold having broken down (he had suffered from fever intermittently ever since his first arrival in the country on the 4th of December), he was sent back to Bengal on sick leave, and, apparently, did not return to Burma.

Expedition General Order by Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated the 2nd of February, 1825.

"Lieutenant Archbold, doing duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard, is granted 4 months leave of absence on medical certificate, with permission to return to Bengal."

The Army
moves for-
ward, 13th
Feb.

After a few weeks of comparative inactivity spent in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, a column under Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, 2468 strong including the Body Guard, left Rangoon on the 13th of February, in a forward movement on Prome.

Composition
of the Land
Column.

"Distribution of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., serving against the Dominions of the King of Ava.

"To proceed by land under Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B.

						Rank and file.
Rocket Troop	...	...	...	...	...	36
1st Troop Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	92
Governor-General's Body Guard	...	...	...	...	...	523
European Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	1230
Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	600
Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	257
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2738"

On the 11th of March on arrival at Yuadit, hearing of the repulse of Brigadier-General Cotton's column at Donabyo, whither it had proceeded by water up the Irrawaddy, Sir A. Campbell directed his march on that place, arriving there on the 25th of the month.

1825.

The column
diverts its
march to
Donabyo.

On the morning of the 26th the D.Q.M.G. of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell's column left Donabyo with an escort of about 400 men, a detachment of 20 of the Body Guard accompanying him, in order to get into communication with Cotton's column, which had withdrawn a short distance from Donabyo.

The two columns having joined forces on the 27th, the fort of Donabyo was shelled throughout the 1st of April, and at daylight the following morning was found to have been evacuated.

Capture of
Donabyo.

The losses of the Body Guard before Donabyo from the 25th of March to the 1st of April were :—

Casualties
of the Body
Guard.

3 Horses killed.

3 do. wounded.

Extract from a despatch by Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Headquarters Donabyo, the 2nd of April, 1825.

Sir A. Camp-
bell's Des-
patch.

"During the siege the enemy made several bold and desperate sorties on our lines, but were on all occasions quickly repulsed. In one of these sorties a scene at once novel and interesting presented itself in front of both armies: seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank. I directed the Body Guard under Captain Sneyd to charge them, and they acquitted themselves most handsomely, mixing boldly with the elephants, they shot their riders from off their backs and finally drove the whole back into the fort."

The Body
Guard
charges 17
War-ele-
phants.

After the capture of Donabyo, Sir A. Campbell resumed his march towards Prome, which place he occupied without resistance on the 25th of April.

Occupation
of Prome,
25th April,
1825.

At this period of the war we learn that Captain Sneyd was "actively and beneficially employed from headquarters."

Soon after the occupation of Prome, Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin was detached in command of a small reconnoitring force consisting of one Troop of the Body Guard, 2 guns Horse Artillery, 10 flank companies of European and 6 of Native Infantry, with Pioneers, &c., for the purpose of penetrating into the country towards Tonghu. The difficulties of the route and the want of supplies, however, prevented his reaching that place, and he returned to Prome on the 26th of June without having seen a single enemy.

Lieut.-Col.
Godwin's
reconnais-
sance to-
wards
Tonghu.

1825.

From the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of the 6th of June, 1825.

" Letters from Prome, dated 9th and 10th of May.

" A detachment of 800 Infantry, a Troop of the Body Guard, and 2 Field-Pieces, had been sent under the command of Lt.-Colonel Godwin, of H.M. 41st Regiment, to march on the great road, leading from Prome to Tongho, the frontier Town of the kingdom of Pegue to the Eastward. They had started a lawless gang of the Surrawuddy people, who were plundering the Country, and it being understood, that they had with them a convoy of from six to eight hundred Hackerries, chiefly drawn by Bullocks, the remaining Troops of the Body Guard, and a Regiment of Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Sneyd, had been sent in pursuit."

The Body
Guard
captures a
convoy.

This raid was successful, and Captain Sneyd managed to capture 290 of the Hackerries.

Letter from Captain Sneyd to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Prome, the 3rd of June, 1825.

The Body
Guard volun-
teers for
general
service.

" I have the honour to report for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council that I have been requested by the Native Officers and Men of His Lordship's Body Guard to offer their services as 'a general service or Volunteer Corps' to serve by sea or land whenever the State may require them."

This offer the Government was unable to accept.

Casualties
amongst the
horses,
owing to a
diet of rice.
Capt. Sneyd
returns to
Calcutta to
procure Re-
mounts.

Owing to the scarcity of gram, it had been found necessary to feed the horses of the Body Guard on rice, and several had died in consequence of this unaccustomed diet. In order to replace these casualties (79 horses, all told, died during the course of the campaign), Captain Sneyd returned to Calcutta for the purpose of procuring Remounts.

Expedition General Order by Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Prome, 26 of June, 1825.

" Captain Sneyd, Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, is granted three months leave of absence, from the date of his embarkation at Rangoon."

He accordingly embarked on the *Sulimany* which reached Calcutta on the 31st of July. This boat was to have brought to India the Great Bell of Rangoon, which unfortunately sank whilst being floated from the shore to the ship.

On the 5th of July, a detachment of the Body Guard, numbering 22 Mahomedans, 16 Hindoos, and 4 Grasscutters (probably invalids and men to take charge of the Remounts when procured) embarked on the *Lotus* for Calcutta.

Wreck of the
Lotus con-
veying a
detachment

This boat, as will be seen from the following, was wrecked at the mouth of the Hoogly, fortunately without loss of life so far as the Body Guard was concerned.

From the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of Thursday, 28th of July, 1825. 1825.

"*Loss of the Lotus*.—The subjoined extract is from *John Bull* of yesterday morning. of the Body
'We are sorry to have to state the loss of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Lotus*, Captain Guard back
Charles Brown, R.N., from Rangoon upon the Sagur Sand, at the mouth of the to Calcutta.
Hoogly.

* * * * *

'During the night, the Cutter and the Long-boat broke adrift. The former, with two Europeans and eight seamen, has reached Calcutta—the latter, with 13 people, made her way in safety to Diamond Harbour.

'Nothing further is yet known of the fate of the Commander and the rest of the crew and passengers. Forty of the Body Guard, and the crew of the late Transport Ship *Satellite*, were on board of the *Lotus*, together with several Officers returning from Rangoon.

'The *Lotus* left Rangoon on the 5th inst. and had 80 souls on board, viz. . . . 22 Mussulmauns, 16 Hindoos, 4 Grasscutters.'

A day or two later the following appeared in the *Government Gazette*.

"The Captain and Officers of the Ship *Lotus*, and 50 Lascars, left the wreck, and expected to be taken off by the *Mermaid*, Pilot Vessel, which had been procured for her assistance. The Passengers and Pilot landed on Hen-coops and arrived at Kedgeree on the 28th."

Captain Sneyd had meantime reached Calcutta, and made arrangements for procuring remounts. On the 12th of September, 49 horses were received by him from the Remount Depôt, and with these he re-embarked for Rangoon in November. In Burma, however, further serious losses occurred amongst the horses during his absence. Capt. Sneyd
returns to
Rangoon
with Re-
mounts.

Extract from a private letter from Prome, dated the 15th of July, 1825.

"... the horses of the Body Guard and Cattle are dying fast for want of Gram. The 290 Hackerries which Captain Sneyd seized in May last, have two or more Buffaloes to each; every one is covered with a *chopper* and is literally a moveable house."

"Present state of the Army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava. Present
State of the
Body Guard
on 18th Aug.,
1825.

Hd. Qrs. Prome, 18 Aug. 1825.

* * * * *

Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard.

Present for Duty:—

- 1 Subaltern,
- 1 Asst. Surgeon,
- 1 Sub-Asst. Veterinary Surgeon,
- 2 Staff Sergeants,
- 3 Subadars,
- 7 Jemadars,

1825.

17 Havildars,
6 Trumpeters,
207 Rank and file,
100 Horses.

Sick, present :—

1 Havildar,
31 Rank and file.
32 Horses."

G.O. by Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated Headquarters Prome, 23rd of Sept., 1825.

A detach-
ment of the
Body Guard
proceeds on
"a particular
duty."

"A force consisting of the following details, will be held in readiness for embarkation in the Flotilla, on the 29th or 30th inst., to proceed a limited distance up the river, on a particular duty.

* * * * *

"One European Officer, 2 Native Officers, 4 Havildars and 150 dismounted Troopers of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard armed with Sabres, in the mode pointed out by the Commander of the Forces to their Commanding Officer, Captain Dyke.

* * * * *

"The whole will be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, H.M. 41st Regiment."

Sir A. Camp-
bell's Des-
patch of 24th
Oct., 1825.

Extract from a Despatch by Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated Prome, the 24th of October, 1825.

"The dismounted troops of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard are also about to proceed to Rangoon, to await the arrival of Captain Sneyd with the remount horses for the Corps, when they will prove a valuable acquisition to the field force to be assembled there, and for the command of which I will send an officer of rank and experience from the force at Prome."

Armistice.
17th Sept.—
1st Nov.

On the 17th of September, an armistice was agreed upon, which was, on the 2nd of October, extended until the beginning of November, in order to give time for a reply to be received from the King of Ava to the terms on which the British Government was prepared to grant peace.

Hostilities
resumed.

On the 1st of November, a hostile reply was received, and the enemy at once took the initiative in resuming hostilities by throwing forward a strong force towards Prome.

From the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of the 26th of December, 1825.

A party of
the enemy
surprised by

"Agreeably to the instructions of Sir A. Campbell, Captain Dyke, Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, proceeded from Prome, with his Corps, on the 6th of November, in search of the party of the Enemy, said to have been committing

depredations in the vicinity of Chunzook, distant about 7 miles. On arriving at the village, he received information that the party had quitted about four hours before, having forcibly carried off a number of women with several head of cattle. 1825.
the Body Guard.

"After a march of about 4 miles, he had the satisfaction to surprize a party consisting of about 60 men, 30 of whom were cut down before they had time, either to take to their arms, or to effect their escape.

"They, however, fired two *Jinjals*, neither of which touched any one. Captain Dyke's approach was so unsuspected that the whole of their arms (each man appeared to have a spear and a sword) and property of every description, was left behind. Two prisoners were brought in ; one, severely wounded, is since dead."

Constant skirmishes took place throughout the month of November, but on the 1st, 2nd and 5th of December, the enemy were totally defeated in three separate engagements which broke up their army. Sir A. Campbell at once started in pursuit, and on the 19th of December occupied Miady without opposition. Occupation
of Miady,
19th Dec.,
1825.

Extract from a Despatch by Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated Headquarters, Meeady, 19th of December, 1825. Sir A. Camp-
bell's Des-
patch of 19th
Dec., 1825.

5. "Finding that the enemy had retreated from Meeady with the greater part of his army, I on the 17th inst. moved forward to Taboo with the advance.

"From Taboo I directed the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard, under Captain Dyke, to push onwards towards Meeady by two roads, and feel the enemy's advanced posts.

6. "The enemy had evacuated the place, but at five miles beyond it Captain Dyke came up with the rear and took some prisoners, with a war-boat containing three guns, the cavalry having come suddenly upon six while close under the bank of the river." The Body
Guard sur-
prises the
enemy and
captures
some guns.

From Miady the pursuit of the scattered columns of the enemy was continued as far as Patanagoh by forced marches by the Madras Division accompanied by the Body Guard and a Troop of Horse Artillery. Pursuit of
the enemy
continued.

By G. O. of the 18th of November, 1825, it was ordered that one Subadar, one Jemadar, four Havildars and four Naicks were to be added to the Body Guard with effect from the 1st of June, 1825, "as a particular mark of approbation of the meritorious conduct of the Governor-General's Body Guard, in volunteering their services beyond sea at a moment when Cavalry were not conveniently available from any other quarter." Additions to
the Body
Guard, 1st
June, 1825.

On the 1st of January, 1826, Patanagoh was reached, and on the 3rd a suspension of hostilities until the 18th was agreed upon, by which date it was expected that the treaty would be received back duly ratified by the King of Ava. These expectations, however, were not fulfilled, Melloon was taken by storm on the 19th, and the force resumed its march on the enemy's capital. 1826.
Suspension
of hostilities,
3rd—18th
Jan., 1826.
Capture of
Melloon,
19th Jan.,
1826.

1826.

Sir A. Campbell's Despatch.

Extract from a Despatch by Major-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c.,
 "We have advanced 8½ miles into the enemy's country, and, generally speaking, over very bad roads, but without having occasion to fire a shot, with the exception of a very daring and gallant charge made by a reconnoitring party of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard, under the command of Lieut. Trant and Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed, upon a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, the particulars of which I have the honour to therewith to enclose."

Gallant charge made by 34 men of the Body Guard, under Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed, 30th Jan., 1826.

Report from Lieutenant T. A. Trant, 95th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Tidy, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, &c., dated Wadmachaote, the 30th of January, 1826.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that, having been directed by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to reconnoitre the road in advance, I proceeded this morning, accompanied by an escort of thirty-four men of the Governor-General's Body Guard, commanded by Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed, in the direction of Yaayasan-gheoun, and marched for ten miles without seeing any appearance of the enemy."

"At this distance I observed a small picket of Burman cavalry rapidly retreating, and conceiving them to be detached from the force under Moung-toung-bo, I thought that, by intercepting them, we might approach the Burman camp undiscovered. We therefore pursued them as rapidly as the nature of the country would admit for about two miles, and at the same time they entered a small valley, surrounded by steep hillocks, where, between four and five hundred Burmans, well armed with muskets, were bivouacked."

"These were immediately charged by the Body Guard, who, pressing on the crowd, sabred or shot about fifty men, among whom was a chief of rank (supposed to be Moung-toung-bo*), and completely dispersed the remainder, part taking refuge in their boats, and others running to the hills, where the acclivity was so great that we could not pursue them. Finding this to be the case, about one hundred men, recovering from the panic into which they had been thrown, took post on the crest and side of the hill, and from thence kept up a sharp but most ineffectual fire of *Yinjals* and musketry, by which, I am happy to say, only one man and a horse were wounded; but as I perceived their numbers were increasing, and that several men had been detached to our rear, apparently with the view of annoying us when retreating, I thought it prudent to retire."

"The Body Guard behaved with their usual gallantry, and the coolness, zeal and courage manifested by Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed made him so very conspicuous during the affair, that I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in bringing his conduct to the notice of the Commander of the Forces."

Advance of the army.

"The army left Patana-goth on the 25th of January, and reached the Petroleum Wells, at Yeann Gheoun, on the 31st, over a most bleak and sterile country. From thence it moved to Pakang Ye, where it was halted from the 4th to 6th of February. Above Yenann Gheoun, the country improved at every step, and began from thence to assume the appearance of verdure and cultivation."

Action near Pagahm, 9th Feb., 1826.

"Having marched from Pakang Ye on the 6th of February, the army

* Afterwards verified.

under General Campbell reached the village of Yapang on the 8th, and a reconnoissance, on the evening of that day, discovered the enemy about five miles in advance, on the road to the ancient city of Pagahm. On the morning of the 9th, the army proceeded to the encounter, and for the first time found the Burmans had abandoned their system of combating behind barriers, and prepared to dispute the day in the open field, in front of their position at Loganunda Pagoda. Their numbers were estimated at sixteen thousand men, under Zay-yah-thoo-yan, the new general, who had received, on his departing to take the command of the army, the title of Na-wing Phuring, or Prince of Sun-set. His dispositions for the action, whilst they displayed unwonted audacity, exhibited considerable judgement, and he had formed his men in the prickly jungle, on either side of the main road, by which he had calculated the British army must necessarily advance. The object of this manoeuvre was easily detected, and frustrated by a corresponding change of position, by which the army advanced in two columns against his flanks.

1826.

The enemy's
dispositions.

"The right, under the Commander-in-Chief, was formed of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, four guns of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and a small detachment of the Body Guard, supported by His Majesty's 89th.

Dispositions
of the British
Force.

"The left, under General Cotton, consisted of His Majesty's 38th, supported by His Majesty's 41st, and two guns of the Madras Artillery, whilst the extreme left was further protected by the 43rd Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parlbby.

"On moving to the attack, the advanced guard of the right column, consisting of thirty-eight troopers of the Body Guard, and fifty men of His Majesty's 13th, followed closely by General Campbell and his staff, with a couple of guns, and a howitzer, had pushed on considerably ahead of the main body, when they came upon a strong piquet of the enemy, who observing their detached position, made a well-concerted movement on both their flanks to enclose and cut them off: a party even succeeded in forming in their rear, but were presently attacked and dispersed by the rest of the 13th continuing their advance and proceeding in open order.

"After clearing the road of the enemy, the advance proceeded, and left the Commander-in-Chief behind, with his personal escort and the guns, when the few men immediately in his front were driven in by a mass of Manipur horse, and forced back precipitately upon the guns. Their situation, and that of the whole party, was one of imminent peril, from which they were extricated by the gallantry and steadiness of the small division of the Body Guard, attached, as his personal escort, to the Commander-in-Chief.

Gallant Con-
duct of a
small escort
of the Body
Guard.

1826.

"Dashing past the retreating skirmishers to right and left, they deployed in their rear, and with a cool determined courage, that would have done honour to any cavalry, kept the superior number of the enemy at bay: falling back gradually till within range of the guns, they then filed off to the right and left, to allow the latter to open, which effectually checked the assailants, and gave time for additional troops to come up, and drive them from the field."—(From Wilson's *Burmese War*.)

The following is an extract from a private letter, written soon after the above episode had taken place.

"... In the meantime, the advance pushed on in open skirmishing order, and the Commander-in-Chief was left with a mere handful of men and guns, when, on entering into a little plain, the few men of the 13th, about sixteen, who were foremost, were charged by a mass of Munnypore Horse: the bugle sounded to close, but they were too few to make head against the cavalry, and retired precipitately upon the guns. In this they would scarcely have succeeded, if the Subadar-Major of the Body Guard, with the Jemadar and seven troopers, the escort of the Commander-in-Chief, had not interposed to cover their retreat. Dashing past the skirmishers to the right and left of them, the troopers deployed in their rear, and without anything like precipitancy or flurry, they kept the Munnypore Horse in check, falling back gradually, till within range of the guns: they then filed off on either hand to make way for the guns to open, which they did with grape and shrapnell, most effectually.

"I hear that Sir Archibald Campbell observed, after the action, that he had never witnessed more steady and gallant conduct than that displayed by the troopers of the Body Guard on this occasion—no Cavalry in the world could have acted better."

Sir A. Campbell's Despatch of 11th Feb., 1826.

Extracts from a Despatch by Major-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., &c., dated Headquarters Camp, Pagahmmew, the 11th of February, 1826.

"His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry led the right attack (under my own immediate direction) accompanied by 4 guns of the Bengal Horse Artillery and a small detachment of the Body Guard, supported by His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

* * * * *

"... the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body-Guard, under the command of Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed, acquitted themselves with marked gallantry, and entirely to my satisfaction."

Casualties of the Body Guard.

The losses of the Body Guard on the above occasion were :—

Wounded—1 Havildar,
1 Trooper,
1 Horse.

Ratification of the Treaty, 24th Feb., 1826.

On the 16th of February, Yandaboh, within sixty miles of the capital, was reached, and at this place the army broke up, the treaty having been finally ratified on the 24th of February.

Extract from General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, the 11th of April, 1826.

"The detachments of the Bengal Native Troops employed in Ava, consisting of a portion of the Governor-General's Body Guard commanded by Captain Sneyd, and details of Native Artillery, have been animated throughout by the noblest spirit of gallantry and zeal; the former more especially are, in a peculiar degree, entitled to the warmest thanks of the Supreme Government for their voluntary offer of service beyond sea, and for their distinguished conduct in the field, under their Native as well as their European Officers."

By G. G. O. No. 84 of 1826, permission was accorded to the Body Guard to bear the word "AVA" on its Colours and appointments. A medal and six months' Batta were also granted.

From the *Government Gazette* of April, 1826.

"The following is the distribution of the British force in Ava. . . . The land column from Yandaboo comprises H.M. 87th Regiment, a detachment of the Body Guard and Horse Artillery . . .
 . . . and that on the route from Prome, of a detachment of Horse Artillery and Body Guard, 33rd Native Infantry and Pioneers."

The following is a list of the several ships in which the Regiment returned to Calcutta :—

The *Fane*, left Rangoon on the 15th of April, arrived on the 3rd of May,

Sergeant J. Morrison,
 28 Rank and file.

The steam-ship *Enterprise*, *

Captain Sneyd,
 Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed.

The *Indian Oak*, left Rangoon on the 18th of May, arrived on the 3rd of June.

Mr. James Ronald, Asst. Surgeon, in medical charge of the
 Body Guard,
 Mr. Hughes, Veterinary Surgeon,
 62 Men,
 251 Followers,
 57 Horses.

1826.
 G. O. by the
 Governor-
 General, 11th
 April, 1826.

Return of the
 army to
 Rangoon in
 March.

List of the
 several ships
 in which the
 Body Guard
 returned to
 Calcutta.

* The first steam vessel to reach India from England. The *Enterprise* from Falmouth arrived at Calcutta on the 9th of December, 1825.—(See *Thacker's Guide to Calcutta*, p. 114.)

1826.

The *Anna Robertson*, left Rangoon on the 18th of May, arrived on the 4th of June.

Lieutenant C. Dawkins, Commanding the Detachment,
Sergeant-Major T. Ray,
159 Hindoo Troops and Followers of the Body Guard,
100 Mahomedan ditto,
2 Burmah women and 1 servant,
15 Servants belonging to the Followers.

Captain Dyke, whose tenure of the adjutancy had expired, had already arrived during March in the *War Champion*, and Mr. Martin during the same month in the *Enterprise*, having handed over the medical charge of the Corps, for the time being, to Asst. Surgeon James Ronald.

List of European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Governor-General's Body Guard who took part in the First Burmese War with the Corps.

Captain Sneyd,
Captain Dyke,
Lieutenant and Adjutant Dawkins,
Lieutenant Archbold,
Assistant Surgeon Martin,
Riding Master William Turner,
Sub-Asst. Veterinary Surgeon John Hughes,
Acting Sergeant-Major Thomas Ray,
Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant John Earl,
Gun Sergeant John Morrison,
Acting Gun Sergeant John Stone,
Gun Corporal James Prendergast,
Sergeant James Foster,
Trumpet-Major Robert Mellington,
Acting Trumpet-Major Thomas Domingo,
Trumpeter William Domingo,
Trumpeter Henry Beecher,
Trumpeter Joseph Wince,
Trumpeter John Burnet,
Trumpeter John Jacques.

The above nominal roll is copied from the Burma Prize Rolls.

CHAPTER V.

(1826-1845.)

ON the 26th of July, 1826, Lord Amherst left Calcutta for Barrackpore, and on the 5th of the following month he started from that place for an extended tour in the Upper Provinces. After a halt of a few days at Patna, in September, he reached Benares on the 12th of October.

1826.

Here he was joined by the Body Guard, who had arrived ten days earlier, having left Calcutta early in August, and marched with the fleet of boats conveying the Governor-General's camp establishment and heavy baggage.

On the 29th of August, during the journey up country, one of the boats containing the kit of a Subadar, a Jemadar, a Havildar, a Naick and twelve Troopers, was upset, and the men lost all their property. In order to compensate them for this loss, these men were subsequently (Mily. Cons., 10th of November, 1826) granted two months full Pay and Batta.

On the 26th of October the fleet of boats arrived at Allahabad, where the Governor-General halted until the morning of the 6th of November, when he marched for Cawnpore, arriving on the 16th. Here he was waited upon by all the petty Chiefs of Bundelkhand, and was visited by the King of Oudh.

On the 24th of November, Lord Amherst marched from Cawnpore, and encamped at Bodlee ka Tukeea, near Lucknow, on the 28th of November. The following morning he made his State entry into the Capital of Oudh.

"The Governor-General marched from the Camp, in full state, at about half-past seven o'clock, and was met at the entrance of the suburbs, by the King of Oude, with the principal officers of his Court, and an immense retinue of elephants, camel riders, horsemen and foot attendants. As the elephants approached each other His Majesty and the Governor-General exchanged salutations and His Lordship stepping into the King's howdah, the procession moved forward through the city, in the following order, viz. the elephants carrying the Royal standard and Insignia, called the *Mahee Muratib*, the King's kettle drums and several led horses, a troop of Shooter Sowars, the State

1826.

—

palankeens of the King, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, His Lordship's Body Guard, and the King's Corps, dressed in imitation of the British Lancers, the Sowaree elephant, a Corps of His Majesty's Horse, Dromedary Corps, and several elephants, with kettle drums, and other appendages of State."—(From the *Quarterly Oriental Magazine* for December, 1826.)

After a week spent at Lucknow in the interchange of visits, State banquets and other festivities, the Governor-General left for Bareilly on the morning of the 5th of December.

Reduction to
the strength
of one Troop
ordered.

For some time past, letters had been received at Fort William from the Court of Directors, complaining of the various additions which had been made to the Body Guard since 1813, and ordering a reduction in the strength of the Corps to be carried out forthwith. These objections had, up to now, been met by the Governor-General's reply that a Corps of Cavalry of the strength of half a regiment was indispensably necessary for the protection of the Lower Provinces, and later, that the Corps was on service in Burma, and could not be spared.

The time had now arrived, however, when the Court of Directors could no longer be put off with any valid excuse, and the Governor-General, therefore, determined to carry out a reduction in the Corps as soon as he should proceed to the hills in 1827.

After due consultation, therefore, with the Commander-in-Chief and the other Members of the Supreme Council, orders were issued (G. O. 293 of the 8th of December, 1826) that the Body Guard should be reduced to its original strength of one Troop from the 1st of March next.

1827.

Lord Am-
herst con-
tinues his
tour.

After leaving Bareilly the Governor-General proceeded to Agra, where he arrived on the 8th of January, 1827. Here he was met by all the Chiefs of Malwa, and Missions from the Mahratta Princes, Holkar and Sindhia.

From Agra the Governor-General, after a visit to the young Rajah of Bhurtpore, continued his journey to Delhi, where the envoys of the different Rajput States attended his Durbar.

Capt. Hony-
wood ap-
pointed
Comdt., vice
Capt. Sneyd.

On the 23rd of February, Captain E. J. Honywood joined the Body Guard at Delhi, and was appointed Commandant on the 3rd of March, vice Captain Sneyd, who on that date embarked for Europe.

The Body
Guard sta-
tioned at
Fatehgarh.
Lord Am-
herst returns
to Calcutta.

After leaving Delhi Lord Amherst repaired to Simla, now for the first time the temporary residence during the hot weather of the Governor-General. During the period spent by Lord Amherst at Simla, viz. from the 4th of April to the 15th of June, the Body Guard was stationed at Fatehgarh, and it accompanied him on his return journey to Calcutta, where he arrived on the 16th of October, 1827.



THE BODY GUARD AT BALLYGUNGE IN 1826.

The General Order of the 8th of December, 1826 was carried partly into effect during this year, and the Body Guard was reduced to one Troop, consisting of:—

1827.
The Body
Guard re-
duced in
strength.

Commandant,
Adjutant,
Assistant Surgeon,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Sergeant-Major,
Quartermaster-Sergeant,
2 Sergeants,
6 Native Officers,
150 Rank and file,
125 Horses.

The Galloper Guns were abolished, as was also the appointment of European Riding Master, subject to the tenure of office of Mr. Turner. It had been intended also to dispense with the services of a Veterinary Surgeon, but on the representation of Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Hughes, he was allowed to retain his appointment until the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors should be made known.

"The present Subadar-Major Khajah Wullee Mahomed is continued in that rank as one of the Subadars sanctioned for the Body Guard, and the European Riding Master, Mr. Turner, now attached to the Corps, is substituted for the Native Riding Master. These arrangements to have effect during the continuance with the Body Guard of the Individuals above adverted to."—(Mily. Cons., Aug. 1827.)

As there is no trace of Mr. Turner after this year, it may be assumed that he died shortly after the publication of the above Order.

The Native officers and rank and file in excess of the new establishment were either transferred to the pension establishment or drafted into other Cavalry Regiments.

A petition signed by 28 supernumerary men of the Body Guard was submitted through the Commandant to the Governor-General, praying that they might be permitted to remain with the Corps, "instead of being sent to Cavalry Regiments, their families being at Ballygunge, where they have built houses for themselves and their removal from which will be to subject them to a heavy loss."

28 men
allowed to
remain
with the
Corps as
Supernume-
raries.

This request was sanctioned, and they were ordered to be borne on the Rolls of the Body Guard as supernumeraries until absorbed by vacancies. This accounts for the strength of 150 rank and file instead of 122 as originally ordered.

1828.

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge throughout the whole of the year 1828.

Earl Amherst succeeded by Lord William Bentinck.

On the 8th of March, Earl Amherst embarked at Chandpal Ghat, on board H.M.'s Yacht *Herald*, for England. Lord William Bentinck arrived from England and assumed the office of Governor-General on the 4th of July; Mr. Bayley, member of the Supreme Council, acting as Governor-General until his arrival.

1829.

Governor-General's Durbar.

Extract from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 16th of February, 1829.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General held a Durbar this morning at half-past 10 o'clock. A little before 10, the Governor-General's Body Guard and Band,* a company of H.M. 16th Regiment and the Government House Native Infantry Guard took up their positions as follows: the Governor-General's Body Guard in the northern apartment, upper story. . . ."

Grant of the Honour "JAVA."

Devices to be borne on the Regimental Colours and appointments of Corps.

Fort William, the 23rd of February, 1829.

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having submitted for the consideration of Government a return of the several campaigns and actions in which the Troops of the Bengal army have distinguished themselves, from the commencement of the British military power in India to the conquest of the Island of Java, and having recommended that the names by which the several campaigns and actions are distinguished should be borne as a device on the regimental colours and appointments of the corps who took part in them, the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in adopting his Excellency's suggestion, and in sanctioning a distinction so justly due to the army for a long course of honourable and gallant services.

"In conformity with the foregoing resolution, the devices to be borne on the regimental colours and appointments of corps will be as follows:—

"JAVA. . . . Governor-General's Body Guard."

* * * * *

On the 24th of February, Lord William Bentinck proceeded by boat on tour to Penang, Malacca and Singapore, returning to Calcutta on the 5th of April. He was not, however, accompanied on this occasion by the Body Guard, which remained at Ballygunge.

Arrangements for the Governor-General's tour.

Immediately after his return, arrangements were made for another tour through the Upper Provinces, which was expected to last for two or three years, the seat of Government being moved to Simla.

In the beginning of the cold weather the date of the Governor-General's departure on tour appears to have been fixed for the 15th of November, and the Body Guard was ordered to precede him to Benares, starting on the 6th of November.

* Probably the Governor-General's Band is meant here. The Body Guard apparently possessed a Band at the beginning of the nineteenth century (*vide* pp. 53 and 55), but it is believed that it did not exist at this period.

Extract from the *Bengal Herald* of the 31st of October, 1829.

1829.

"The Body Guard of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General positively leaves Ballygunge on their march towards Benares on the 6th proximo, under the command of Captain Honeywood. It will proceed, we understand, by the new line of road *viâ* Gyretty, Hooghly, and Burdwan, to Bancoorah, thus avoiding all the swampy parts of what may now be called the old Benares road.

The Body Guard starts for Benares, 6th Nov., 1829.

"The Governor-General and Lady William Bentinck, accompanied by a very small suite, will, we hear, proceed in a few days after, certainly not later than the 15th proximo, by the same road. His Lordship and family, it is said, will travel chiefly in palankeens and tonjohns."

For some reason the Governor-General postponed his departure until the middle of January, 1830, and the Body Guard, which had already left Calcutta on the 6th of November, remained at Benares throughout the cold weather

The Governor-General postpones his departure.

Lord William Bentinck left Calcutta during January, 1830, and, after spending the first week of February at Benares, returned to Calcutta, arriving on the 16th of March.

1830.

The Governor-General's tour in the Upper Provinces.

The Body Guard remained at Benares to await his return to that place on his way to the Upper Provinces, his extended tour in those parts having been again postponed until after the rains.

This tour actually commenced with his departure from Calcutta on the 14th of October, whence he was escorted by the 48th Native Infantry from Barrackpore. Benares was reached on the 21st of October, and here he was rejoined by the Body Guard, which accompanied him during the remainder of his tour.

Leaving Benares on the 22nd of October, Allahabad was reached on the 29th of the same month, and Buxar on the 5th of November.

Continuing his tour, the Governor-General visited Cawnpore, Meerut and Mussoorie, which latter place he left on the 16th of March, 1831, *en route* for Simla, *viâ* Saharanpore.

1831.

The Governor-General continues his tour.

Where the Body Guard was stationed during Lord William Bentinck's stay at Simla, is not known for certain. Probably it remained at Dehra Dun, as the Governor-General passed through the valley of the Dun on his way down from Mussoorie to Saharanpore.

The Body Guard stationed at Dehra Dun. (?)

Leaving Simla on the 19th of October, the Governor-General arrived at Roopar on the 22nd of that month. Here he was rejoined by the Body Guard, and an interview with Ranjit Singh took place, which was intended to confirm friendly relations with the *Khalsa* Government.

Meeting with Ranjit Singh at Roopar.

"A week was spent in the interchange of personal civilities and displays of the military equipments and discipline of the Sikh and British Troops, who constituted the respective escorts of the Governor-General and the Maharajah.

"The camp was pitched in the centre of the Grand Parade on ground admirably

1831.

chosen. The Grand Parade was formed of a brigade of Guns (Licut. Maidman), Horse Artillery (Captain Johnstone), H.M. 16th Lancers (Col. Arnold) and Body Guard (Capt. Honywood), on the right of the camp; on the left, 33rd Native Infantry (Major Stacey), H.M. 31st Foot (Col. Cassidy), 14th Native Infantry (Col. Little), 1st Regt. Light Horse (Col. Skinner).

"Ranjit Singh was escorted by ten thousand of his best Horse, and six thousand trained Infantry."—(From letters published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* in 1831.)

On the 1st of November, the Governor-General left Roopar and proceeded to Karnal, where he arrived on the 15th of November.

1832.

The Governor-General's tour continued.

On the 4th of February, 1832, the Governor-General reached Ajmere, where he was met by the Earl of Clare, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and also by the Rajput Princes. From Ajmere he visited Bhurtpore, Agra and Delhi, leaving the latter place on the 9th of April, for Simla, arriving on the 17th of that month.

The Body Guard at Dehra Dun. (?)

In all probability, the Body Guard again made Dehra Dun its summer headquarters.

Early in October the Governor-General left Simla and marched *viâ* Karnal to Delhi, where he arrived on the 31st of October.

The Body Guard baggage plundered.

Between these two latter places, we learn from contemporary accounts of the tour, "the banghees of the body guard were plundered and some of the bearers much hurt."

Addition to the Body Guard.

At Karnal, the following Regimental Order was issued by Captain Honywood.

"Regimental Order by Captain E. J. Honywood, Commanding the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard.

"Kurnaul, 18th Oct. 1832.

"The C. O. has much pleasure in notifying that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has augmented his personal Body Guard by the addition of one Havildar and one Farrier to the present strength of the Corps, so as to admit of one being denominated Quartermaster Havildar, and the other Farrier-Major.

"The promotions will take effect from the 1st inst. consequent to the above augmentation.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON, Lt.

Adj. B. G."

From Delhi the tour was continued through Aligarh to Agra, where a halt was made from the 18th to the 26th of November. On the 29th of November, the Governor-General reached Gwalior on a visit to the Maharajah Sindhia.

The ensuing ten years were uneventful ones in the history of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and it only remains to record briefly the movements of the Corps during that period as far as they can be traced.

Early in the year 1833 the Governor-General brought his tour to a close, returning to Calcutta, accompanied by the Body Guard, on the 2nd of February. 1833.
The Governor-General returns to Calcutta.

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge throughout the whole of the year 1834.

On the 29th of January, Major Honywood was appointed Acting Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and Lieutenant C. D. Dawkins was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Body Guard. On the former being confirmed in his appointment, two months later, Lieutenant Dawkins was gazetted Commandant.—(G. O. of the 3rd of April, 1834.) 1834.
Lieut. Dawkins succeeds Major Honywood as Comdt., 3rd April, 1834.

Ever since the first institution of the office of Governor-General on the 20th of October, 1774, the official title had been "Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal."

During this year, however, it was changed to "Governor-General of India," and Lord William Henry Cavendish Bentinck was, on the 14th of November, 1834, created the first Governor-General of India. First Governor-General of India.

The Body Guard spent the whole of 1835 at Ballygunge. 1835.

On the 20th of March, 1835, Lord William Bentinck resigned his office as Governor-General and embarked for England; Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., being on the same date appointed Acting Governor-General of India. Lord William Bentinck succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe.

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge throughout the year, 1836. 1836.

On the 4th of March, the Baron Auckland arrived in Calcutta from England, and assumed charge of the office of Governor-General of India. Lord Auckland becomes Governor-General.

By G. O. of the 28th of August, 1837, two Havildars and two Naicks were authorized to be added to the strength of the Body Guard, "to ensure its efficiency in the ordinary duties which it has to perform." 1837.
Additions to the Body Guard.

On the 21st of October, the Governor-General left Calcutta for a tour in the Upper Provinces, intending to be absent for at least two years. He proceeded up the Ganges—it is believed in a steam-launch—accompanied by the Body Guard, and after visiting Rajmahal, Monghyr, Patna, Dinapore and Allahabad, reached Cawnpore on the 21st of December. Lord Auckland's tour.

Lord Auckland continued his tour through the Upper Provinces in 1838, and on the 6th of February arrived at Meerut. On the 16th of that month he reached Delhi; on the 2nd of March, Karnal; and on the 3rd of April, he arrived at Simla *viâ* Saharanpore. 1838.
Lord Auckland's tour.

On the departure of the Governor-General to Simla, the Body Guard marched to Dehra Dun, where it remained until the following November. The Body Guard at Dehra Dun.

1838.

Meeting
with Ranjit
Singh at
Ferozepore.

On the 27th of November, the Governor-General, accompanied by the Body Guard, arrived at Ferozepore for Maharajah Ranjit Singh's visit, and on the 3rd of December a grand review was held at that place.

"Head Quarters Camp, Ferozepore, 3 Dec. 1838.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has desired His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to communicate to the troops his Lordship's high approbation of their appearance in the field this morning; and to make known the admiration which they excited in the minds of Maharajah Runjeet Singh and his court."

First Afghan
War, 1838-
42.

On the 21st of December, Lord Auckland reached Lahore.

During this year the comparative tranquillity which, broken only by a few local disturbances, had reigned in India since the termination of the First Burma War, was interrupted by troubles in Afghanistan. This campaign, which lasted for four years, although it did not directly affect the Governor-General's Body Guard and cannot, therefore, be included in this History, possesses nevertheless considerable interest for the Corps as being the campaign in which more than one officer, British and Native, who afterwards served in the Guard, received his earliest training in the realities of war. Among the former may be mentioned:—Field-Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General H. J. Stannus, Brigadier William Mayne, Colonel P. A. P. Bouverie-Campbell, and Lieutenant John Munro, who was killed at the Battle of Moodkee whilst serving on the Governor-General's Personal Staff.

1839.

The Body
Guard at
Dehra Dun.

On the 12th of February, 1839, the Governor-General arrived at Delhi, and on the 3rd of April he reached Simla, the Body Guard returning to Dehra Dun for the hot weather.

On the 23rd of December, the Governor-General again visited Delhi, whence he proceeded to Agra.

Remounts
for the Body
Guard.

Preparations were now made for the Governor-General's return to Calcutta, a Benares Divisional Order of the 22nd of December directing that the horses for the Governor-General's Body Guard should be left at the Ghazipore Stud, "pending the arrival of Captain Dawkins, in progress with that Corps towards the Presidency."

1840.

Lord Auck-
land returns
to Calcutta.

The Governor-General left Agra on the 2nd of January, 1840, spent four days at Gwalior, and reached Calcutta on the 11th of February.

The remainder of the year 1840 the Body Guard spent at Ballygunge.

1841.

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge throughout the whole of the year 1841.

1842.

Lord Ellen-
borough
becomes
Governor-
General.

On the 28th of February, 1842, the Baron Ellenborough landed in Calcutta, and assumed the office of Governor-General of India, the Earl of Auckland embarking for England on the 12th of March.

In December, Lord Ellenborough, accompanied by the Body Guard, was in camp at Ferozepore, where he welcomed back General Pollock's force on its return from the First Afghan War, and held a grand review of 40,000 men and 100 guns.

1842.

Grand review of troops at Ferozepore.

From this place he issued, on the 29th of December, an Order augmenting the strength of the Body Guard (*vide* Appendix 'XVI.), "deeming it expedient that henceforward admission to the Body Guard shall be an honourable reward for good service in the Regiments of Regular Cavalry, and that the Body Guard shall be so increased as to make it available for service in the field."

Increase and new organization of the Body Guard.

In consequence of the recent increase in the strength of the Body Guard, two additional British officers were, at the beginning of the year 1843, appointed to the Corps.

1843.

Two extra British officers appointed.

One of these—Lieutenant Neville Bowles Chamberlain (afterwards Field-Marshal Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.)—was brought particularly to the notice of the Governor-General for his deeds of valour in the First Afghan War; and Lord Ellenborough appointed him to his Body Guard, on the 22nd of January, as a mark of his sense of his eminent services.

Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain.

"I have accepted the appointment," writes Chamberlain to his mother on the 13th of January, 1843, "and was in orders on the 2nd, so here I am a flashy Guardsman."

At a public dinner given in honour of the victorious army (from Afghanistan) Lord Ellenborough said, "with Mayne and Chamberlain in the Body Guard I would face the Devil."

In a letter home written soon after his appointment to the Body Guard, Neville Chamberlain writes :—

"The Body Guard, I may say, are Indian Life *Guards, picked men from Cavalry Corps, and none are under 6 feet in height. They are, I fancy, the best mounted Cavalry in the world. Every horse is valued at 1000 rupees, and all bays, the picked horses of ten Regiments, and the remounts the finest colts from the studs.

"Our uniform is the same as the Light Dragoons, with the difference of silver instead of gold lace."

The Court of Directors, in a letter, dated the 6th of September, 1843, wrote expressing their disapproval of the additions recently made to the Body Guard; to which the Governor-General replied, in a Minute, dated the 23rd of October, 1823 :—

The Court of Directors disapprove of the increase.

"The Body Guard (with the exception of 50 men who are with the Governor-General) now form part of the Army of Exercise. It is an additional and very valuable Corps; and the Governor-General trusts that, if the occasion should be afforded it, no Corps will be more forward in the Field."

Lord Ellenborough's Minute on the subject.

1843.

THE GWALIOR CAMPAIGN, 1843.

Causes of
the war.

"The death of the Maharajah of Gwalior (Sindhia), and the disturbances incidental to the succession of a minor, necessitated British intervention in the affairs of that State towards the close of 1843, and eventually involved the Government of India in the last of the wars with the Mahratta powers. It was at first expected that a simple demonstration would be sufficient to put an end to disturbances which had already begun to affect injuriously the peace of British districts bordering on the Gwalior territories, and accordingly with that object, in the autumn of 1843, orders were issued for the assembly of forces which were for the time designated the 'Army of Exercise.' The mere concentration of troops did not, however, produce the beneficial effect which had been anticipated, and eventually, in December, under the designation of the Right and Left wings of the Army of Gwalior, the forces which had been assembled at Agra and Jhansi were moved forward to attack Gwalior, respectively, from the north and south."—(From Cardew's *Services of the Bengal Native Army*.)

Concentra-
tion of
troops.Composition
of the Right
Wing.

The composition of the Right Wing was as follows:—

Three troops of Horse Artillery,
Four companies of Foot Artillery,
Three companies of Sappers,
16th Light Dragoons,
Governor-General's Body Guard,
1st, 4th, and 10th Light Cavalry,
Detachments of the 5th and 8th Light Cavalry,
4th Irregular Cavalry,
39th and 40th Foot,
2nd, 14th, 16th, 31st, 39th, 43rd, 56th, 62nd, and 70th Native Infantry,
The Regiment of Kalat-i-Ghilzai.

Lord Ellen-
borough
joins the
right Wing
at Agra, 11th
Dec. 1843.

The Right Wing under the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hugh Gough, was joined at Agra by the Governor-General on the 11th of December. We read that, on the 12th of December, "certain additions and alterations were made to the Commissariat buildings at Agra for the use of the Body Guard, at the personal request of the Officer Commanding."

In spite, however, of this demonstration of force on the part of the British, the disputes between the Maharani, widow of the late Maharajah, and Mama Sahib, who at the instance of Lord Ellenborough had been appointed by the Resident to act as Regent for the young Maharajah, still continued. The Maharani even now persisted in her refusal either to

recognize the nominee of the British Resident or to banish her favourite, Dada Khasji, whom she wished to have appointed as Regent. 1843.

On Lord Ellenborough's arrival, therefore, he immediately resolved on moving forward the assembled troops with as little delay as possible, and on the following day he addressed to the Maharani a communication expressive of his intentions. The Right Wing advances.

Accordingly on the 16th of December the Right Wing, accompanied by the Governor-General in person, left Agra and crossing the Chambal river on the 22nd and 23rd, reached Hingona on the 26th. Advancing thence on the morning of the 29th, Sir Hugh Gough found the Mahrattas numbering about 18,000 men, with a powerful artillery, drawn up in a very strongly entrenched position in front of the villages of Maharajpore and Chaunda, about 15 miles to the north-west of Gwalior. It was not expected that the enemy would be met at Maharajpore, but on arriving at this place, the British force was made aware of their presence by receiving the fire of their artillery. Battle of Maharajpore, 29th Dec. 1843.
The enemy's position.

The following extract, dated 29th of December, 1843, from the diary of Neville Chamberlain, is of interest as being an account by an actual participant, written immediately after the battle. It should be mentioned that he was still suffering from a severe wound in the leg, received during the withdrawal of the British from Afghanistan, and had, therefore, to be carried in a *dooly*, though booted and spurred ready to mount on coming into touch with the enemy. Neville Chamberlain's account of the action.

" . . . On my reaching the Body Guard," he writes " my own horse was a little in rear, so I mounted the first spare trooper I could find ! As bad luck would have it this brute was a determined runaway and had thrown his rider before I mounted him. Her Majesty's 16th Lancers and ourselves were ordered to turn the enemy's left flank and this we endeavoured to do by charging a battery that opened upon us from their left. We received the fire of the battery in our front as well as that of another battery on our flank, which had before been concealed, and when within a few yards of their guns we were put ' three's about ' (ordered to retire) from the impossibility of crossing a ravine that ran along and protected the front of the batteries."—(From Forrest's *Life of Sir Neville Chamberlain*.)

Extracts from a Despatch by H. E. General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief East Indies, dated Headquarter Camp before Gwalior, the 4th of January, 1844. Sir Hugh Gough's Despatch of 4th Jan. 1844.

" My intention was to have turned the enemy's left flank by Brigadier Cureton's Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of . . . your Lordship's Body Guard under Captain Dawkins. . . . *

* The country through which this force had to advance is represented as of extreme difficulty, being intersected by deep ravines.

1844.

"Brigadier Cureton's Brigade of Cavalry, taking advantage of every opportunity, manœuvred most judiciously on the right, and would have got in rear of the position, and cut off the retreat of the whole, had they not been prevented by an impassible ravine.

* * * * *

"It now becomes my duty as Commander-in-Chief of this army, to do justice to those gallant men, who I feel I can conscientiously assure your Lordship, merit my warmest approbation . . .

"I found in all arms the most animated enthusiasm and the most able support.

" . . . troops who achieved a victory, that, in one day, has brought a once powerful nation, and undoubtedly brave army, to feel the indomitable power of the British Arms, thus securing the internal peace of Central India."

Casualties
of the Body
Guard.

The Body Guard losses at Maharajpore were :—

6 Horses killed,
1 Man wounded,
1 Horse wounded.

The Governor-General's
Order, 4th
Jan. 1844.

Extract from Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Gwalior Residency, the 4th of January, 1844.

" . . . to Officers and to all the soldiers of the Army the Governor-General in the name of the Government and of all the people of India, offers his most grateful acknowledgments of the distinguished service they have performed ; nor can he withhold the tribute of his admiration justly due to the devoted courage manifested by all ranks in action with brave enemies, who yielded their numerous and well-served artillery only with their lives.

* * * * *

"Everywhere at Maharajpore and at Punniar, the British and the Native troops, emulating each other, and animated by the same spirit of military devotion, proved that an army so composed, and united by the bonds of mutual esteem and confidence, must ever remain invincible in Asia.

Bronze star
awarded.

"The Government of India will, as a mark of its grateful sense of their distinguished merit, present to every General and other Officer, and to every soldier engaged in the Battles of Maharajpore and Punniar, an Indian star of bronze made out of the guns taken at these battles ; and all Officers and soldiers in the service of the Government of India will be permitted to wear the star with their uniforms.

"A triumphal monument, commemorative of the Campaign of Gwalior, will be erected at Calcutta, and inscribed with the names of all who fell in the two battles. 1844.

"The Governor General directs that the words "MAHARAJPORE" . . . shall be borne upon the Colours or Standards and Appointments of the several Regiments, Troops and Companies named in the margin. Grant of the Honour "MAHARAJPORE."

* * * * *

" 'MAHARAJPORE.' . . . Governor-General's Body Guard."

Subsequently, a reward of Rs. 18/- was given to every Trooper who took part in the above Campaign, in addition to a donation of six months' Batta. Donations to the Body Guard.

"At 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of January the army, or at least the first column marched to an encampment in front and to the right of the Gwalior Residency about 3 miles from the old town, no enemy being visible. Three squadrons of the 16th Lancers formed the Advance Guard, followed by two Troops of Artillery, the fourth squadron of the 16th Lancers, 1st Light Cavalry, Governor-General's Body Guard, 4th Irregular Cavalry. . . . The Army marches into Gwalior.

"The natural consequence of the success which had attended the British in the two battles was to bring the Maharanee and her advisers to accept whatever terms it might please the victors to dictate, and the new treaty was ratified by the Governor-General on the 13th of January." Ratification of the treaty.

The disbandment of the Mahratta army was effected much more quietly than had been anticipated. The task was commenced on the 9th of January and completed by the 17th without a single disturbance. Disbandment of the Mahratta Army.

On the 23rd of January the Governor-General marched for Allahabad, and the force broke up. Lord Ellenborough returns to Calcutta.

On the 26th of February Lord Ellenborough returned to Barrackpore, and two days later he entered Calcutta.

The Body Guard accompanied the Governor-General to Allahabad, but only a detachment of the Corps went down to Calcutta with him; the Headquarters remaining throughout the year at Sultanpore, Benares, which place it reached on the 29th of February. The Body Guard remains at Sultanpore, Benares.

By G. O. of the 25th of January, 1844, the Governor-General directed that two Troops be added to the Body Guard in the same manner as had been done in December, 1842, *i.e.* the men were to be transferred from Regiments of Light Cavalry only, in this instance, no horses were to be drafted with the men. Two Troops added to the Body Guard.

The Officers Commanding the several regiments who contributed men were authorized to fill up the vacancies so occasioned.

1844.

It was further ordered that no Officer or Trooper should be admitted to the Body Guard who had not become entitled to a medal or the bronze star for active service.

Consequent on this increase, four additional British officers were appointed to the Corps.

Within a week or two of the above Order, a further General Order was issued by Lord Ellenborough (G. O. of the 12th of February, 1844, *vide* Appendix XVI.), directing the addition to the Body Guard of two Resselahs of Irregular Cavalry, of the strength of 4 Native officers and 95 rank and file each.

Although detailed orders concerning these two Resselahs were drawn up, and although one Native officer was appointed and instructions were issued for the despatch of 200 Musketoons to the Officer Commanding the Body Guard at Sultanpore, for the use of the men, yet it is doubtful whether anything further was done in the matter.

In support of this contention, we find a letter from Captain Dawkins to the Officer Commanding the 4th Light Cavalry, dated Sultanpore, Benares, the 13th of April, 1844, to the following effect :—

“I have the honor under directions from the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, to request you will consider His Lordship's order directing the addition of two Resselahs of Irregular Cavalry to the Body Guard and consequent transfer of certain men from the Regiment under your command, to be in abeyance until further orders.”

Also, in a letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 19th of November, 1845, the following paragraph occurs :—

Para. 44. “State, in reply to Court's observation, that no steps have been taken for attaching two Resselahs of Irregular Horse to the Governor-General's Body Guard, and that the Court's Orders regarding the Corps will be duly attended to.”

On the other hand, the Army List for 1845 states that the two Resselahs were attached to the Body Guard ; and the letter to the O.C. 4th Light Cavalry may possibly have had reference to that particular Regiment only, which was at the time under orders for service in Sindh, and would, therefore, be unable to spare the men.

Neville Chamberlain, writing to his sister in February, 1844, says :—“The Body Guard has been increased to three squadrons, and I trust that next cold season we may try our strength against the Lion of the Punjab.”

Reluctance
of men to
be trans-
ferred to the
Body Guard
from other
Regiments.

It appears, however, that men in Native Cavalry Regiments were not particularly keen to be transferred to the Body Guard, judging by the 3rd Light Cavalry, the Colonel of which regiment writes that only three of his men have volunteered, and, as he understands such transfer is supposed to

be in the nature of a reward for good service, he does not feel justified in ordering men to do so. There was probably also a natural reluctance on the part of Commanding Officers to part with their best men, which may have had something to do with this state of affairs. 1844.

Being still troubled with his wound, which would not heal, Chamberlain took sick leave to Mussoorie during the hot weather of 1844 ; but, finding his leg did not get better, he proceeded on a sea voyage to the Cape *en route* for England, on the 18th of February, 1845, after an interview with the Governor-General, who urged on him "the necessity of going home, and on my requesting to be relieved from my appointment, he said I should go back to the Body Guard on my return, and this without any kind of solicitation on my part."—(From Forrest's *Life of Sir Neville Chamberlain*.)

One of the additional officers to be appointed to the Body Guard was Lieutenant Reynell Taylor, of the 11th Light Cavalry, with which Corps he had served during the Gwalior Campaign. Lieut. Reynell Taylor appointed to the Body Guard.

On the 15th of February, in a letter home, headed "Three marches from Allahabad," he writes :—

"I have undergone another change since I last wrote to you, and have mounted the red again, so, instead of a youth in French-grey and a busby, you must look upon me for the present as Captain Taylor of the Governor-General's Body Guard. Be very particular about the 'Captain,' because it may not last long.

"The Body Guard when I first came to this country was only one squadron strong, with a commandant, adjutant and vet. After the last campaign in Afghanistan Lord E. increased it to two squadrons, and gave it two extra subalterns. It is now increased to three squadrons with the addition, I believe, eventually of four officers. Three have been appointed, and I am one of these. Chamberlain had been made adjutant, but he has gone to the hills on sick certificate, having been wounded in the leg in the Khyber pass. Meantime I get the acting adjutancy, so I drop into what may be my first step on the ladder of advancement.

"My present situation holds out many advantageous prospects. In the first place, if there is anything to do in the Punjab we shall be in the thick of it, another thing is, that when Chamberlain returns I shall have to take my turn of duty in Calcutta, and I shall then, I hope, pass my examination at the college under the very noses of the dispensers of loaves and fishes.

"The station of the Body Guard is to be Sultanpore, Benares, for which place we are in full march now. There will, however, be a detachment of 60 men under a subaltern at Calcutta."

His letters to his father at this period are filled with long dissertations on the uses and capabilities of Cavalry in the field, and he asks that any books dealing with Cavalry tactics may be sent to him.

"What is your opinion of carbines for troopers?" he asks. "We are just going to have them, and the N.C.O.'s are to have percussion pistols in place of the flint locks they have carried hitherto. With the new carbine you make sure of your man at sixty yards on a steady horse."—(From Parry's *Life of Reynell Taylor*.) Issue of Carbines and Percussion Pistols.

1844.

Increased
Mess Allow-
ance sanc-
tioned.

On the 12th of April, the Governor-General sanctioned the Mess Allowance to the Body Guard being increased from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 120/- per mensem, "in consequence of the present increased strength of the Body Guard, and the large additional number of European Officers attached to it."

Lord Ellenborough having increased the Body Guard to the strength of a complete regiment of Cavalry, his successor, Sir Henry Hardinge, now determined that it should be employed as "a Pattern Corps with special reference to Field Service."

With this object in view, orders were issued towards the end of the year 1844 for the Corps to move from Sultanpore to some frontier station, whence it could more easily be called out on active service.

It had long been realized that war between the Sikhs and ourselves must inevitably come sooner or later, and Sir Henry Hardinge's policy ever since his arrival in the country had been quietly and gradually to strengthen all the posts that guarded our north-western frontier.

The Body
Guard to be
stationed
nearer the
Frontier.

From Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

To The Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Fort William,

27th November, 1844.

"Sir,

The Governor-General in Council being of opinion that the Body Guard was placed on its present establishment solely with the view of its forming a Pattern Corps with special reference to Field Service has decided upon moving that Corps to the Upper Provinces, and I am accordingly to convey to you the wish of Government that the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to direct the march of the Body Guard on or after the 1st of February next from Sultanpore Benares to some station nearer the frontier, it being the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the Regiment should in future be posted at any station from which it would most likely have to be called into active service in the field.

(Sd.) J. STUART, Lt.-Col.,
Secy. to Govt. of India,
Mily. Dept."

The Body
Guard to be
stationed
at Meerut.

On the 9th of December, orders were issued for the Body Guard to march to Meerut on the 1st of February, 1845.

Appointment
of an Inter-
preter and
Quarter-
master, 6th
Dec. 1844.

"The increased strength of the Body Guard rendering the services of an Interpreter and Quartermaster necessary, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. G. Taylor, of the 11th Light Cavalry, doing duty with the Body Guard, to the above situation on a consolidated allowance of Rs. 500/- per mensem, the same to include Staff Salary and Office Allowance."—(G. O. No. 338 of the 6th of December, 1844.)

1845.

All eyes were now turned towards the Punjab. The condition of that country, and the mutinous conduct of the Sikh soldiery, gave cause

for the gravest anxiety, and it became necessary to reinforce the garrisons in the neighbourhood of the frontier. Among the troops moving northwards was the Body Guard. The order directing the Corps to march to Meerut on the 1st of February, was cancelled on the 18th of January, and it was ordered to proceed to Ambala instead, where it arrived early in April, 1845, and took up its quarters ; the men building huts for themselves, for which Hutting money was subsequently granted.

1845.

Grave state
of the
Punjab.

The Body
Guard moves
to Ambala.

CHAPTER VI.

(1845-1846.)

FIRST SIKH WAR.

1845.
—

SINCE the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839, no one, either as Sovereign or Prime Minister, had been able to control the Khalsa. His three successors had died by violence in the space of four years, and the Maharajah now was a child, whose mother had not the moral qualifications necessary to make her respected.

The army had seen British soldiers marching across the Punjab to Afghanistan and back with disgust, which roused once more the traditional feeling of hatred towards Hindustan. It was known to our political agents that little inducement was required to kindle the flames of war.

On the 20th of November, 1845, Major Broadfoot wrote to Sir Hugh Gough reporting that he had received letters from Lahore dated the 18th, stating that the Durbar had drawn up their plan of campaign.

Lord Hardinge * at once perceived the danger that was threatening, and early in December proceeded to Ambala, where the Body Guard already formed part of the garrison, together with the 3rd Light Dragoons and the 4th and 5th Light Cavalry.

Reynell Taylor, in a letter, dated Umballa, December the 2nd, wrote :—

“ Sir H. H. marched in this morning, the whole troops being drawn up in a long line to receive him. We, the Body-Guard, were in line in the street of his camp.”

Sir Henry
Hardinge
proceeds to
Ludhiana.

On the 6th of the month Sir Henry Hardinge, accompanied only by the Body Guard and a regiment of Native Infantry, rode to Ludhiana, in order personally to inspect the position and the fort.

Another letter from Reynell Taylor, dated “ Governor-General’s Camp, December 15th,” runs as follows :—

“ We marched from Umballa on the 6th of the month, and took it easily and quietly till we got to Rajpooorah. Here some intelligence reached Sir H. H. which caused the

* Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the Court of Directors, who disapproved of his policy, and embarked for England on 15th June, 1844. He was succeeded as Governor-General by Sir Henry Hardinge, who landed in Calcutta on 23rd of July the same year.

ordering back of all the ladies in camp, amounting to about five or six. We marched on in fighting order, and soon heard reports that the Sikhs had crossed the river."

1845.

On the 8th of December, the Governor-General heard from Major Broadfoot, his political agent, that there was no longer any doubt whatever that the Sikhs were making preparations on a large scale to cross the Sutlej. On the 12th he heard of the actual crossing by the Sikhs, and on the 13th he issued his proclamation of war, dated from his camp about 25 miles from Ludhiana. On the 16th of December the Governor-General, who had marched with the Ludhiana troops, was joined at Bassian by those from Ambala.

The Sikhs cross the Sutlej.

War proclaimed, 13th December, 1845.

By G. O. C. C. of the 13th of December, 1845, the Body Guard was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry Brigade of the "Army of the Sutlej," the whole being under the command of General Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied into the field by the Governor-General. The latter, after the battle of Moodkee, waived his right of precedence (he was a Lieutenant-General in the army) for the occasion, and served under Sir Hugh Gough as Second-in-Command.

The Body Guard assigned to the 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

The Ambala Division and the troops from Ludhiana (which had united at Bassian) arrived on the 18th of December at Moodkee, 18 miles from Ferozepore, after a long and fatiguing march, but they were scarcely encamped when intelligence was received that the Sikhs were advancing.

The march to Moodkee.

It has been said that Sir Hugh Gough was completely taken by surprise and that the first intimation he received of the proximity of the Sikhs was given him by Major Broadfoot, who had been reconnoitring in advance.

The troops, who had not tasted food since the preceding night, were about to prepare their dinners when the news was received. Although it was nearly 4 p.m., Sir Hugh Gough immediately pushed forward to meet the enemy, and two miles from Moodkee found them in position behind some low sand-hills, in considerable strength and with forty pieces of cannon.

The British Army numbered 12,300 men, of whom 3850 were Europeans, with 42 guns. The Cavalry were under Brigadiers White, Mactier, and John Gough, the Infantry under Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert and Sir John McCaskill, and the Artillery under Brigadier Brooke.

The Battle of Moodkee, 18th Dec., 1845.

The battle commenced with heavy artillery fire on both sides, during which the British Infantry advanced in echelon of brigades and deployed; the enemy's fire told severely on them in this formation, and to effect a diversion the 3rd Light Dragoons, the Body Guard, the 5th Light Cavalry, and part of the 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers) were directed to make a movement on the enemy's left. This was effected with great gallantry, and, turning the left flank of the Sikh army, these regiments swept along the

The Cavalry Charge.

1845. rear of the enemy's infantry and guns, silenced the latter for a time, and put the whole of the hostile cavalry to flight.

Whilst this was in progress, the remainder of the cavalry and a battery threatened the enemy's right.

The Sikhs stuck bravely to their guns, but the repeated onsets of the Cavalry on their flanks and the telling musketry fire in their front made them waver, and when the Infantry finally advanced with the bayonet in echelon of lines they turned and fled, leaving 17 guns in the victors' hands. "Night alone," said Sir Hugh Gough, "saved them from worse disaster."

The British loss was 16 officers and 200 men killed, and 48 officers and 607 rank and file wounded.

Casualties of
the Body
Guard.

The Body Guard casualties in the above action were :—

Killed—

1 Officer,
6 Rank and file,
15 Horses.

Wounded—

2 Officers,
2 Havildars,
15 Rank and file,
14 Horses.

The officer killed was Lieutenant W. Fisher, the Adjutant. Brevet-Captain C. D. Dawkins, Commanding the Body Guard, was severely wounded in the thigh (he died a few months later as the result of the wound); and Lieutenant R. G. Taylor was very severely wounded.

Captain T.
Quin ap-
pointed offi-
ciating Com-
mandant vice
Dawkins
wounded.
Reynell
Taylor's
account of
the Battle of
Moodkee.

Lieutenant Bouverie brought the Corps off the field at the end of the day, and the same day Captain T. Quin, 4th Light Cavalry, was appointed to officiate as Commandant.

The following is a short account of the foregoing action as told by Reynell Taylor in a letter to his father, written whilst he was lying wounded, on the 1st of January, 1846.

"... My shoulder is very painful and I shall not be able to write much, so must tell you the heads of the things in as few words as possible. The Sikhs attacked us at a place called Moodkee on the evening of the 18th, and when we had just ended a march of twenty miles. They got preciousy licked for their pains and lost nearly all the guns they had brought into the field. They took up a good position in some low brush jungle for their artillery, and the cannonade they opened upon us was tremendous. Soon after the commencement of the action the dragoons and ourselves were ordered to attack the enemy's left, which rested on some much higher and thicker thorn jungle, and consisted of a large body of horse and match-lock footmen.

"We accordingly took ground to the right, open column of troops, right shoulders forward. Conceive a brigade or column of troops galloping through a thick thorn jungle

enveloped in clouds of dust so dense that the standard of my squadron was the only landmark I could recognise, approaching nearer and nearer to the thundering batteries of the enemy and the yelling crowd protecting them.

"Above all the din I heard the word passed to wheel into line; it was merely a left turn for each individual; and on we rushed at the same pace. Loud shouts of friend and foe arose on our right as our gallant dragoons dashed in, clearing all before them, and in another second we were in a mass of bloody-minded Sikh horse and foot, but chiefly the former. I need not give you the details of such work. I believe the men we were opposed to were, or thought themselves to be, cut off from escape by the dragoons, and they fought most furiously. I was personally engaged with five men at different times, and after a tussle of some seven or eight minutes, in which our adversaries were all cut down, shot, or driven off, I found myself wounded in three different places, my reins cut, and my horse 'Pickle' very severely wounded by a sabre. On trying to pick up the pieces of the Regiment the result was: Dawkins down, shot through the thigh; Bouverie's two thousand rupee horse shot under him; Fisher and Stanners* missing—the former, poor fellow, killed, and the latter carried away in the confusion with the dragoons; Harrington, the Brigade Major wounded. This left Colonel Gough, our Brigadier, and Cornet Pakenham and self to form up the Regiment. Bouverie got another horse and was all right.

"I was bleeding very much, but felt strong and well, and should not have left the field had not Colonel Gough particularly requested that I would do so, saying that he should not take the Regiment into action in its crippled state if he could help it."

In a letter written many years afterwards (May 30th, 1871) to his friend Colonel Bouverie-Campbell,† an old brother-officer in the Body Guard, he reverts to the events of December 18th, 1845:—

"With regard to myself—and here the bow sounds as if stretched—I have persistently stated that I had dealings with about six men at different times: that I remembered stopping the cut of the first man I met and giving him a return blow across the face. Another fellow rode at me with a lance, and I turned it off with my sword when close to my breast; and I believe it was while making a return cut at him that another man, who had come up on my bridle hand, administered a severe 'smeller' in the face, as poor Fisher would have called it, which, cutting through my shako peak, hit me half-way down the forehead, and, passing down, split my nose like a pea, and deluged my left eye with blood. Another man whom I met rode close up to my sword-hand, and with his teeth set, and standing in his stirrups, gave a downright cut at my head, which I stopped; and the sword, a Wilkinson, bears the notch to this day in the thick part near the hilt; the metal, being as hard as a diamond, is yet cut into like lead!

"In the *mêlée* I received a severe cut on the shoulder, but by whom given I never clearly made out. It cut through my jacket and two shirts which I had put on for the bitter cold, having been on picket the night before, and cut a great piece out of the deltoid muscle as well. I had also another wound on my left wrist, the sword having been stopped by the bone, but this was not deep. My curb-rein was cut, and my horse 'Pickle' received a severe cut on his flank.

"The last thing I remember was sparring with a footman, trying to get a cut at him. He had his sword lifted high and was just going to make a sweeping cut at my horse's neck, when a bullet struck his sword close to the hilt and snapped it off; on which the fellow sank down shamming dead.

* *i.e.* Stannus.

† *i.e.* P. A. P. Bouverie. He added the surname of Campbell in 1869.

1845.

"After our front was cleared I assisted in forming up the Regiment, and I remember your remonstrating with me (you being in command of the Regiment at the time) as I was bleeding pretty freely ; and shortly after, Brigadier John Gough urged my leaving the field so strongly that I went."

Reynell Taylor made light enough of his wounds, but he was returned in the casualty roll as "very severely wounded." His services were noticed in despatches by Brigadier Gough, commanding the Cavalry, thus:—

"Lieutenant Taylor, who, though severely wounded in three places, would not quit the field until he had assisted in forming up his Regiment."

After the action he was removed to a small tent pitched in the mud court of a house in the village of Moodkee, together with Dawkins, and was eventually sent back to Ferozepore.

From this place he wrote on the 17th of January that his wounds were healing well, and that he "hoped to join the Body Guard, by muster, there is no chance of our crossing before that. By the new brigading we are with the 16th Lancers, 2nd Cavalry, and 4th Irregulars."

Four days after the battle of Sobraon, Reynell Taylor rejoined the Body Guard, then on its way from Ferozepore to Lahore, and immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, in company with the rest of the Governor-General's escort, he set out on tour in the Jullundur Doab and the newly annexed districts.

In April, 1846, he was appointed to the Political Department, the fact being announced to his father in the following letter:—

"My dear Sir,—The Governor-General has directed me to inform you that he has appointed your son, Lieutenant Taylor, to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Ajmir, and to add at the same time the satisfaction he has experienced in forwarding his interests.

"Lieutenant Taylor distinguished himself at Moodkee, where he was severely wounded, being then attached to the Governor-General's Body Guard. He has also been discharging the duties of Quartermaster in that Corps, and has shewn both gallantry in the field and zeal and ability in the performance of those duties.

I remain, yours very faithfully,

(Sd.) C. S. HARDINGE."

Sir Hugh
Gough's
Despatch,
19th Dec.,
1845.

Extracts from a Despatch by H.E. General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief. Dated, Headquarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp Moodkee, the 19th of December, 1845.

"... and the cavalry division, consisting of Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, the body-guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and the 9th Irregular Cavalry took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee. . . .

"The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three p.m. information was received

that the Sikh army was advancing ; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

1845.

* * * * *

"To resist their attack and to cover the formation of the Infantry, I advanced the Cavalry . . . rapidly to the front in Columns of Squadrons and occupied the plain.

* * * * *

"I directed the Cavalry, under Brigadiers White and Gough, to make a flank movement on the enemy's left with a view of threatening and turning that flank if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry the 3rd Light Dragoons with the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the Body Guard . . . turned the left of the Sikh army and sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced, for a time, the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight.

* * * * *

"Their ample and extended line from their great superiority of numbers far outflanked ours ; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our Cavalry.

* * * * *

"I have every reason to be proud of and gratified with the exertions of the whole of the Officers and Troops of this Army on this arduous occasion."

On the 19th of December, Sir Hugh Gough was reinforced, and on the 21st he marched from Moodkee for the purpose of attacking the Sikhs at Ferozeshah.

Battle of
Ferozeshah,
21st Dec.,
1845.

After a fatiguing march of sixteen miles he was joined, as had been previously concerted, at Misriwala, by the 4th Division, under Major-General Sir John Littler, from Ferozepore, and at 3 p.m. the united forces, amounting to 16,700 men, with 69 guns, moved forward to assail the enemy (numbering, according to their own estimate, 47,000 men, with 88 guns) in the formidable position in which they had entrenched themselves.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge (who had volunteered his services as second in command) was present in person, and superintended the left wing of the Right and Centre Divisions.

"Never before in the annals of Indian History was there fought a battle so momentous and critical, and never before was the dogged perseverance of British soldiers and fierce valour of Sikh infantry so conspicuously displayed."

The Body Guard, together with the 5th Light Cavalry, formed the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier J. B. Gough, which was assigned to the left wing of the main body.

It was late in the day, and little more than an hour of daylight remained, when the British army advanced to the attack.

To have deferred the attack until the morrow would only have strengthened the enemy's force by the addition to their numbers of the troops with which Tej Singh was watching Ferozepore. A further delay at Moodkee until the arrival of fresh troops and heavier guns would have endangered the safety of Ferozepore, besides giving to the Sikh horsemen

1845. the opportunity of ravaging unchecked the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna.

Sir H.
Gough's
dispositions.

Accordingly, Sir Hugh Gough chose the only possible course open to him under the circumstances, and his decision was approved of by Sir Henry Hardinge.

Owing to the lateness of the hour there was no time left for a turning movement, and Sir Hugh Gough chose as his objective the longest face of the entrenchment.

The ad-
vance.

Under a well-directed and hot fire from the Sikh guns, the British line advanced, Sir Hugh Gough leading the right wing, Sir Henry Hardinge the left. Sir John Littler commanded the left division of infantry, Major-General Gilbert the centre and Brigadier Wallace the right, while Sir Harry Smith's division with a few light guns and some cavalry were held in reserve.

On the left of our line the resistance offered by the Sikhs was so obstinate that our troops could make no headway against them. On the right, however, we were successful, and a portion of the entrenchments was carried. The reserve division was now brought up and another part of the position was captured, the 3rd Dragoons making a brilliant charge and capturing some batteries, at a cost of 10 officers and 120 men out of 400.

The fall of night found the enemy still in possession of the greater portion of their position, whilst our troops, says the Commander-in-Chief in his despatch, "kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated with an indomitable spirit."

22nd Dec.,
1845.
The attack
continued.

At daybreak on the 22nd of December, the British troops were formed up, and, advancing under a heavy fire, drove the enemy out of the village of Ferozeshah. Then, wheeling to its left, the British line swept along the rear of the position and cleared the whole of the entrenched camp.

Flight of the
Khalsa
Army.

The Sikh army was now in full flight for the Sutlej, leaving 72 guns in our hands, and the victors were engaged in collecting their wounded and dead, when large bodies of Sikh horse appeared on the scene, covering the advance of a fresh army 20,000 strong, with 60 guns, led by Tej Singh himself.

The Sikh chief, however, finding the camp at Ferozeshah in our hands, and apprehensive of the dispositions hurriedly made by Sir Hugh Gough in order to meet this new danger, withdrew without offering battle.

Sir Hugh
Gough's

Extracts from a despatch by General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

"Camp Ferozeshah, 22nd of December, 1845.

1845.

" . . . A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh Army. . . . Victory has been won by the valour of our troops against odds and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the pages of Indian History.

Despatch,
22nd Dec.,
1845.

* * * * *

"Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force manœuvred to their right . . . supported by the 2nd Division and Cavalry in 2nd Line. . . . our small Cavalry force moved in second line, having a Brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

* * * * *

" . . . whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of a considerable portion of the remainder of the great quadrangle and finally bivouacked upon it—exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit.

* * * * *

"I now directed our almost exhausted Cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the Infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire and abandon the field.

* * * * *

"I am and shall be, to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22nd instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

* * * * *

"The Native Force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct."

The Body Guard losses at "Pheroshahur" on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1845, were as follows :—

Casualties of
the Body
Guard.

10 Horses killed,
2 Rank and file wounded,

as shown in a return, dated Camp Sultan-Khan-Wallah, 27th December, 1845.

Extracts from General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, dated, Foreign Department, Camp Ferozepore, 30th of December, 1845.

G. O. by the
Governor-
General, 30th
Dec., 1845.

* * * * *

"The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of the people of India, gratefully acknowledges the services rendered to the public by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and by all the General and other Officers, and by the Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the brave Indian Army.

* * * * *

"The Government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the Troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every Officer and soldier in the Service of the Government of India, a Medal

Grant of a
Medal.

1845. to be worn with their uniforms, on which the word 'Ferozeshah' shall be inscribed, as denoting that they have served in this important campaign.

Grant of the Honour
"FEROZESHAH."

"The Governor-General is further pleased to order that the following Corps be permitted to wear the word 'FEROZESHAH' upon their Appointments, Standards and Colours, in perpetual commemoration of their gallant services.

* * * * *

Governor-General's Body Guard."

Sir Henry Hardinge's appreciation of the conduct of the Body Guard.
1846.

In a letter to Lord Ripon, President of the Board of Control, dated the 27th of December, 1845, Sir Henry Hardinge mentions the gallant conduct of the Body Guard at Moodkee as well as at Ferozeshah.

The Body Guard posted to the 3rd Cavalry Brigade.

On the 1st of January, 1846, the army of the Sutlej was reorganized, and the Governor-General's Body Guard was posted to the 3rd (Cureton's) Cavalry Brigade, together with the 16th (Light) Dragoons, the 3rd Light Cavalry and the 4th Irregular Cavalry. The four Cavalry Brigades were under the command of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B.

The Sikhs reinforced.

On the 27th of January, Ranjur Singh received a reinforcement of 4000 men and 12 guns, which raised his army to a strength of about 18,000 men with 67 guns. This emboldened him to advance, and on the 28th of January he began a movement towards Jagraon.

Battle of Aliwal, 28th Jan., 1846.

On the same day, however, Sir Harry Smith marched out to attack him, and early in the forenoon came upon him just as he had begun to move. The British line advanced at ten o'clock and was met by a fierce artillery fire from the whole of the Sikh line. Sir Harry Smith then ordered an attack on the left and centre of the Sikh position. The village of Aliwal was carried by Hicks' and Godby's Brigades on the right, and Cureton's Cavalry Brigade charging the Sikh Cavalry, drove them back upon the Infantry, the 16th Lancers losing 100 men. Godby's Brigade changing front, took the Infantry in reverse, while Wilson's and Wheeler's Brigades soon broke the enemy's centre and captured 67 guns.

The Sikhs now fled in disorder towards the Sutlej, leaving behind them stores, guns, and camp equipage. Many of the enemy were killed by the fire from the howitzers as they crowded into the boats or attempted to wade the difficult ford.

Sir Harry Smith's Despatch, 30th Jan., 1846.

Extracts from a Despatch by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., Commanding, Camp, Field of the Battle of Aleewal, 30th of January, 1846.

"I could therefore only push forward my Cavalry so soon as I had ascertained the enemy had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position.

* * * * *

"The Cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton were put into two Brigades one under Brigadier Macdowell, C.B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman.

1846.

"My order of advance was, the Cavalry in front in contiguous columns of Squadrons of Regiments.

"I immediately deployed the Cavalry into line and moved on.

"I ordered the Cavalry to take ground to the right and left by Brigades: thus displaying the heads of the Infantry column.

"The Cavalry in direct echelon on, and well to the rear of, both flanks of the Infantry.

"The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right Brigade of Cavalry who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their Infantry—meanwhile a second gallant charge to my right was made by the Light Cavalry and the Body Guard.

"Thus ended the Battle of Aleewal, one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India, by the united efforts of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, *every gun* the enemy had fell into our hands. . . .

"The whole Army of the Sutlej has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad River, his Camp, Baggage, Stores of ammunition and grain, his all in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of Cavalry. . . . The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble. I am unwont to praise when praise is not merited, and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion and conviction, that no troops in any Battle on record ever behaved more nobly, British and Native no distinction, Cavalry all vying with Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and striving to head in the repeated charges. . . .

"The enemy fought with much resolution. They maintained frequent rencontre with our Cavalry hand to hand.

". . . to all Commanding Officers of Cavalry and Infantry my warmest thanks are due . . . to Captain Quin of the Body Guard. . . .

". . . and it will be equally gratifying when I assure His Excellency the Body Guard under Captain Quin and the 5th Light Cavalry well did their duty. . . ."

The Body Guard losses at Aliwal were :—

1 Horse killed,
4 „ wounded,
3 „ missing.

Casualties
of the Body
Guard.

Extract from a Despatch from H.E. the Commander-in-Chief to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, dated the 1st of February, 1846.

Sir Hugh
Gough's
Despatch,
1st Feb.,
1846.

"Major-General Sir Harry Smith . . . and Brigadier Cureton's Cavalry was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodiana. . . .

"It is my gratifying duty to announce that the enemy's presumption has been rebuked by a splendid victory obtained over him.

"He has not only been repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Aleewal

1846.

carried by storm and the whole of his Cannon and Munitions of War captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej.

* * * * *

"I beg to bring to your notice, and to that of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Officers and Corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations."

G. O. by the
Governor-
General,
2nd Feb.,
1846.

Extracts from General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

"Camp Ferozepore, 2nd February, 1846.

* * * * *

"Their horsemen were driven from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour of the European and Native Cavalry was most conspicuous. . . . The result of these noble efforts of the 3 Arms of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry in which the valour and discipline of the Troops were happily combined with the skill of the Commander, has been the signal defeat of the Enemy who was driven across the River with great loss, his camp being captured, and 32 pieces of Artillery remaining in the hands of the Victors.

* * * * *

"To Major-General Sir H. Smith, and to the brave Troops he commanded, the Governor-General conveys the tribute of his admiration, and the grateful acknowledgments of the Government and the People of India. The service rendered was most important, and was accomplished by the ability of the Commander and the valour of the Troops.

* * * * *

"In short, the conduct of the Troops, European and Native, Regular and Irregular, was throughout the Field an honorable rivalry in which every Corps bravely did its duty.

* * * * *

"In these exploits the Native Cavalry distinguished itself throughout the day, and the Governor-General is happy to bear his testimony to the fact that since the Army of the Sutlej commenced its operations on the 18th of December, the Native Cavalry has on every occasion proved its superior prowess, whether in the general actions which have been fought or in the various skirmishes at the Outposts . . . and on this occasion the skill and intrepidity with which the Cavalry force was handled by Brigadier Cureton obtained the admiration of the Army which witnessed its movements.

Grant of a
Medal.

"The Government of India, ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the Army, will 'cause a medal to be presented to every

Officer and Soldier of the East India Company's Service engaged in the Battle of Aliwal."

1846.

* * * * *

After the battle of Aliwal the Sikhs opened negotiations for peace, but Sir Henry Hardinge would hear of nothing until their army had been disbanded. Meanwhile throughout the latter half of January, 1846, a strong Sikh force was busy entrenching itself on both sides of the Sutlej about Sobraon.

It was not until the 8th of February, when the heavy siege train arrived from Delhi, that the army, now numbering 16,224 men, of whom 6533 were Europeans, with 99 guns, were in a position to move against the Sikh entrenchments at Sobraon. These works, which were of a most formidable character, were held by a force which has been variously estimated at from 20,000 to 42,000 fighting men under Tej Singh, whilst Lall Singh commanded the cavalry. Nearly 70 pieces of artillery were mounted in various parts of their works, besides many heavy guns in their camp on the right bank of the river.

The Sikh position at Sobraon.

Our Cavalry force was composed of three regiments of British and six and a half of Native Cavalry (including the Body Guard).

On the morning of the 10th of February, 1846, under cover of a heavy mist, our troops took up their positions, and at 6.30 o'clock the heavy guns opened on the enemy's works.

Battle of Sobraon, 10th Feb., 1846.

For more than two hours the artillery duel raged, and shortly after 9 o'clock the 3rd (Sir Robert Dick's) Division, supported by 3 batteries moved to the attack. The Division suffered severely from the enemy's fire, but the leading Brigade (the 7th, Stacey's) succeeded in gaining a footing in the entrenchments, closely followed by the 6th (Wilkinson's). To assist these Brigades the 1st and 2nd Divisions were ordered to advance and assail the enemy's left and centre.

After a desperate struggle they also succeeded in forcing their way into the Sikh works, and then for over an hour a fierce and desperate struggle raged within the entrenchments.

At length, the entrenchments having been pierced at three points, the Sikhs were forced back. Sir J. Thackwell's Cavalry Division on the left now penetrated the works in single file, and reforming charged and cut down the broken ranks of the enemy, who, seeing all was lost, made for the bridge over the river. Hundreds were drowned in their frantic efforts to cross the Sutlej, the river having suddenly risen 7 inches, and the Horse Artillery, which had taken up a position on the bank, opened fire on the flying rabble.

1846.

Sir Hugh
Gough's
Despatch,
13th Feb.,
1846.

By noon the battle was over and the victory complete. The Sikhs lost not less than 8000 men, while 67 of their guns remained in our hands.

Extracts from a Despatch by General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief East Indies. Headquarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp Kussoor, the 13th of February, 1846.

"Brigadier Cureton's Cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford of Hurreekee and the Enemy's Horse, under Rajah Lall Singh Mistr, on the opposite bank.

* * * * *

"Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on the left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the Cavalry. . . .

"Nor was it until the Cavalry of the Left, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward, and ridden through the openings in the entrenchments, made by our Sappers, in single file and reformed as they passed them . . . that victory finally declared for the British.

* * * * *

"Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day . . . of having achieved much with a Cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on Field Works . . . the superior manner in which our Outpost duties have been carried on under his superintendence, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

* * * * *

"The manœuvres of Brigadier Cureton's Cavalry, in attacking and fixing the attention of Rajah Lall Singh Mistr's horse, fulfilled every expectation which I had formed, and were worthy of the skill of the Officers employed.

* * * * *

"Brigadier Scott, C.B., in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful Infantry in the rear of a line of formidable Field Works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the noble troops under him. . . . Brigadier Campbell's Brigade was less actively employed : but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. . . .

* * * * *

"I have to acknowledge the services in the Command of Regiments, Troops and Batteries . . . of the following Officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour, viz. :—

. . . Brevet-Captain Quin, Governor-General's Body Guard. . . .

* * * * *

. . . "the Khalsa casualties were between eight and ten thousand men killed and wounded in action and drowned in the passage of the river.

* * * * *

"It has once more expelled the Sikhs from our territory and planted our Standards in the soil of the Punjab.

. . . the blow which has fallen on them from the British Army has only been the heavier for being delayed."

Casualties
of the Body
Guard.

The Body Guard losses at Sobraon were :—

1 Horse wounded.

G. O. by the
Governor-
General, 14th
Feb., 1846.

Extracts from General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

"Foreign Department, Camp Kussoor, 14th of February, 1846.

1846.
—

"The Governor-General . . . announces to the Army and People of India, for the fourth time during this Campaign, a most important and memorable victory obtained by the Army of the Sutlej, over the Sikh forces at Sobraon on the 10th instant. On that day the Enemy's strongly entrenched Camp, defended by 35,000 men and 67 pieces of Artillery, exclusive of heavy guns on the opposite bank of the River, was stormed by the British Army under the immediate command of H.E. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., and in two hours the Sikh forces were driven into the River with immense loss, 67 guns being captured by the victors.

"The Governor-General most cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief and the British Army on this exploit, one of the most daring ever achieved, by which in open day a triple line of breastworks . . . was assaulted and carried by the forces under His Excellency.

* * * * *

"The Governor-General again most cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief on the important results obtained by this memorable achievement.

"The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of the People of India, offers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the General Officers and all the Officers and Troops under their command, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the services they have performed.

"To commemorate this great victory the Governor-General will cause a Medal to be struck with 'Sobraon' engraved upon it, to be presented to the Victorious Army in the service of the East India Company. Grant of a Medal.

* * * * *

"The Cavalry under the command of Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B., Brigadiers Cureton, Scott, and Campbell, were well in hand and ready for any emergency.

* * * * *

"A salute of 21 guns will be fired in celebration of the Victory of Sobraon at all the usual stations of the Army."

With this battle ended the campaign. Gulab Singh and other Sikh Chiefs came into camp on the 15th of February, in order to treat for peace. A day or two later the young King himself arrived in order to confirm the concessions yielded in his name. Sir Henry Hardinge, however, would only consent to sign a treaty in the Sikh capital itself. On the 20th of February, accordingly, the main army encamped before the walls of Lahore and two days later the citadel was occupied by British troops.

1846.

Maharajah
Dhuleep
Singh con-
ducted to
Lahore.

Copy of a letter from F. Currie, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General of India.

February 21st, 1846.

" Right Honourable Sir,

I have the honour to state for the information of your Excellency, that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the Officers noted in the margin, on elephants, to conduct the Maha Raja Dhuleep Singh to his palace in the citadel of Lahore.

" The procession was arranged in the following order :—

9th Irregular Cavalry.

3rd Light Cavalry.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.

Troop Horse Artillery, Europeans.

Troop Horse Artillery, Natives.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

The Secretary, with the Maha Raja and suite.

The Governor-General's Body Guard.

The escort was formed in open column of the troops left in front, commanded by Brigadier Cureton, C.B."

* * * * *

Grant of
twelve
months'
Batta.

On the conclusion of the campaign, the Governor-General, on his own responsibility, granted twelve months' batta to all the troops who had been engaged.

Grant of
Honours and
Medals for
the four
battles.

By G. O. C. C. dated the 12th of December, 1846, the inscription of "MOODKEE," "FEROZESHAH," "ALIWAL," and "SOBRAON" on the colours of all corps which had taken part in these battles was ordered, and a medal was granted for each of the four great battles of the campaign; those entitled to be decorated for more than one battle receiving the medal struck for the first of the four in which he was present and clasps for the subsequent engagements.

Extract from
Medal Roll.

The following extract from the Medal Roll gives the names of the British Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers who took part in the Sutlej Campaign with the Body Guard, specifying the various actions at which they were present.

N.B.—M. = Moodkee, F. = Ferozeshah, A. = Aliwal, and S. = Sobraon.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins	...	...	...	M.
Bt. Capt. T. Quin	...	...	...	F. A. S.
Lieut. T. T. Tucker	...	...	...	F. A. S.
Lieut. F. G. Crossman	A. S.
Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie...	M. F. A. S.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

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Lieut. W. Fisher	M.
Lieut. R. G. Taylor	M.
Cornet G. D. Pakenham...	M. A. S.
Asst. Surgeon E. Campbell	M. F. A. S.
Vety. Surgeon I. Bicknell	...	...	...	M. A. S.
Sergt.-Major J. Bartlett ...	...	...	...	M. F. A. S.
Qmr.-Sergt. G. Carr ...	...	...	...	M. F. A. S.

1846.

CHAPTER VII.

(1846-1859.)

1846.
Durbar at
Lahore.

After the Battle of Sobraon the Body Guard accompanied the Governor-General on his march from Ferozepore to Lahore, where a grand Durbar was held on the 9th of March for the purpose of signing the treaty.

On the 11th of March the Body Guard left Lahore, and on the 14th arrived at Amritsar.

The Body
Guard re-
turns to
Ambala.

Early in April the Corps returned to Ambala, where it spent the hot weather, again rejoining the Governor-General the following cold weather and accompanying him on tour.

Lieut. Cross-
man ap-
pointed
temporary
Command-
ant, 25th
June, 1846.

On the 25th of June, Lieutenant F. G. Crossman was appointed to the temporary command of the Body Guard until a successor to the late Captain Dawkins should be nominated, vice Captain Quin, who had been given the command of the 12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.

Lord Hard-
inge and
Dhuleep
Singh meet
at Bhair-
owal.

On the 26th of December a meeting took place at Bhairawal on the Beas, a few marches from Lahore, between the Governor-General and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at which a new treaty was ratified between the British and the Sikhs.

The Gover-
nor-General's
reasons for
wishing to
maintain the
Body Guard
on a Field
Service
Scale.

The Hon'ble Court of Directors having signified their disapproval of the recent augmentation of the Body Guard, the Governor-General, on the 1st of May, 1846, wrote to the Court of Directors a long despatch, of which the following are extracts, in which he gave his reasons for urging the maintenance of the Corps on a field service scale.

"There is no novelty in rendering the Body Guard, by its numbers and organization, equal to the performance of Field Duties, and it has on former occasions, when so augmented in times of emergency, and when an Example was necessary, performed good service.

"I might instance its steadiness and fidelity during the Mutiny at Barrackpore, the spirit with which the Corps volunteered in 1824 to serve in the Burmese War, and their good service during that war, when they took the field 300 sabres—thus affording a decisive proof that the Body Guard, a quarter of a century ago, was not considered a mere Corps for the pageantry of the Governor-General on State occasions.

* * * * *

"I will only add, that if, in consideration of its former and recent good Services, your Hon'ble Court shall see fit to continue the Body Guard on its present establishment, the

want of Cavalry having been so greatly felt during the recent Campaign, the opportunity of doing so, as an act of Grace, is not wanting, for it has served well in each of the four Battles of the last Campaign. 1846.

"I thanked this Corps in person after the action at Moodkee, where it gallantly seconded the efforts of that noble Regiment Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, and on every subsequent occasion it has done its duty.

(Sd.) H. HARDINGE."

The Court of Directors, however, remained obdurate, and wrote on the 21st of October, 1846, in answer to the above :—

"We continue to be opposed to the maintenance of what is called a 'select' or 'pattern' Regiment of Native Cavalry under the designation of the Body Guard." The Court of Directors refuse to sanction this measure.

On the 16th of January, 1847, Brevet-Major W. Mayne was appointed to the command of the Body Guard.—(G. O. 19th of January, 1847.) 1847.

A General Order was issued on the 25th of January, laying down a new scheme of organization for the Body Guard, which was to take effect from the 1st of February. This order was rendered necessary owing to instructions received from the Court of Directors, "that casualties in the Body Guard are not to be filled up until it shall be reduced to its original strength of two Troops amounting to 130 men of all ranks." Major W. Mayne appointed Commandant, 16th Jan., 1847. The Body Guard to be reduced to two troops.

By the same Order an European Riding Master was authorized for the Corps. Sergeant-Major Bartlett, of the Body Guard, was appointed, but it was laid down that on his vacating the office no successor would be nominated. An European Riding Master appointed.

During the first ten weeks of this year, the Body Guard toured with the Governor-General, and on the 14th of March it accompanied him to Dehra Dun, where he was in camp for a short while. The Governor-General and Body Guard at Dehra Dun.

On his departure the Body Guard was left behind, it having been determined that the Corps should be stationed in the Dun during the ensuing hot weather.

Before leaving the Dun His Excellency issued the following farewell Order to the Corps through his Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood. Lord Hardinge's farewell Order to the Body Guard.

"Camp, Deyra in the Doon, the 15th March, 1847.

"His Lordship has frequently had the pleasure of acknowledging the important services rendered by the Body Guard in each of the four battles of the Sutlege Campaign, and in taking leave of the Governor-General's Body Guard for the season, His Lordship is happy to bear his testimony that their discipline in peace is as exemplary as their conduct in war has ever been marked by the most devoted gallantry."

Early in April, Major Mayne marched the Corps on to the site of the present lines, and proceeded to mark out boundaries, form riding schools, etc.—(*Vide* Appendix XII.) The Body Guard occupies for the

1847.

first time its
present Can-
tonment at
Dehra Dun.

At this time of the year, naturally, the land was covered with standing crops, for which compensation was subsequently paid by Government to the owners, the inhabitants of the village of Jakhun.

The Body Guard remained at Dehra Dun throughout the following cold weather, temporary *chuppar* stables for the horses and huts for the men having been built during the year.

Outbreak of
farcy
amongst the
horses.

In October a severe epidemic of farcy broke out amongst the horses of the Corps, which did not abate until the close of the following March. During this period twenty deaths occurred, nine of which took place in the latter month. Major Mayne writes, with reference to this outbreak, that farcy had been in the Regiment ever since he first joined in 1842, and probably from a much earlier date.

1848.

The Earl of
Dalhousie
becomes
Governor-
General.

The appoint-
ment of
European
Riding
Master
abolished.

On the 12th of January, 1848, the Earl of Dalhousie landed in Calcutta and assumed the Office of Governor-General of India. Six days later Viscount Hardinge, as his title now was, sailed for England.

On the 21st of January, Riding Master Bartlett died at Meerut whilst on leave, and, in accordance with the orders issued on the occasion of his appointment the previous year, no successor was nominated. By G. O. of the 17th of March, however, the Governor-General sanctioned being passed, "from the date of demise of the late Riding Master Bartlett, to Sergeant-Major Carr, of the Body Guard, for performing the duty of Riding Master, a Monthly Allowance of Rs. 30/-, as granted to the Sergeant-Major of the Guard previous to the appointment to it of a Riding Master."

The Body
Guard
marches to
Ambala.

The Body Guard remained in its new cantonment at Dehra Dun until the 20th of September, when it proceeded to Ambala, arriving on the 27th of that month.

The Body
Guard joins
Lord Dal-
housie at
Ferozepore.

Early in October, Lord Dalhousie left Calcutta for the Frontier, in order to be near the scene of action of the Punjab Campaign, or Second Sikh War, which was then in progress. On his arrival at Ferozepore he was joined by the Body Guard from Ambala.

1849.

Termination
of the Second
Sikh War.

During the progress of the Second Sikh War Lord Dalhousie remained at Ferozepore.

A Detach-
ment of the
Body Guard
employed in
disarming
the Sikhs,
15th to 23rd
March.

On the 22nd of February, 1849, was fought the Battle of Goojerat, and on the 12th of March, Shere Singh and Chutter Singh, with several subordinate chiefs and 16,000 men—the remains of the once formidable Khalsa Army—surrendered to General Gilbert.

On the 15th of March a detachment of the Body Guard, under Major Mayne, left Ferozepore and crossed the Sutlej into the Punjab, where it was employed in aiding to disarm the population of the Bari Doab District.



For its services on this occasion this detachment was awarded "Punjab Donation Batta," which was issued to all troops who had served on the right bank of the River Sutlej. 1849.

Returning to Ferozepore on the 23rd of March, the detachment left for Lahore three days later, returning finally to Ferozepore on the 1st of April.

On the 30th of March, from his camp at Ferozepore, Lord Dalhousie published a proclamation announcing the final displacement of Sikh by British rule throughout the "Land of the Five Rivers." *Annexation of the Punjab.*

The Governor-General left Ferozepore *en route* for Simla on the 3rd of April. After escorting His Lordship to the foot of the hills the Body Guard returned to Dehra Dun on the 28th of April. *The Body Guard returns to Dehra Dun.*

On the 10th of October, a wing of the Regiment was detached from Headquarters in order to escort the Governor-General on tour. *On tour with Lord Dalhousie.*

Shortly afterwards, apparently, the remaining wing of the Corps proceeded to Lahore, where it spent ten days in camp with the Governor-General, from the 28th of November to the 8th of December.

There is a tradition in the Regiment that, whilst in camp at Lahore, the tent of the Governor-General caught fire during the night, whilst he was asleep. Naick Byzoo Singh, a Brahmin (afterwards Subadar-Major), being the first to give the alarm, rushed into the tent and carried Lord Dalhousie out in his arms.* *The Governor-General's tent on fire.*

On the 2nd of March, 1850, the Body Guard returned to Dehra Dun, where it remained throughout the year. 1850.

Fifty-eight horses were cast and sold by auction on the 15th of July, leaving 297 horses with the Corps. *At Dehra Dun. Horses.*

The Body Guard remained at Dehra Dun until the autumn of 1851; but on the 20th of January, 1851, a wing was detached to Jhelum and was absent from Headquarters for some weeks. 1851. *At Dehra Dun.*

On the 12th of April, Lieutenant W. A. A. Thomson succeeded Major Mayne as Commandant on the latter's appointment as Commander of the Cavalry Division of the Nizam's Army. *Lieut. Thomson appointed Commandant, 12th April, 1851.*

On the 21st of July Lord Dalhousie wrote to the Court of Directors to the effect that, in consequence of the great demand for the services of officers on detached employment, the establishment of the Body Guard would, for the future, consist only of a Commandant, a Second in Command, and an Adjutant. *Strength of British Officers reduced*

* There is some doubt as to whether the incident narrated here took place on this occasion, or when Sir Henry Hardinge visited Lahore in March, 1846. In either case, no mention of it can be found either in newspapers of the period, or in the Lives of these two Governors-General.

1851.

The Body
Guard
ordered to
Calcutta.

Towards the end of the year instructions were issued for the return of the Body Guard to Ballygunge as soon as accommodation could be got ready for the Corps.

When the Body Guard last left their lines at Calcutta, in 1842, its total strength was only 134 of all ranks. On the 1st of November, 1851, the number of troop horses borne on the rolls was 302, and of officers' chargers 12.

Steps had therefore to be taken for the erection of temporary stabling until the Corps should be reduced to its authorized strength on the new establishment.

1852.

The Body
Guard arrives
at Bally-
gunge.
Grant of
Hutting
money.

On the 20th of January, 1852, the Body Guard arrived in Ballygunge, where temporary stables had, during the preceding month, been erected for its reception.

The sum of Rs. 1435/- was allowed the men of the Corps as Hutting money for the purpose of rebuilding their houses, which had become very dilapidated during the ten years' absence of the Body Guard.

Temporary
appointment
of a private
Veterinary
Surgeon.

On the departure of Veterinary Surgeon Lawrence' to Europe on medical certificate, Mr. Holmes, Veterinary Surgeon to Messrs. Cook and Co., livery stable keepers of Calcutta, was placed in charge of the horses of the Body Guard at a salary of Rs. 80/- per mensem, until Mr. Hulse, who had been chosen as successor to Mr. Lawrence, could join from Burma, *i.e.* from the 8th of September to the 10th of November.

1853.

At Bally-
gunge.

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge throughout the year 1853.

In the month of May orders were issued to the effect that horses received from the studs or from England should be placed under the charge of the Officer Commanding the Body Guard, instead of being placed in private establishments as hitherto.

1854.

The Body Guard was stationed at Ballygunge throughout the whole of the year 1854.

1855.

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge until July, 1855, when it joined the expedition against the Santhals.

Capt. T.
Rattray
appointed
officiating
Command-
ant, 14th
Feb. to 24th
Dec., 1855.
Outbreak of
glanders
and farcy.

On the 14th of February, Captain T. Rattray was appointed officiating Commandant, vice Lieutenant Thomson, who proceeded on furlough to England. This appointment, owing to the fact that Captain Rattray was an Infantry officer, formed the subject of a special Minute by Lord Dalhousie, dated the 12th of February, 1855.—(*Vide* p. 264).

During this year a serious outbreak of glanders and farcy occurred amongst the horses of the Body Guard, in consequence of which, 41 infected animals had to be destroyed.

SANTHAL REBELLION, 1855.

1855.

In July a serious disturbance broke out amongst the wild tribes of the Santhal Parganas, among the hill ranges of Rajmahal. The Santhal Rebellion.

"These Santhals, as they were called, suddenly burst forth by thousands from their highland shelter and swept down with the fury of a rain-swollen flood over the broad, prosperous, well-peopled plains below.

"Armed chiefly with axes and poisoned arrows, large bodies of these half-reclaimed savages carried fire and sword into scores of happy villages, attacked every outlying European bungalow, murdered with equal readiness English planters and railway servants, Native police officers, tradesmen, peasants, their wives and children, and even swarmed up to the larger European stations in the district of Beerbhoom, Rajmahal and Bhagalpore.

"The time, the suddenness of the outbreak, told heavily in the insurgents' favour.

"It was the height of the rainy season; no troops were anywhere at hand, save the hill-rangers. The authorities were taken utterly by surprise. Only in a few stations, such as Rajmahal, Aurangabad, Rampore, could small bodies of Europeans and policemen succeed in making any sort of stand against the swarms of bloodthirsty assailants.

"From most other places lying in the Santhals' track, all who could escaped while there was yet time.

"The timely despatch of troops from Calcutta saved from imminent danger the great engineering station of Ranigunge. But for the timely arrival of a Sepoy Detachment, all Beerbhoom would have shared the ruin that overtook the greater part of it."

The troops employed on this service were under the command of Major-General Lloyd, C.B., Commanding the Dinapore Division, and Brigadier Bird, and comprised the following Corps:—

The Governor-General's Body Guard.

2nd and 11th Irregular Cavalry.

Ramgarh Irregular Cavalry.

A detachment of the 2nd Native Infantry.

The right wing of the 7th, 13th, and 31st Native Infantry.

A detachment of the 37th, 40th, and 42nd Native Infantry.

The right wing of the 50th, 56th, and 63rd Native Infantry.

The Bhagalpore Hill-Rangers.

A detachment of the Shekhawatti Battalion.

"Even when troops began to appear upon the scene of havoc, the insurrection was in no hurry to die out.

1855.

"Broken up in small parties, the Sepoys could do little more than hold a few isolated posts.

"The warfare that ensued was harassing, for the beaten rebels found safe shelter and fresh means of annoyance in the thick jungle, where their pursuers could seldom go.

"In some places the very villagers, through fear rather than friendship, kept the Santhals supplied with food and useful tidings.

"For reasons specially known to itself, the Bengal Government would not hear of proclaiming martial law in a country overrun with savage freebooters, and saved from utter ruin only by the exertions of a few hundred sepoy and armed Englishmen.

"Early in September the Bhagalpore bands of rebels began to be hemmed in by General Lloyd's detachments, while those in Beerbhoom were hard pressed by the soldiers of Brigadier Bird.

"Towards the end of September Beerbhoom became the scene of fresh horror: the Santhals and the cholera shared the land between them.

"Thousands of Santhals had already fallen by shot or disease; hundreds had been taken prisoner; amongst them Seedoo Manjie himself, their foremost leader.

"At length however came November with its bracing coolness, and a change for the healthier in the plans of the Bengal Government. On the 10th of November, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, martial law was proclaimed for all the disturbed districts.

"Fresh troops were brought upon the scene; a general burning of Santhal villages began; the jungle ceased to be a safe shelter for ruffians overburdened with rich spoils, and pressed by Officers no longer afraid of the fever or the law.

"Cut up in detail, their booty melting away behind them, most of their leaders shot down or taken only to be hanged after due trial, the insurgents by December were making off in small parties to the nearest hills, or slipping away by twos and threes to their old places and employments in the plains.

"During that month the last of the ringleaders underwent his doom of hanging or imprisonment, the last armed body was hunted down; on the last day of the year General Lloyd's field force was broken up by order of the Governor-General in Council, and on the 3rd of January, 1856, martial law was declared to be no longer needful in a land where open rebellion had ceased to be."

G. O. by
Lord Dal-
housie.

On the breaking up of the field force Lord Dalhousie in a G. O. conveyed to the troops "his hearty thanks for their readiness in the field,

for the patient endurance of hardship, and for the cheerfulness and determination with which they met and overcame the many difficulties of a trying and harassing service." 1855.

The following official letters and extracts from the newspapers of the day afford the few details which can be gleaned as to the part played by the Body Guard in the quelling of this insurrection.

No. 628.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.
To Captain T. Rattray,
Commanding Governor-General's Body Guard.

The Body
Guard re-
ceives orders
for the pro-
tection of the
Grand Trunk
Road.

"23rd July, 1855.

"Sir,

I am desired by the Hon'ble the President in Council to direct you to march as soon as practicable with 100 men of the Governor-General's Body Guard to Raneegunge for the purpose of protecting the Grand Trunk Road.

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) F. D. ATKINSON, Capt."

"Ballygunge, 28 July, 1855.

"Sir,

In accordance with orders conveyed in your letter No. 628 dated, 23 July 1855, I have the honor to report for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council the departure to-night of the detachment of the Body Guard under my command.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) T. RATTRAY, Captain.
Comdg. G. G's. Body Guard.

Departure of
the Corps on
Service,
28th July,
1855.

"To Captain Atkinson, Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India in the Military Dept."

"Camp at Bucktournuggur,
9 August, 1885.

"Sir,

For the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council I have the honor to report the arrival of the Body Guard at Bucktournuggur (3 miles from Raneegunge) this morning where I have been desired to halt until further orders.

I have &c.
(Sd.) T. RATTRAY, Capt.
Comdg. G. G's Body Guard.

Arrival of
the Corps
near Rani-
gunge, 9th
August.

"To Capt. Atkinson,
&c. &c."

The whole of the Corps, with the exception of one European N. C. O., and 49 fighting men and followers who were left behind at Ballygunge, took part in the above operations.

1855.

Employed in
guarding the
Grand Trunk
Road.

Orders for
the return of
the Corps to
Calcutta.

The Body Guard was stationed for the most part at Raneegunge and Mungulpore, and was chiefly employed in guarding the Grand Trunk Road. On two or three occasions the Corps was hurriedly ordered out to go to the relief of various villages reported to be threatened, but on arrival it was invariably found to have been merely a false alarm.

Copy of a letter from the Officiating Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

To Brigadier Bird.

"3rd of November, 1855.

"Sir,

I am directed to request that, on the 2nd Irregular Cavalry arriving in the neighbourhood of the line of posts occupied by the Troops under your command, you will order the Governor-General's Body Guard to return to Calcutta by the usual marches; should you be of opinion that their withdrawal from their present duties will cause no inconvenience to the Public service."

From Brigadier L. S. Bird,

Comdg. the Beerbhoom and B. Field Force.

To the Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

"Camp Raneegunge,

6th of November, 1855.

"Sir,

. . . I have the honor to state for the information of the Government, that the withdrawal of the Body Guard on or about the 15th inst. will cause no inconvenience to the public service.

2. "I name this date as Major-General Lloyd with his portion of the Sonthal Field Force will be marching down on the Belpura Pergunnah (where the Sonthals are supposed to be in great numbers) about this date, and the rebels pressed from the North will no doubt endeavour to break through our line of Posts to the South, and endeavour to cross the Trunk Road.*

3. "Should my surmise be correct, the services of every Trooper will be of use in patrolling that most important line."

* * * * *

On the 19th of November, the A. A. G., Dinapore Division, writing from Camp Raneegunge, advises the departure on the 18th of November of the Governor-General's Body Guard for Calcutta, under the command of Captain Rattray.

The Body
Guard re-
turns to Cal-

The Body Guard reached Calcutta on the 29th of November.

* On the 5th of November, General Lloyd commenced his "drive" by putting his force in motion and sweeping both sides of the Grand Trunk Road, thus forcing the enemy to fall back upon the force commanded by Brigadier Bird.

From Officer Commanding Governor-General's Body Guard,
To Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

1855.
cutta, 29th
Nov., 1855.

"Ballygunge, 29th November, 1855.

"Sir,

For the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council I have the honor to report the arrival of the Headquarters of the Body Guard at Ballygunge this day from service on the Grand Trunk Road.

(Sd.) A. S. HAIG, Capt.
Comdg. G. G. B. G."

This is the first instance in which the railway was used in India for the conveyance of troops.*

During the earlier phases of the rebellion the foremost aim of the authorities appears to have been to prevent the enemy taking possession of the Grand Trunk Road and thus intercepting our communications with the North-West.

On the 27th of August the *Hurkaru* of Calcutta stated that :—

"a large body of Sonthals are about to make an effort to cross the Grand Trunk Road near Paresnath. They are, however, watched by Lieutenant Nedham with a Troop of Irregular Cavalry and two Companies of Sepoys. The number of the Rebels is estimated at 15,000, and their object is to reach the Cole tribes of Singhboom."

Extracts
from News-
papers.

From *The Friend of India* of August, 1855.

"Sepoys and Sowars in waterproof caps and capes† are scattered through the district by Companies and Troops. The Governor-General's Body Guard is encamped on the banks of the Burakur. The Grand Trunk Road is lined with troops to prevent egress to the south, where a rising of the Coles has been anticipated."

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge throughout 1856.

On the 29th of February, 1856, Viscount Canning landed in Calcutta, and assumed charge of the office of Governor-General of India. The Marquess of Dalhousie embarked for England on the 6th of March.

By G. O. No. 758 of the 20th of May, orders were issued that the Corps was to be formed into two troops instead of four, from the 1st of June.

G. O. of the 11th July, 1856.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment, there being no Veterinary Surgeon at present at liberty to be attached to the Body Guard.

1856.
Lord Can-
ning suc-
ceeds Lord
Dalhousie,
29th Feb.,
1856.
The Corps
formed into
two Troops.
The Ser-
geant-Major
given Veteri-
nary charge.

* From an interesting article by Mr. A. de Cosson, entitled "The Early Days of the East Indian Railway," which appeared in *Bengal: Past and Present*, vol. v., 1910, one learns that the line was not opened as far as Raniganj until the 3rd of February, 1855. It is also stated that the numbers of the rolling stock available at the end of March, 1855, were:—First class 4, Second class 8, Third class 17, Wagons, Vans &c. 64. Total 93.

† These had been sent up to the troops by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and as it was the height of the rainy season, they were much appreciated by the Native soldiers.

1856.

"Sergeant-Major John Brown, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, to the veterinary charge of the Horses of the Body Guard, at a Staff salary of Rs. 80/- a month. In case of any operation being required to be performed, Sergeant-Major Brown is to be at liberty to call in the assistance of a professional Veterinary Surgeon and charge the expense of his attendance to the Government of India."

Sergeant-Major Brown had already taken over charge from the 13th of March, on which date Mr. Hulse left the Corps.

A Board
investigates
the outbreak
of Glanders.

In consequence of the great mortality amongst the horses, from farcy and glanders, which had occurred during the preceding twelve months, a special Board was appointed to inquire into the matter.

The Board's
Report.

This Board, in its report, recommended, amongst other things, the laying down of brick floors in the stables in place of the existing clay floors—change of grass—the filling in of two tanks near the stables, and the provision of rain gutters and pipes to all the buildings.

The report went on to say—

"The great prevalence of these diseases amongst the Horses of the Body Guard is ascribed by the Committee to the dampness of the site of the Barracks, defects in paving, &c., and defects in the quality of the grass. Any removal of the site is pronounced to be impracticable, but orders have been issued for these defects to be remedied."

1857.

Off-reckon-
ings and
Half-mount-
ings abo-
lished.

From the 1st of January, 1857, in accordance with the provisions of G. O. No. 1304 of the 20th of October, 1856, the Clothing and Half-mounting of the Body Guard was provided by the Army Clothing Agent.

In commutation of the profits on the Off-reckonings and Half-mountings, which had hitherto belonged to the Commandant, that Officer was granted a sum of Rs. 200/- per mensem.

THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-1858.

The Body Guard played a small, but by no means unimportant part in the great Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-1858.

The 19th
Native
Infantry
mutiny at
Berhampore,
25th Feb.,
1857.

As early as February, 1857, signs of insubordination were not wanting amongst the regiments of Native Infantry stationed in Bengal. On the 25th of that month, the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, refused to receive the new cartridges, which were generally suspected of being defiled with the fat of cows and pigs, and broke out into open and undisguised mutiny.

Unrest at
Barrackpore.

Upon receipt of intelligence of this at Barrackpore, great agitation became visible among the Sepoys of the various Regiments at that station, and nightly meetings took place in their lines, when the conduct of the Sepoys of the 19th was discussed and openly applauded.

1857.

At length, on the 23rd of March, it was announced in Garrison Orders that Government had resolved to punish the men of the 19th Regiment for their mutinous conduct at Berhampore, and the Regiment was ordered to march to Barrackpore preparatory to being disbanded.

At the time this Order was promulgated, there were about 5000 Sepoys at the station of Barrackpore, and it was thought possible that, emboldened by the presence of so many of their co-religionists, the 19th might again refuse to obey orders.

It was therefore considered necessary to provide against any possible danger from those quarters by concentrating at the station some of the European Regiments in and near Calcutta. The Queen's 84th Regiment was accordingly brought in from Chinsurah, and a wing of the 53rd was also ordered to Barrackpore. The Body Guard marched from Calcutta to Barrackpore during the night of the 28th of March, and two Troops of Artillery were brought from Dum Dum into the cantonment.

The Body Guard marches to Barrackpore, 28th March, 1857. Disarming of the 19th Native Infantry.

Orders were also issued privately to the Chief Civil Magistrate, to place strong bodies of police upon the bridges and avenues leading into Calcutta.

On the 31st of March, the Troops in Barrackpore were paraded and the 19th were marched into their midst and, after laying down their arms, were escorted by the Body Guard and 5 Companies of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment to Chinsurah, whence they were permitted to proceed to their own homes.

On the 29th of March, a Sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore had attacked and wounded both the Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major of his Regiment, and having been tried for the mutiny and outrage, was sentenced to be hung, the morning of the 3rd of April being appointed for his execution.

Execution of Sepoy Mangal Pandey at Barrackpore, 3rd April, 1857.

Early on the morning of the 3rd of April the following letter was received by the Officer Commanding the Body Guard.

The Body Guard again ordered to Barrackpore.

"From Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

To Major W. A. A. Thomson,

Comdg. Governor-General's Body Guard.

3rd April, 1857.

"Sir,

I am directed to request that on the receipt of this you will have the goodness to proceed with all convenient expedition with the Body Guard fully equipped for service reporting your arrival at that station (*i.e.* Barrackpore) to Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., Comdg. Presidency Division.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col."

"The gallows were erected in the centre of the parade ground at

1857.

Barrackpore, and at gun-fire the troops were drawn up, forming three sides of a square.

"The 70th, 34th, 43rd, and 2nd Grenadiers, Native Infantry formed separate squares on one side of the area, faced by the Governor-General's Body Guard and Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment in line. On the third side of the square were Her Majesty's 84th Regiment in line, flanked by two batteries of the Company's Artillery."

The execution was carried out without further incident, and the troops were dismissed to their quarters.

The Body
Guard
returns
to Bally-
gunge, 7th
May, 1857.

The Body Guard appears to have remained at Barrackpore until May 7th.

Copy of a letter from Major-General J. B. Hearsey, Commanding Presidency Division.

To Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily Dept.

7th of May, 1857.

" Sir

I have the honor to report for the information of Government that being now able to dispense with the Services at Barrackpore of the undermentioned Troops, I directed them to return this morning to their respective cantonments at Chinsurah, Dum-Dum and Ballygunge.

Governor-General's Body Guard.

3rd Coy. 5th Battalion Artillery with No. 20 Light Field Battery.

A wing of H.M.'s 53rd Regiment.

H.M.'s 84th Regiment.

Rifle Musketry Depôt.

2. * * * * *

3. "It is not probable that I shall again require the presence of any of these troops at this station."

" Panic
Sunday "
in Calcutta.

On the 13th of June considerable alarm prevailed in Calcutta owing to a rumour which was current to the effect that the Native Regiments at Barrackpore intended to mutiny at 4 a.m. the next day (Sunday), and after murdering their officers would proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of massacring the Europeans and plundering the town.

The Body
Guard
despatched
towards
Barrackpore.

Major Thomson was accordingly despatched with the Body Guard towards Cox's Bungalow, early in the morning of the 14th, in order to intercept the mutineers.

Owing, however, to the opportune arrival of the 78th Highlanders, who marched into Barrackpore on the morning of the 14th, the Native Troops grounded their arms without giving trouble.

At the beginning of August the Corps was disarmed, its arms, &c., being lodged in the Arsenal of Fort William.

That this measure was merely one of precaution and reflected no disgrace on the Corps is evident from the following Minute on the subject by Lord Canning :—

Military Proceedings of the 14th of August, 1857.

Minute No. 14, by the Governor-General.

"The Governor-General desires that the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Body Guard may be distinctly informed of the reason which makes it desirable that they should for a time serve without their arms.

1857.

Lord Canning's
Minute on
the Body
Guard, 14th
August,
1857.

"No man of the Regiment has been guilty of any offence which makes this measure necessary. But it is known to the Governor-General that attempts have been made to tamper with some soldiers of the Corps, and to instigate them to a betrayal of the trust which has been reposed in them, and it is probable that these attempts may at the present time be renewed. The evil designs of those from whom they proceed will best be defeated by the temporary disarmament of the Corps. The Honor of the Regiment which would be indelibly stained if any soldier of it were seduced from his duty will thereby be saved, and it will no longer be in the power of a few bad men to bring disgrace upon a Corps which is composed for the most part of soldiers of approved good character, long service and bravery.

"The Governor-General has good reason to believe that the object of this precautionary measure will be rightly understood and appreciated by the men of the Body Guard, but in order to show at once that it is not intended as a mark of reproach to the Regiment, the conduct of which has been most exemplary, the Governor-General has directed that the two senior Native commissioned Officers, Subadar-Major Meer Kassim Ally and Subadar Gunaiss Doobay, shall receive the rank of Sirdar Bahadur to which their long and distinguished service justly entitles them.

"The Governor-General directs that this order be read to the Regiment at a Parade assembled for that purpose.

(Sd.) CANNING."

5th August, 1857.

G. O. No. 1006 of 11th August, 1857.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased in consequence of their long and distinguished services to admit the undermentioned Native Officers of the Governor-General's Body Guard to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor.

Subadar-Major Kassim Ally Khan.

Subadar Guness Doobay."

Two Native
Officers
rewarded.

In 1858, portions of the Body Guard were at different times employed during the Mutiny in taking up Remount Horses from the Calcutta Depot to Allahabad, Benares and other places for the use of the British Cavalry.

1858.

The Body
Guard
escorts con-
voys of
remounts up
country.

This was no light task as the marches were long and, for the most part, through disaffected districts.

1858.

From Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

To Officer Commanding Governor-General's Body Guard.

"9th April, 1858.

" Sir,

I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to place a Native Officer's party of the Governor-General's Body Guard at the disposal of Captain H. Lane of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry for the purpose of accompanying him with the remounts proceeding hence to the Upper Provinces.

I am &c.

(Sd.) D. ATKINSON, Major.

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept."

Another from the same, dated the 27th of May, 1858.

"I am directed to request you will have the goodness to detach a party from the Governor-General's Body Guard under the command of a Native Officer to assist in the care of 600 Remounts which are about to proceed on an early date to Allahabad under charge of Lieut. Cox of the Artillery."

Proclamation at Allahabad, 1st Nov., 1858.

The Body Guard remained at Ballygunge until October, 1858, when it joined Lord Canning at Allahabad, and was present at the grand Durbar held on the 1st of November, at which it was announced that the Queen had assumed the government of India.

Institution of the title "Viceroy." 1859.

By the terms of the same proclamation, the Governor-General was henceforward to be styled "Viceroy and Governor-General of India."

The Body Guard returns to Calcutta.

Throughout the month of January, 1859, the Body Guard remained with the Viceroy, returning to Ranigunge by route march on the 15th of February, whence it proceeded by rail to Howrah station, Calcutta.

Outbreak of Glanders.

At the end of August another serious outbreak of glanders attacked the horses of the Corps. On the 1st of September, Major Sir E. Campbell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, wired from Barrackpore to the G. O. C. at Calcutta. as follows:—

"Immediate measures are to be taken to put the Remounts in quarantine; part of the Body Guard to leave for Ranegunge this day. If Major Thomson requires it, the Lahore Regiment is to be brought up to Calcutta to ease his men still further."

The horses removed to Cox's Bungalow.

Two days later, all the horses of the Body Guard were removed from Ballygunge to Cox's bungalow, half-way on the road to Barrackpore.

On the 7th of September, the Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the causes of the outbreak recommended that all the low ground in the immediate vicinity of the stables should be raised and the whole, including the parade ground (which became a swamp during the rains), should be thoroughly drained by surface drains.

Lord Canning's tour.

At the beginning of the cold weather, Lord Canning started his viceregal procession through the Northern Provinces, in order to receive the homage of the loyal princes and chiefs and to guarantee them the right of adoption. He was accompanied on this tour by the Body Guard.

CHAPTER VIII.

(1860-1874.)

1860.

ON the 1st of April, 1860, the Headquarters and one wing of the Body Guard, consisting of:—

- 1 Subadar,
- 1 Jemadar,
- 5 Havildars,
- 1 Naick,
- 1 Trumpet-Major,
- 1 Trumpeter,
- 1 Farrier,
- 1 Native Doctor,
- 56 Troopers,
- 2 Bheesties,
- 2 Lascars,
- 39 Syces,
- 62 Grasscutters,

Head-
quarters of
the Body
Guard at
Dehra Dun.

marched into Dehra Dun, after an absence of over eight years.

As the stables and lines had been pulled down some years before, owing to their dilapidated condition, the Corps remained under canvas on the encamping ground in Dehra Dun until the new lines were ready for their occupation.

The rest of the Body Guard went down to Ballygunge, where it remained throughout the hot weather.

Detachment
at Bally-
gunge.

On the 4th of October, the Body Guard left the Dun in order to accompany Lord Canning on tour, and on the 5th of December it was in camp with him at Benares.

Lord Cann-
ing's tour.

During the hot weather of the year 1861, the same procedure was adopted as the previous year, viz. one Troop was despatched to Calcutta, the Headquarters remaining at Dehra Dun.

1861.
Head-
quarters at
Dehra Dun.

1861.

Durbar at
Allahabad,
1st Nov.
1861.

On the 1st of November, the Viceroy, who had been joined by the Body Guard, held a Durbar at Allahabad, at which various Native Chiefs, including the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Patiala, were invested with the star, badge and collar of the new Order of India.

1862.

Capt. Delane
becomes
Comdt. 4th
March, 1862.

On the 4th of March, 1862, Captain G. Delane took over the command of the Body Guard from Major Thomson.

Lord Elgin
succeeds
Lord Cann-
ing.

On the 12th of March, the Earl of Elgin arrived in India as successor to Lord Canning, and on the 18th of March, the latter embarked for England.

1863.

Lord Elgin's
tour.

Durbar at
Delhi.

The Body
Guard re-
turns to
Dehra Dun.

Early in the month of January, 1863, the Body Guard left Calcutta by rail to Moghal Serai, whence it marched with Lord Elgin to Benares, being in camp there for the remainder of the month. Leaving Benares on the 1st of February, it marched to Allahabad, thence by rail to Agra. From Agra it railed to Ghaziabad for a Durbar at Delhi, and from the latter place it accompanied Lord Elgin by road to Lahore. From Lahore the Viceroy proceeded to Pathankot, where ten days were spent in camp, the Body Guard eventually arriving at Dehra Dun on the 9th of April.

In the early part of this year *chuppar* stables were built at Dehra Dun, as it had been decided that the Headquarters of the Corps should be stationed at this place regularly during the hot weather whilst the Viceroy remained in the hills, a detachment only being left at Calcutta under the Second in Command.

This detachment was relieved at intervals by fresh men from Dehra Dun, in order to give every one, both men and horses, the benefit of the climate of the Dun.

At about this period there was some suggestion that the Body Guard should be abolished and its duties performed by the Lahore Light Horse, in order to cut down the military estimates in the Budget.

In 1865, however, it was decided that, as the Lahore Light Horse was to be disbanded,* the Body Guard should be retained.

First issue
of the lance.

Alterations
in the
Uniform.

Death of
Lord Elgin.
Sir John
Lawrence
becomes
Viceroy.

During this year, at the suggestion of the Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Blane (now Lieutenant-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.), the Body Guard was first armed with the lance; and the uniform of the Corps was completely revised.—(*Vide* Appendix XIV.)

On the 20th of November, Lord Elgin died at Dharmasala. He was succeeded as Viceroy on the 12th of January, 1864, by Sir John Lawrence, Bart.

* The Lahore Light Horse—which was not, as the name might nowadays suggest, a Volunteer Corps—was commanded at this period by a former Body Guard Officer, viz. Major F. G. Crossman. It was disbanded towards the end of 1865, being at the time stationed at Barrackpore, whither it had moved from Dum Dum in 1863.

On the 3rd of February, 1864, the Headquarters of the Body Guard arrived at Dehra Dun, where it remained throughout the ensuing cold weather. 1864
At Dehra Dun.

By G. O. No. 640 of the 6th of August, 1864, revised rates of pay for Native Officers, and of Good Conduct pay for Troopers, Trumpeters and Farriers were introduced. Revised rates of pay.

The Headquarters of the Corps were stationed at Dehra Dun throughout the year 1865. 1865.
At Dehra Dun.

From the 1st of May, the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard was abolished for the last time, and Sergeant-Major Robinson was directed to carry on the duties of that officer. Appointment of Veterinary Surgeon abolished, 1st May.

Copy of a letter, No. 504, dated the 6th of April, 1865, from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

“His Excellency is also pleased to direct that in future no Veterinary Surgeon shall be attached to the Body Guard, but the Sergeant-Major thereof shall be allowed to perform the Veterinary duties in addition to his own on a Staff salary of Rs. 80/- per mensem.”

The Headquarters of the Body Guard remained at Dehra Dun until October, 1866, when the Corps went on tour with the Viceroy, returning to the Dun on the 19th of December. 1866.
At Dehra Dun.

The employment of a Moonshee on the pay of Rs. 30/- per mensem was sanctioned on the 5th of April. A Moonshee added to the Establishment.

During this year, huts were built for the men of the Body Guard at Dehra Dun.

On the 25th of October, 1867, the Body Guard left Dehra Dun for Meerut; on the 3rd of November it marched from Cawnpore *en route* for Lucknow; on the 23rd of November it left Lucknow on its return march to Cawnpore, and on the 14th of December it left Ghaziabad for Dehra Dun. 1867.

The Calcutta detachment remained at that place throughout the year.

The Headquarters of the Corps remained at Dehra Dun throughout the year 1868, and the detachment remained at Calcutta under Captain Peacock— 1868.
At Dehra Dun.

On the 1st of January, 1869, the strength of the Troop at Calcutta under Captain Peacock was as follows :— 1869.

1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,

Strength of
the Calcutta
Detachment.

1869.

1 Native Doctor,
4 Havildars,
4 Naicks,
1 Trumpet-Major,
2 Farriers,
38 Troopers.

Strength of
the Corps at
Dehra Dun.

The Headquarters of the Corps and the remaining Troop at Dehra Dun consisted of the following :—

1 Commandant,
1 Adjutant,
1 Surgeon-Major,
1 Sergeant-Major,
1 Subadar,
3 Jemadars,
5 Havildars,
4 Naicks,
2 Trumpeters,
2 Farriers,
62 Troopers.

The Earl of
Mayo suc-
ceeds Lord
Lawrence
as Viceroy,
12th Jan.
1869.
Durbar at
Ambala.

On the 12th of January, the Earl of Mayo landed in Calcutta and took over the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India from Sir John Lawrence.

On the 19th of March, the Calcutta Troop joined the remainder of the Body Guard at Ambala, whither it had gone in attendance on Lord Mayo, and on the 27th of the month took place the historic meeting between the Governor-General and Amir Shere Ali Khan of Afghanistan.

Appointment
of an Euro-
pean Riding
Master.

On the 2nd of May, Sergeant-Major Robinson was, on the representation of the late Viceroy, Lord Lawrence, promoted by the Secretary of State for India to the position of Riding Master to the Body Guard, in addition to his other duties, as a reward for his long, faithful and gallant services both in the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny.

The Body
Guard re-
turns to
Dehra Dun.
The Body
Guard
shortly to be
reduced.

When Lord Mayo proceeded to the hills, the whole of the Body Guard returned to Dehra Dun, where it arrived on the 12th of May.

During the month of August, Lord Mayo determined to station the Body Guard permanently at Calcutta, and to reduce the strength from two Troops of 134 of all ranks, to one Troop consisting of 2 British Officers, 3 Native Officers and 63 Rank and file.—(*Vide* Memorandum by the Military Secretary, dated the 1st of October, 1869. Appendix XVI.)

On the 8th of December the Body Guard left Dehra Dun by route march to Saharanpore *en route* for Calcutta. 1869.

Both Troops of the Body Guard were stationed at Ballygunge throughout the whole of the year 1870. Return to Calcutta. 1870.

On the 30th of September, 1870, the Order directing the reduction of the Body Guard was published, this reduction to take effect from the 1st of January, 1871. At Ballygunge. Orders for the reduction of the Body Guard issued.

In accordance with this Order, 21 Troopers were, on the 1st of December, discharged with gratuities.

The Body Guard was stationed at Ballygunge throughout the whole of the year 1871. 1871.

With effect from the 1st of January, 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 3 Havildars, 3 Naicks, 1 Farrier Major and 7 Troopers were transferred to the pension establishment, thus reducing the Corps to the authorized establishment of 87 of all ranks. At Ballygunge. The Body Guard reduced to its new establishment of 87.

The Body Guard was stationed at Ballygunge throughout the year 1872. 1872.

During the month of January, an escort of the Body Guard, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Delane, accompanied Lord Mayo to Burma. Thence the Viceroy proceeded to the Andaman Islands, and there on the 8th of February he was assassinated. Owing to difficulties of transport none of the Body Guard, unfortunately, accompanied him on this expedition. Had a detachment of the Corps been present with him it is possible that his murder might have been prevented. At Ballygunge. A Detachment accompanies Lord Mayo to Burma.

On the 3rd of May, 1872, Lord Northbrook landed in India as Viceroy in succession to the Earl of Mayo, who had been assassinated at Port Blair, in the Andamans. Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.

On the 6th of September, G. G. O. No. 943 of 1870 (*vide* Appendix XVI.) was republished in G. O. C. C., from which it would appear that the invitation issued therein was not meeting with the response to which it was entitled.

It was further directed that this Order was to be read at the head of every regiment of Native Cavalry every six months.

On the 20th of October, 1873, Riding Master Robinson died at Ballygunge, and from this date until 1881 the veterinary work of the Body Guard was performed by the senior Farrier. 1873. Appointment of Riding Master finally abolished.

On the 5th of November, the Body Guard was in camp at Agra, and on the 27th of the month it was at Lucknow on escort duty with Lord Northbrook, arriving at Calcutta again on the 12th of December. On tour with Lord Northbrook.

1874.

The Corps was stationed throughout the year 1874 at Ballygunge, but a detachment left for escort duty at Dacca on the 3rd of August, and another detachment of 25 men and horses under Captain Peacock arrived at Hazareebagh for the same purpose on 13th October.

Capt. Pea-
cock becomes
Comdt., 13th
Nov. 1874.

On the 13th of November, Colonel Delane, who had been in England on furlough ever since the 23rd of May, 1872, retired ; and Captain H. P. Peacock became Commandant.

CHAPTER IX.

(1875-1908.)

THE year 1875 marks the commencement of a new era in the history of the Body Guard, and the inauguration of a policy which has continued unchanged down to the present day, viz., the stationing of the Corps at Dehra Dun during the hot weather months, whilst the Viceroy is in residence at Simla, and at Calcutta during the cold weather. 1875.

It is further memorable as being the year in which the established strength of the Corps, after more than a century of fluctuation, was finally fixed at 120 Native ranks (121 counting the Native doctor), since which date the only alterations have been the addition of an extra Native officer and of a Kote Dafadar.

On the 10th of March, the Body Guard arrived at Delhi for escort At Delhi. duty, having for the first time been conveyed by special train from Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 7,691 - 10 - 0.

In this month the Polo Fund was started with a donation of Rs. 1,000 from Lord Northbrook, and, "by the unanimous desire of the officers and men of the Corps, was designated *The Northbrook Polo Fund*." Polo Fund inaugurated.

On the 10th of April the Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun, and marched on to the old site of its lines, on a portion of which, stables were under construction. The Body Guard returns to Dehra Dun.

By G. G. O. No. 841 of May, 1875 (*vide* Appendix XVI.), the strength of the Body Guard was increased from 87 to 120 by the addition of the following :— Increase of strength from 87 to 120.

2 Havildars,
2 Naicks,
1 Farrier,
28 Troopers.
13 Horses.

On the 17th of October, a detachment of 70 Rank and file under Captain Peacock and Lieutenant Deane left Dehra Dun for Bombay, Arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of

1875. whither the Viceroy had gone in order to meet the Prince of Wales on his arrival in India. This Detachment reached Bombay on the 26th of October. The remainder of the Corps, 51 of all ranks, proceeded straight to Calcutta.

Remounts. During the year, 12 "Bay Stud-bred Remounts, Colts and Fillies," were received by the Corps from the Remount Depot at Saharanpore.

Elephants for bringing forage. Whilst at Dehra Dun, four elephants, taken over from the Officer Commanding the 2nd Goorkhas, were employed in bringing forage for the horses from the jungle.

Little now remains to be recorded, and the history of the ensuing 33 years may be dismissed in a few pages.

1876. On the departure from Calcutta of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the following Regimental Order was published, dated the 4th of January, 1876.

The Prince of Wales' approbation of the smart appearance of the Body Guard.

"By command of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Excellency the Viceroy, on the departure of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from Calcutta, desires that Captain Peacock in command of the Body Guard will make it known to Captain T. Deane, the Native Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Guard that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been much pleased with the smart appearance of the Corps, and the way in which the Escort and Sentry duties of the Viceroy's Body Guard have been conducted at all times when on duty with His Royal Highness."

Escort for the Prince of Wales at Allahabad and Benares. On the 6th of March, a Detachment of 1 Native officer and 19 Troopers, under Captain Peacock, proceeded to Allahabad for escort duty with the Prince of Wales, and on the same date, 1 Havildar and 5 Troopers left for Benares for the like purpose.

Lord Lytton becomes Viceroy, 12th April, 1876. On the 12th of April, Lord Lytton succeeded Lord Northbrook as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Arrival at Dehra Dun. Escorts for Peshawur and Lahore. The Body Guard arrived at Dehra Dun on the 29th of April, 1876. On the 25th of October, a detachment of 18 Rank and file, under a Native officer, left Dehra Dun for escort duty at Peshawur; and on the 30th of November, a similar party under a Native officer proceeded to Lahore.

The Delhi Durbar of 1877. On the 4th of December, the Body Guard marched from Dehra Dun *en route* for Delhi in order to take part in the Durbar held on the Ridge, "amongst scenes of unparalleled magnificence," by Lord Lytton on the 1st of January, 1887. At this Durbar Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

Australian remounts. During this year two bay Australian remounts joined the Body Guard. This is the first occasion of which there is any record of *Walers* being received by the Corps.

By a Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 1st of January, 1887, an increase of pay was granted to the Native officers.—(*Vide* Appendix XVI.)

1877.

Increase of
Pay to
Native
Officers.

The Body Guard arrived in Calcutta on the 9th of January, on the termination of the Delhi Durbar; arrived at Dehra Dun on the 11th of April, and returned to Calcutta on the 23rd of November.

On the 8th of February, the Orders of 1870, regarding the method of recruiting for the Body Guard by transfers from other Native Cavalry regiments, were cancelled.

Method of
recruiting for
the Body
Guard
altered.

The horse hospital and two out of the three lines of stabling at Dehra Dun were destroyed by fire during this year.

Fire at
Dehra Dun.

On the 9th of January, 1878, Major G. C. Jackson joined the Body Guard as officiating Commandant, vice Major Peacock, seconded. By G. G. O No. 852 of the 13th of September, 1878, Major Jackson was confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 12th of June.

1878.

Major Jack-
son succeeds
Major Pea-
cock as
Comdt., 12th
June, 1878.

The Body Guard arrived at Dehra Dun from Calcutta on the 27th of March.

In October, Major Jackson formed the Corps into two Troops, the Right Troop consisting of Mahomedans, the Left Troop of Hindoos, each under a Jemadar; the Subadar to command the whole. Another innovation introduced by Major Jackson during his tenure of command was the hogging of the manes of all the troop-horses.

Formation of
two class
troops.

On the 6th of February, 1879, a notice was published in the *Pioneer*, asking civil officers—

1879.

“to make known throughout their Districts that 12 Rajpoot or Brahmin Troopers are now required for the Viceroy's Body Guard. It is essential that each candidate should be well-connected, of good character and presence, not over 21 years of age, or under 5 ft. 9 inches in height.”

Rajpoot or
Brahmin
recruits
wanted for
the Body
Guard.

On the 21st of March, the Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun, and on the 4th of April, a Detachment of 2 N.C.O.'s, 10 men and 6 horses proceeded to Simla for escort duty during the hot weather. This is the first occasion on which the Simla detachment was furnished.

The Simla
Detachment
furnished for
the first
time.

On the 10th of November, a Native officer's detachment of 22 Rank and file left for Delhi, for escort duty at that place.

The Body Guard arrived in Calcutta on the 6th of December.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 17th of May, 1880, arrived at Lahore for escort duty on the 5th of November, and returned to Calcutta on the 25th of that month.

1880.

On the 27th of May, orders were issued that the land at Dehra Dun occupied by the Body Guard lines was to be taken up by Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Dehra
Dun estate
to be ac-
quired by
Government.

1880.

Lord Ripon
becomes
Viceroy, 8th
June, 1880.

The Marquess of Ripon succeeded the Earl of Lytton as Viceroy on the 8th of June, 1880.

1881.

Salutri
appointed.
The Dehra
Dun estate
purchased by
Government.

On the 25th of March, 1881, the Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun.

On the 5th of May, a Salutri was, for the first time, sanctioned for the Corps, at a monthly salary of Rs. 14/-. The man appointed was a civil salutri from the horse-breeding establishment at Ajmere.

1882.

Bay horses
only to be
ridden in the
Body Guard.

The sum of Rs. 26,278/- was, on the 11th of June, 1881, sanctioned by Government as compensation for the land taken up at Dehra Dun by the Body Guard. This works out to approximately Rs. 120/- per acre.

At the beginning of March, 1882, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy wrote to the Commandant stating that, "His Excellency, having noticed the presence of some black and brown horses amongst those ridden by the Body Guard, has been pleased to direct that in future only bays shall be employed."

The Body Guard reached Dehra Dun on the 28th of March, went to Lucknow in November, and returned to Calcutta on the 1st of December, 1882.

1883.

Captain
Muir suc-
ceeds Major
Jackson as
Comdt., 13th
Dec. 1883.

The Corps arrived in Dehra Dun on the 26th of March, 1883, and returned to Calcutta on the 11th of November.

By G. G. O. No. 305 of the 1st of June, Captain C. W. Muir was appointed officiating Commandant with effect from the 29th of May, vice Major Jackson on leave. On the 13th of December, on which date Major Jackson's tenure of command expired, Captain Muir was appointed Commandant.

On assuming the officiating command, Captain Muir started the instruction of selected men in signalling. He also made official application for the adoption of the *loongie* in place of the cord *puggrie*, and for the designation of the various ranks to be changed from the Infantry titles to those in use in Regiments of Native Cavalry. Neither of these changes were sanctioned until some years later.

Sikhs first
enlisted in
the Body
Guard.

In the month of August, some Sikhs were, for the first time, enlisted in the Regiment.

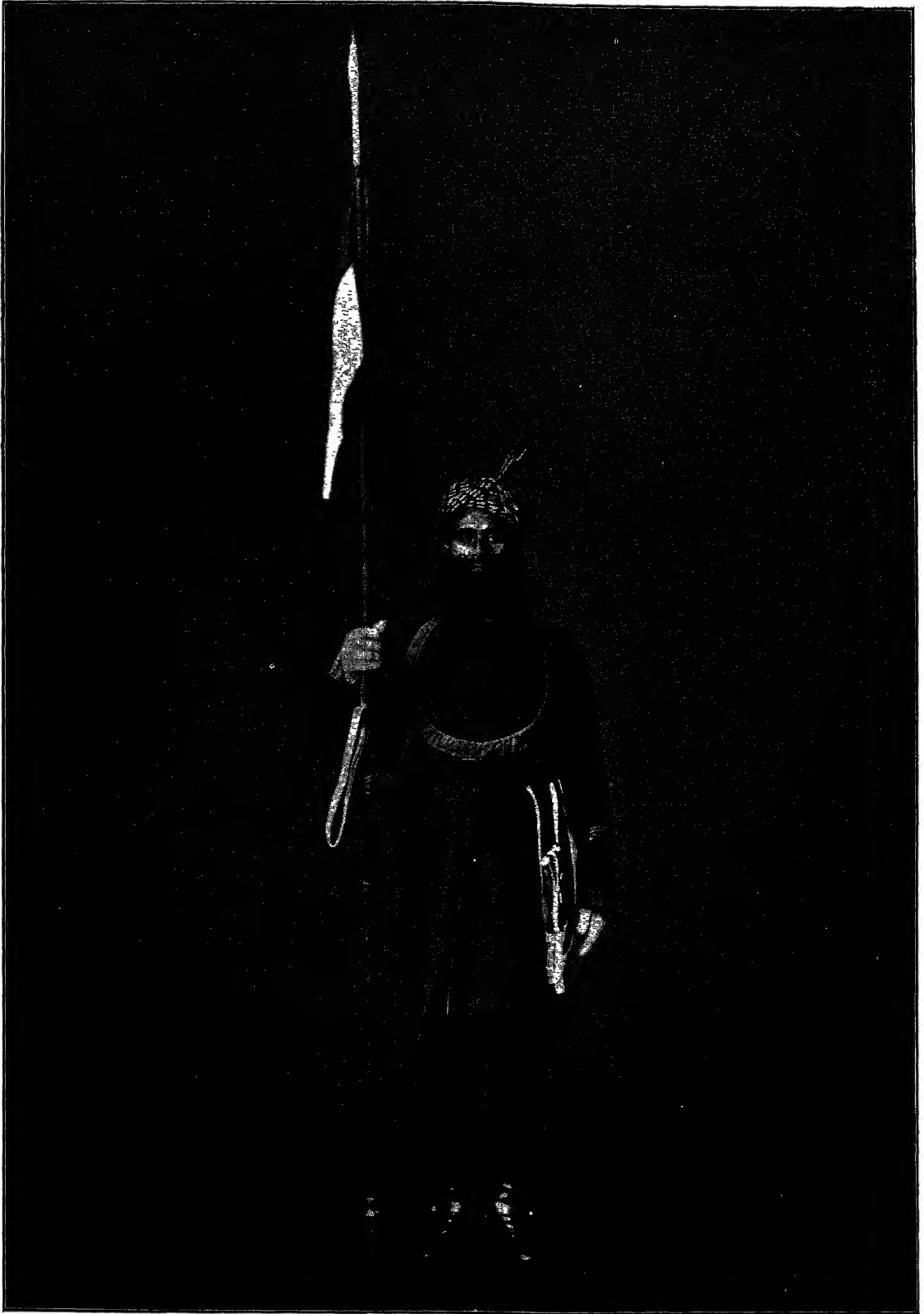
1884.

The Body Guard arrived at Dehra Dun on the 25th of March, 1884, and returned to Calcutta on the 20th of November.

On the 10th of November, an escort of 20 men, under a Native officer, went to Agra for escort duty at that place.

Remounts.

During this year 15 Bay Waler Remounts were received by the Corps. The order at this period regarding the purchase of Remounts for the Body Guard was, "to take no decided *browns*, bays—black points, little white as possible and as near 15-2 as possible."



TROOPER, VICEROY'S BODY GUARD IN 1884.

On the 13th of December, the Earl of Dufferin succeeded the Marquess of Ripon as Viceroy. 1884.

On the 26th of March, 1885, the Body Guard arrived in camp at Rawal Pindi, in order to take part in the Durbar held by Lord Dufferin for the reception of the Amir of Afghanistan. The Earl of Dufferin becomes Viceroy. 1885.

The Regiment left Rawal Pindi on the 14th of April and reached Dehra Dun on the 20th of that month. Durbar at Rawal Pindi.

On the 27th of October, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin visited Dehra Dun and occupied the Adjutant's bungalow for one night. The Viceroy visits Dehra Dun.

During a portion of November, the Body Guard was in camp at Agra, returning to Calcutta on the 5th of December, 1885. At Agra.

The Corps reached Dehra Dun on the 7th of April and returned to Calcutta on the 2nd of December, 1886. 1886.

On the 12th of January, a detachment of 1 Native officer and 35 Rank and file proceeded to Delhi, under the command of Captain Muir, in order to escort the Viceroy during his attendance at the big camp of exercise held on the historic battle-plain of Panipat. Camp of Exercise at Panipat.

On the 23rd of January, a detachment of 1 Native officer, 30 Rank and file and 12 horses embarked on the Transport *Chindwara*, en route for Mandalay, for escort duty with H.E. Lord Dufferin, who had gone to Burma in order to proclaim the annexation of that Province. A Detachment goes to Burma with Lord Dufferin.

This detachment rejoined from Burma on the 2nd of March, and was subsequently awarded the Burma medal.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 24th of March, 1887, and returned to Calcutta on the 30th of November. 1887.

During the hot weather, Lieutenant Turner officiated as Commandant during the absence of Captain Muir who had gone to England in command of the party of Native officers detailed to take part in the Jubilee procession. Subadar Imdad Ali formed one of this party. Capt. Muir goes to England for the Jubilee.

In the month of October, Punjabi Musalmans were, for the first time, enlisted in the Corps. Punjabi Mahomedans first enlisted.

On the 29th of November, 1887, a Detachment of 12 Rank and file, under a Native officer, went to Benares for escort duty with Lord Dufferin, on the occasion of his opening the *Dufferin Bridge* at that place.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 11th of April, 1888, and returned to Calcutta on the 17th of November. 1888.

On the 10th of December the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, as he now was, handed over the office of Viceroy to the Marquess of Lansdowne. The following farewell order was published in Regimental Orders of the 7th of December, 1888. The Marquess of Lansdowne succeeds Lord Dufferin.

1888.

Lord
Dufferin's
farewell
order to the
Corps.

"At the inspection of the Body Guard yesterday afternoon by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin was pleased to command that it should be made known to all ranks of the Body Guard, with what regret he took leave of the Regiment. His Excellency expressed his full trust and confidence in all ranks, and much commended the smartness and turn-out of horses and men. The Viceroy has been much gratified at the manner in which, during his term of office, all the duties of the Body Guard have been regularly performed, and was pleased to say that the efficiency of the men and the appearance of the horses reflected much credit on the Commandant, the Adjutant and the Native Officers of the Corps."

1889.

Capt.
Onslow
becomes
Comdt., 6th
Jan., 1889.

On the 6th of January, 1889, Captain R. C. Onslow was appointed Commandant, vice Captain Muir, whose tenure of the appointment had expired.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 11th of April, and returned to Calcutta on the 18th of November.

Institution
of the Vice-
roy's medal.

The following was published in Regimental Orders of the 19th of April, 1889.

"His Excellency the Viceroy having been graciously pleased to announce that he will present a medal to be awarded under certain conditions to be settled by the Commanding Officer: it is now published for information that the said medal will be presented to a Trooper, who will be selected for his proficiency and smartness in all duties connected with his profession."

1890.

Visit of
Prince Albert
Victor of
Wales to
Calcutta.

H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales (Duke of Clarence) visited Calcutta in January, 1890, and was escorted from Princep's Ghaut to Government House by the Body Guard, a squadron of the 2nd Bengal Lancers and the Calcutta Light Horse.

Extract from a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Viceroy, to the Officer Commanding the Viceroy's Body Guard, dated the 22nd of January, 1890.

"His Excellency (the Viceroy) desires me to say how very pleased he was himself with the turn-out and general appearance of the Body Guard on the several different occasions that the men had to parade during Their Royal Highness' visit to Calcutta; and His Excellency was much gratified at the high praise Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Prince Albert Victor accorded to the Regiment when speaking to the Viceroy on the subject before leaving."

The Assault-
at-Arms at
Calcutta.

At the Grand Military Assault-at-Arms held on the Calcutta race-course on the 8th of January, in connection with the visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the following events were won by the Body Guard.

Lance Exercise Competition.

Wrestling on Horseback.

Riding and Jumping. Havr. Abdul Karim Khan.

do. Officers. Capt. Turner.

Extract from Regimental Orders of the 4th of January.

1890.

"The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in announcing to the Regiment that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief Bombay, expressed himself as much pleased with the 'very smart' appearance presented by the Corps at the march-past yesterday."

The approbation of the Duke of Connaught.

From Regimental Orders of the 17th of January, 1890.

"The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter received from His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, relating to the part taken by the Regiment in the Garrison parade on the 13th instant.

'The Body Guard turned out in admirable order, horses clean and in grand condition, men smart and well set up—nothing could be better.'

Lord Roberts expresses his satisfaction at the appearance of the Corps.

During the month of March, 1890, the extension to the Body Guard of the grant of medals with annuities and gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct was authorized.

Medals for long service and good conduct.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 8th of April, and returned to Calcutta on the 8th of December.

On the 28th July, regimental numbers were, for the first time, allotted to the N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment.

Institution of regimental numbers.

A detachment of 37 Rank and file, under a Native officer, proceeded to Agra for escort duty on the 10th of November.

Escort at Agra.

Extract from Regimental Orders of the 27th of January, 1891.

1891.

"The Commanding Officer is pleased to inform all ranks that H.I.H. The Csesarewitch has expressed his approval of the appearance of the Body Guard when on escort duty yesterday."

H.I.H. the Csesarewitch compliments the Body Guard.

The Body Guard arrived at Dehra Dun on the 6th of April, 1891, and returned to Calcutta on the 23rd of November.

During the month of February, 1892, the blue and gold cord *puggrie* with the aigrette, which had been designed by Lady Canning over thirty years before, was abolished, and the present pattern of *loongie* adopted.

1892.

Adoption of the loongie.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 6th of April, and returned to Calcutta on the 27th of November, 1892.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 12th of April, 1893, and returned to Calcutta on the 4th of December.

1893.

On the 15th of April, Captain J. G. Turner was appointed officiating Commandant, vice Captain Onslow, seconded on appointment to the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Capt. Turner appointed officiating Comdt., 15th April.

During the month of April, Webley revolvers were issued to the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Trumpeters, in place of the Enfield revolver.

Issue of Webley revolvers.

1894.

Capt. Turner
confirmed as
Comdt., 7th
Jan., 1894.

Captain Turner was confirmed in his appointment as Commandant with effect from the 7th of January, by G.G.O. No. 38 of the 19th of January, 1894, vice Captain Onslow, whose tenure of office had expired.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 7th of April, spent a portion of November in camp at Lahore, and returned to Calcutta on the 8th of December.

Death of
pensioned
Subadar
Hubeebullah
Khan.

During the month of July, Pensioned Subadar Hubeebullah Khan died at his home. He was born in 1814, enlisted on the 12th of May, 1831, and pensioned in June, 1880 having thus served for a period of over 49 years.

Copy of a letter from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, to the Commandant, dated the 31st of July, 1894.

"I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to request that you will make known to the Corps in Regimental Orders, the expression of His Excellency's regret at the death of this distinguished Officer, and His Excellency the Viceroy's hope that the example of loyalty and devotion to duty given during 50 years by this Officer may be an incentive to all ranks to keep untarnished the distinguished record of faithful and gallant service for which His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard has always been renowned."

Lord Elgin
becomes
Viceroy.

On the 27th of January the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine succeeded the Marquess of Lansdowne as Viceroy.

1895.

Increase of
pay.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 6th of April, 1895.

By G.G.O. No. 670 of the 1st July, 1895 (*vide* Appendix XVI.), an increase of Rs. 2/- per mensem was made to the pay of every N.C.O. and Trooper.

This year was the last in which Brahmins and Rajpoots were enlisted in the Body Guard.

1896.

Designations
of rank
changed.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 4th of April, 1896, and returned to Calcutta on the 3rd of December.

On the 24th of March, the designations of rank in the Body Guard were changed to those in use in Regiments of Native Cavalry.—(*Vide* Appendix XVI.)

Occupation
of the new
barracks.

This year marked the inauguration of many improvements carried out on the Body Guard estate at Dehra Dun, foremost amongst which was the occupation, on the 12th of July, of the new barracks for the men, as they exist at the present date.

Improve-
ments at
Dehra Dun.

These lines, the estimates and plans for which had been drawn up by the two British officers, with the assistance of Risaldar Wali Mahomed, were built in a most substantial manner under the personal supervision of the last-named, out of a grant from Government of Rs. 21,000/-

During the previous five or six years also, much had been done towards improving the estate by the planting of fruit and other trees, as well as flowering shrubs, in and around the lines. 1896.
—

Further, during this year a dairy farm was started for the benefit of the men, which enables them to obtain the best quality of milk at a cheaper rate than that current in the Bazaar. Dairy Farm started.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 4th of April, 1897, and returned to Calcutta on the 3rd of December. 1897.
—

Major Turner proceeded to England for the Jubilee celebrations on the 22nd of April, and Captain Birdwood officiated as Commandant during his absence. Major Turner goes to England for the Jubilee.

Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan also went to England for the Jubilee, and was presented by Her Majesty the Queen Empress with a framed and signed portrait of herself.

In February, 1897, the *chupkan* was abolished and the frock-coat substituted. The white gloves also, hitherto worn by the men, were replaced by white leather gauntlets during the course of the year. Chupkans abolished.

One Jat was enlisted during the year, which marks the last occasion of enlistment of any class other than Punjabi and Hindustani Mahomedans or Sikhs.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 6th of April, 1898, and returned to Calcutta on the 7th of December. 1898.
—

On the 22nd of July, Captain R. E. Grimston was appointed Commandant, vice Major Turner. Captain Grimston, however, did not join the Corps to take up his appointment until the 8th of November. Capt. Grimston appointed Comdt., 22nd July, 1898.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 4th of April, 1899, and returned to Calcutta on the 11th of December. 1899.
—

Government of India, Military Department letter No. 704-G. B., of the 24th of January, 1899, sanctioned the senior Native officer of the Body Guard, after five years' service as such, being granted the rank and pay (an additional Rs. 50/- per mensem) of Risaldar-Major, on the recommendation of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Appointment of Risaldar-Major sanctioned.

By G. G. O. No. 282 of the 17th of March, the establishment of Native officers was increased by the addition of one Ressaidar, with effect from the 1st of April. A Ressaidar added to the Body Guard.

On the 22nd of October, a detachment of 25 Rank and file, under a Native officer, proceeded to Delhi for escort duty, and on the 24th of November, a similar detachment went to Agra.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston succeeded Lord Elgin as Viceroy on the 6th of January, 1899. Lord Curzon becomes Viceroy, 6th Jan., 1899.

1900.

Dehra Dun-Hardwar railway first used.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 1st of April, 1900. On the return journey to Calcutta, which was reached on the 4th of December, the Corps was conveyed for the first time by the Dehra Dun-Hardwar railway, which had been opened a short time previously. Before this the Body Guard had been obliged to march as far as Saharanpore, and take the train thence to Calcutta.

A Native officer and 2 Dafadars go to Australia.

On the 28th of November, 1900, Jemadar Kamaluddin and two Dafadars proceeded to Australia in order to represent the Corps at the Australian Federation celebrations at Sydney.

1901.

On the 1st of April, 1901, the Corps arrived in Dehra Dun.

1902.

Temporary addition of 30 men and horses.

On the 27th of January, 1902, the temporary addition of 30 men and 30 horses to the establishment was sanctioned, in order to bring the strength of the Corps up to a full Squadron for the Delhi Durbar.

Temporary stables were erected for the accommodation of these extra horses at Dehra Dun.

A Detachment goes to England for the Coronation.

On the 1st of April, the Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun, and shortly afterwards, Major Grimston, Jemadar Kehar Singh and 8 Rank and file proceeded to England for the Coronation.

At Delhi.

On the 27th of November, the Body Guard went to Delhi for the Durbar.

1903.

Extract from Regimental Orders of the 1st of January, 1903.

The Delhi Durbar, 1903.

"His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to express great satisfaction at the display made by the Body Guard to-day, and desires his appreciation to be conveyed to all ranks."

On the 13th of January, 1903, the Body Guard left camp at Delhi and proceeded to Calcutta, where it arrived on the 16th of the month.

The Corps arrived in Dehra Dun on the 29th of March, and returned to Calcutta on the 5th of December, 1903.

1904.

Capt. Holden assumes command.

Major Grimston was succeeded as Commandant by Captain H. N. Holden on the 2nd of March, 1904.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 6th of April, and returned to Calcutta on the 26th of November.

Addition of a Kote Dafadar.

On the 11th of May, 1904, the authorized establishment of the Corps was increased by the addition of a Kote Dafadar.

1905.

Carbines to be issued. Above order cancelled.

During the month of January, 1905, orders were issued for arming the Body Guard with Martini-Lee-Enfield carbines. Owing, however, to difficulties which had arisen over the construction of the requisite rifle-range, &c., this order was cancelled on the 20th of September.

At Bombay for the arrival of

On the 7th of April, the Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun, and on the 4th of November, it arrived in camp at Bombay for escort duty in



RISALDAR KEHAR SINGH.

connection with the arrival of the Prince of Wales and the departure of Lord Curzon. 1905.

On the 18th of November, 1905, the Earl of Minto became Viceroy in succession to Lord Curzon. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Body Guard returned to Calcutta on the 15th of November. Lord Minto becomes Viceroy.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 3rd of April, 1906, and returned to Calcutta on the 30th of November. 1906.

On the 20th of November, an increase of two horses and one syce was authorized in the establishment. Increase of 2 horses.

On the 4th of January, 1907, the Body Guard arrived in camp at Agra for the Durbar in connection with the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan, returning to Calcutta on the 19th of that month. 1907. Durbar at Agra for the Amir of Afghanistan.

The Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun on the 5th of April, and returned to Calcutta on 14th of December, 1907.

On the 2nd of April, 1908, the Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun, and returned to Calcutta on the 1st of December. 1908.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF WAR SERVICES OF THE CORPS.

TABULATED LIST OF THE SERVICES OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

<i>Operations against the Saniyasis.</i>	1773-1774. —
<i>Rohilla Campaign.</i>	1774. —
Battle of St. George, 23rd of April, 1774 (?)	
<i>Rajah Cheyt Singh's insurrection at Benares, August—September, 1781.</i>	1781. —
Action near Bamnighur, 19th of September, 1781 (47 men).	
<i>Third Mysore War.</i>	1790-1792. —
Seizure of Mughli Pass, February, 1791.	
Siege and capture of Bangalore, March, 1791.	
Battle of Arikera, 15th of May, 1791.	
Seringapatam, 7th of February, 1792.	
(Whole Corps).	
<i>Egyptian Expedition, February, 1801—August, 1802.</i>	1801-1802. —
(1 Native officer and 26 rank and file.)	
<i>Reduction of Cuttack, September and October, 1803.</i>	1803. —
Capture of Barabutti Fort, 14th of October, 1803.	
(1 Troop and 2 Gallopers.)	
<i>Mahratta War, September, 1804 (?)—May, 1805.</i>	1804-1805. —
Operations in Bundelcund under Lieut.-Colonel Martindell.	
(3 Troops and 2 Gallopers.)	
<i>Conquest of Java, March—December, 1811.</i>	1811. —
Capture of Weltervreedon, 10th of August, 1811.	
Capture of Cornelis, 26th of August, 1811.	
(107 men.)	
<i>Insurrection in Cuttack, May and June, 1817.</i>	1817. —
(A detachment under Major-General Sir G. Martindell.)	
<i>Mahratta War, September, 1817—February, 1818.</i>	1817-1818. —
Operations against the Pindaris.	
(Whole Corps.)	

1821. *Operations against the Larka Kols, February—April, 1821.*
(1 Squadron.)
1824. *Mutiny of the 47th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, 2nd of November, 1824.*
(1 Troop with 2 Gallopers.)
- 1824-1826. *First Burmese War, November, 1824—March, 1826.*
Shwe Dagon Pagoda, 5th of December, 1824.
Kokein, 15th of December, 1824.
Donabu, March, 1825.
Paghamyo, 9th of February, 1826.
(4 Troops, 300 men ; afterwards increased to 523 men, with Gallopers.)
1843. *Gwalior Campaign, December, 1843.*
Battle of Maharajpore, 29th of December, 1843.
(Whole Corps.)
- 1845-1846. *First Sikh War, December, 1845—February, 1846.*
Battle of Moodkee, 18th of December, 1845.
Battle of Ferozeshahr, 21st-22nd of December, 1845.
Battle of Aliwal, 28th of January, 1846.
Battle of Sobraon, 19th of February, 1846.
(Whole Corps.)
1849. *Second Sikh War, March, 1849.*
(A detachment of the Corps, which was escorting the Governor-General, was employed in aiding to disarm the population across the Sutlej.)
1855. *Santhal Revolt, July—December, 1855.*
(100 men.)
- 1857-1858. *Indian Mutiny.*
Disaffection of Native Infantry at Barrackpore, 28th of March, 1857.
Execution of Sepoy Mungul Pandey at Barrackpore, 3rd of April, 1857.
Employed in escorting Remounts from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces in 1858.
1886. *Third Burmese War.*
(A Detachment of the Body Guard accompanied Lord Dufferin to Burma in February, 1886, and received the medal for the campaign.)

The following brief description of the various medals which have been issued at different times to the Body Guard is taken from an interesting article on the subject of war medals, which appeared in the *Journal of the United Service Institution of India* for October, 1909.

1. *Mysore Medal*, for the first capture of Seringapatam in 1792.

Issued in gold, silver, gilt, pewter, copper, according to rank.

This medal has a figure of a sepoy with a Union Jack on one side, and an inscription in Persian on the other.

2. *Expedition to Egypt, 1801-02.*

Given to Native troops only.

Obverse—A sepoy erect with Union Jack.

Reverse—A line-of-battle ship with pyramids in the distance.

British ranks, including the British Officers of the Company's service, received the Military War Medal (commonly called the Peninsula Medal), with clasp "Egypt," in 1850. The survivors must have been few.

3. *Capture of Java, 1811.* Gold and silver.

Obverse—A Native regiment storming Fort Cornelis.

Reverse—A Persian inscription.

The Prince Regent gave a gold medal similar to the Peninsula, to all field officers and senior sailors.

4. *First Burma War.* Gold and silver.

The Native troops received a handsome silver medal from a modern-looking die, engraved by Wyon.

Obverse—The Burman elephant *shikoing* to the lion.

Reverse—The attack on the Great Pagoda, Rangoon. It was known as the "Ava" medal, and was worn with the military ribbon (red with blue edges).

5. *Gwalior Campaign.* Bronze star with "Maharajpore" on a silver centre.

This star was originally issued with a big hook on the reverse to wear on the coat without ribbon. Afterwards, it was ordered to be worn with the rainbow ribbon.

6. *Sutlej Campaign.* Silver.

Obverse—Queen's head.

Reverse—A figure of Victory and a trophy of arms.

Ribbon—Blue, crimson edges.

The first battle in which the recipient took part was engraved on the medal, and clasps were given for the subsequent ones.

7. *Burma, 1885-87.* Silver.

This was the India medal of 1854, with clasp "Burma, 1885-87."

Ribbon—Red and blue stripes.

In addition to the foregoing, there is also the following medal, which was issued to British ranks only of the Native Army :—

8. *Army of India.* Silver for all campaigns between 1799 and 1826, which included the Maharatta and Pindari War. Issued in 1851, at which date there were probably few survivors left to receive it.

Obverse—Queen's head.

Reverse—Seated figure of Victory with a pile of arms and a palm tree.

Inscription—"To the Army of India, 1799-1826."

Ribbon—Pale blue.

APPENDIX II.

STRENGTH OF THE BODY GUARD AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

1773. When first raised in September, 1773, the Body Guard consisted of 50 Troopers.

Later in the same year, its strength was fixed at the following :—

1 Captain,
1 Lieutenant,
4 Sergeants,
6 Duffedars,
100 Rank and File.

1774. In January, 1774, 2 Trumpeters, 1 Farrier, 2 Bhisties and 1 Sircar were added to the establishment.

1779. *1st of January, 1779.*

1 Captain,
1 Lieutenant,
1 Sergeant-Major,
2 Sergeants,
1 Rasuldhar,
6 Duffedars,
2 Trumpeters,
100 Private Troopers,
107 Horses,
1 Sircar,
2 Watermen,
6 Lascars.

1785. *14th of February, 1785.*

Reduced from 100 to 50 Troopers

1790. *14th of January, 1790.*

1 Lieutenant, Commandant,
1 Lieutenant, Adjutant,
1 Sergeant-Major,
3 Sergeants,
1 Risaldar,
6 Dafedars,
2 Trumpeters,
50 Troopers,

65 Total.

13th of June, 1792.

4 British Officers.
190 Europeans and Natives.

1792.

194

(Cf. G.O.C.C., Madras, dated 13th June, 1792. Who the two extra British officers were is not known. This return is possibly incorrect. If correct, the 190 Europeans and Natives probably includes all the followers, syces, etc.)

30th of April, 1793.

1793.

1 Lieutenant, Commandant,
1 Lieutenant, Adjutant,
1 Sergeant-Major,
2 Sergeants,
1 Russaldar,
6 Duffadars,
2 Trumpeters,
50 Troopers,
61 Horses,
1 Sircar,
6 Lascars,
10 Artificers, viz :—
1 Farrier,
2 Bheesties (Water Carriers),
2 Sickligars (Polishers),
2 Sweepers,
3 Bildars (Pioneers).

30th of April, 1799.

1799.

1 Commandant,
1 Sergeant-Major,
2 Sergeants,
1 Russaldar,
6 Duffadars,
2 Trumpeters,
50 Troopers,
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
1 Sircar,
6 Lascars,
10 Artificers,
32 Syces,
61 Grasscutters.

April, 1800.

1800.

Increase of :—

2 Europeans,
166 Native Troopers, from the Madras Cavalry.

21st of August, 1800.

Increase of :—

1 Assistant Surgeon.

1801.

1801.

1 Captain,
2 Lieutenants,
1 Assistant Surgeon,

1801.

1 Sergeant-Major,
 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
 1 Trumpet-Major,
 4 Subadars,
 12 Jemadars,
 16 Havildars,
 16 Naicks,
 4 Trumpeters,
 240 Troopers.

Artillery attached :—

1 Sergeant,
 1 Corporal,
 1 1st Tindal,
 1 2nd Tindal,
 12 Gun Lascars.

1802.

25th of February, 1802.

Increase of :—

1 Veterinary Surgeon.

April, 1802.

Increase of :—

1 Native Riding Master,
 4 Rough Riders, 1st Class,
 4 ditto 2nd Class,
 1 Native Adjutant,
 1 Drill Havildar,
 1 Drill Naick,
 5 Pay Havildars.

1803.

8th of September, 1803.

Increase to a War Establishment of :—

430 Native ranks.

At this period there were 6 British Officers as follows :—

1 Commandant,
 1 Adjutant and Quartermaster,
 2 Lieutenants, doing duty,
 1 Assistant Surgeon,
 1 Veterinary Surgeon.

1805.

24th of May, 1805.

Reduction to its former peace establishment of :—

4 Subadars,
 12 Jemadars,
 16 Havildars,
 16 Naicks,
 4 Trumpeters,
 248 Troopers,
 2 Galloper Guns.

1806.

1st of January, 1806.

Reduced to the following :—

1 Captain,
 2 Lieutenants,
 1 Asst. Surgeon,
 1 Sergeant-Major,

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- 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
- 2 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 1 Native Doctor,
- 6 Havildars,
- 6 Naicks,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 100 Troopers,
- 2 Farriers.

1806.

129 Total.

4th of September, 1806.

Addition of :—

- 1 Riding Master,
- 2 Rough Riders,
- 1 Drill Havildar,
- 1 Pay Havildar.

134 Total.

28th of November, 1809.

1809.

- 1 Captain,
- 1 Lieutenant,
- 1 Asst. Surgeon,
- 2 Subadars,
- 3 Jemadars,
- 6 Havildars,
- 5 Naicks,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 87 Troopers.

108 Total.

1811.

1811.

- 1 Captain,
- 2 Lieutenants,
- 1 Asst. Surgeon,
- 2 Subadars,
- 3 Jemadars,
- 6 Havildars,
- 5 Naicks,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 89 Troopers,
- 1 Native Doctor,
- 1 Farrier,
- 6 Lascars,
- 2 Puckallies.

1st of January, 1813.

1813.

- 5 Europeans,
- 128 Natives.

9th of December, 1814.

1814.

Augmentation of :—

- 2 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,

G.G.B.G.

1814.

6 Havildars,
 6 Naicks,
 100 Troopers,
 2 Farriers,
 2 Trumpeters,
 1 Native Doctor.

240 Total.

1817.

1817.

1 Captain,
 1 Cornet and Adjutant,
 1 Asst. Surgeon,
 3 Staff Sergeants,
 1 Gun Sergeant,
 2 Gun Corporals,
 5 Subadars,
 9 Jemadars,
 12 Havildars,
 13 Naicks,
 4 Trumpeters,
 4 Farriers,
 3 Black Doctors,
 202 Privates,
 1 Gun Tindal,
 13 Gun Privates,
 5 Puckallies.

1818.

16th of June, 1818.

Augmentation of:—

6 Havildars,
 6 Naicks,
 1 Trumpet-Major,
 4 Trumpeters,
 5 Farriers,
 144 Troopers,
 172 Horses.

Thus making a total strength of:—

1 Captain, Commandant,
 1 Adjutant,
 1 Asst. Surgeon,
 1 Sergeant-Major,
 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
 1 Gun Sergeant,
 1 Gun Corporal,
 5 Subadars,
 8 Jemadars,
 18 Havildars,
 18 Naicks,
 1 Trumpet-Major,
 8 Trumpeters,
 2 Native Doctors,
 9 Farriers,
 344 Troopers.

420 Total. 423 Horses.

<i>3rd of June, 1819.</i>	1819.
Addition of :—	
1 Havildar-Major,	
1 Quartermaster-Havildar,	
1 Drill Havildar,	
1 Drill Naick.	
<i>1st of January, 1820.</i>	1820.
10 Europeans,	
433 Natives.	
<i>21st of March, 1821.</i>	1821.
Addition of :—	
1 Veterinary Surgeon.	
1822.	1822.
Addition of :—	
1 European Riding Master.	
<i>4th of November, 1824.</i>	1824.
Temporary addition to the Galloper establishment of :—	
1 Jemadar,	
2 Havildars,	
2 Naicks.	
<i>1st of June, 1825.</i>	1825.
Increase of :—	
1 Subadar,	
1 Jemadar,	
4 Havildars,	
4 Naicks.	
<i>13th of February, 1825.</i>	
Total strength of the Corps in Burma (not including the Troop left behind at Ballygunge), 523 Rank and file.	
<i>1st of March, 1827.</i>	1827.
Strength reduced to the following :—	
1 Commandant,	
1 Adjutant,	
1 Asst. Surgeon,	
2 Sergeants,	
2 Subadars,	
4 Jemadars,	
6 Havildars,	
6 Naicks,	
2 Trumpeters,	
100 Troopers,	
2 Farriers,	
1 Sergeant-Major, non-effective,	
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, do.	
1 Native Riding Master, do.	
2 Rough Riders, do.	
1 Drill Havildar, do.	
1 Pay Havildar, do.	
2 Puckallies,	

<u>1827.</u>	1 Native Doctor, 6 Lascars, 57 Syces, 125 Grass-cutters.
<u>1828.</u>	1828. Total strength—183.
<u>1830.</u>	1st of July, 1830. 6 Europeans, 137 Natives.
<u>1832.</u>	1st of October, 1832. Addition of :— 1 Quartermaster-Havildar, 1 Farrier-Major.
<u>1833.</u>	1833. Total strength—100.
<u>1837.</u>	28th of August, 1837. Addition of :— 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks.
<u>1838.</u>	1838. 1 Captain, Commandant, 1 Lieutenant, Adjutant, 1 Asst. Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 2 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 9 Havildars, 8 Naicks, 1 Farrier-Major, 2 Rough Riders, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Farriers, 100 Troopers. <hr/> 134 Total.
<u>1842.</u>	29th of December, 1842. Strength increased to the following :— 1 Commandant, 1 Adjutant, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Pay Havildar, 1 Quartermaster-Havildar, 6 Lascars, 4 Puckallies, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,

2 Subadars,	
4 Jemadars,	1842.
24 Havildars,	
24 Naicks,	
6 Trumpeters,	
280 Troopers,	
2 Native Doctors,	
1 Farrier-Major,	
4 Farriers,	
352 Horses.	
<hr/>	
358 Total.	

12th of February, 1844.

1844.

Strength augmented to the following :—

1 Captain, Commandant,
1 Lieutenant, Second in Command,
1 Lieutenant, Adjutant,
1 Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quartermaster,
3 Lieutenants, doing duty,
1 Asst. Surgeon,
1 Veterinary Surgeon,
1 Sergeant-Major,
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
1 Pay Havildar,
1 Drill Havildar,
1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
1 Farrier-Major,
2 Native Doctors,
4 Subadars,
4 Jemadars,
36 Havildars,
36 Naicks,
6 Farriers,
2 Rough Riders,
6 Trumpeters,
418 Troopers.

In addition to the above, orders were issued for attaching two Risalahs of Irregular Cavalry, each of the following strength, to the Corps :—

1 Risaldar,
1 Ressaidar,
1 Naib Risaldar,
1 Jemadar,
1 Kote Dafadar,
1 Nishanburdar,
10 Dafadars,
1 Nuggarchee,
2 Trumpeters,
80 Sowars.

730 Grand total.

(For further particulars about these two Risalahs, the date of their reduction, etc., *vide* p. 126.)

1845.

1845.

Addition of:—

- 1 Rough Rider,
- 2 Troopers.

1847.

By G. O. of the 25th of January, 1847, it was ordered that the Corps should be reduced to its original strength of 130 of all ranks, with effect from the 1st of February. No casualties were to be filled up, but the extra men gradually absorbed. This took a long time, as will be seen from the following:—

1st of March, 1847.

Total strength of:—

294 Troopers, or 382 all ranks, viz:—

1st Troop.

- 1 Subadar,
- 1 Jemadar,
- 8 Havildars,
- 8 Naicks,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 2 Farriers,
- 74 Troopers.

2nd Troop.

- 1 Subadar,
- 1 Jemadar,
- 8 Havildars,
- 9 Naicks,
- 1 Trumpeter,
- 2 Farriers,
- 74 Troopers.

3rd Troop.

- 1 Subadar,
- 1 Jemadar,
- 9 Havildars,
- 9 Naicks,
- 1 Trumpeter,
- 1 Farrier,
- 73 Troopers.

4th Troop.

- 1 Subadar,
- 1 Jemadar,
- 8 Havildars,
- 10 Naicks,
- 1 Trumpeter,
- 1 Farrier,
- 73 Troopers.

1848.*1st of January, 1848.*

- 1 Major, Commandant,
- 1 Cornet, Adjutant,
- 1 Cornet, Quartermaster,
- 1 Cornet, doing duty,
- 1 Ensign, do.

1848.

1 Asst. Surgeon,
 1 Veterinary Surgeon,
 1 Riding Master,
 1 Sergeant-Major,
 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
 4 Pay Havildars,
 1 Drill Havildar,
 1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
 1 Farrier-Major,
 2 Native Doctors,
 4 Subadars,
 4 Jemadars,
 27 Havildars,
 36 Naicks,
 5 Farriers,
 3 Rough Riders,
 1 Trumpet-Major,
 4 Trumpeters,
 287 Troopers.

390 of all ranks.

During the ensuing nine years reductions were carried out as follows:—

1848.

7 Havildars,
 10 Naicks,
 1 Farrier,
 18 Troopers.

1849.

1 Naick,
 10 Troopers.

1850.

1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
 1 Naick,
 14 Troopers.

1851.

11 Troopers.

1852.

1 Havildar,
 1 Naick,
 10 Troopers.

1853.

2 Havildars,
 1 Naick,
 21 Troopers.

1854.

1 Havildar,
 2 Naicks,
 7 Troopers.

1855.

1855.

- 1 Havildar,
- 1 Trumpeter,
- 14 Troopers.

1856.

- 2 Pay Havildars,
- 3 Havildars,
- 5 Naicks,
- 1 Rough Rider,
- 37 Troopers.

Leaving, on—

1857.*1st of January, 1857.*

Two Troops, consisting of:—

- 1 Captain, Commandant,
- 1 Captain, Second in Command,
- 1 Lieutenant, Adjutant,
- 1 Assistant Surgeon,
- 1 Sergeant-Major,
- 2 Pay Havildars,
- 1 Drill Havildar,
- 1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
- 1 Trumpet-Major,
- 2 Native Doctors,
- 4 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 12 Havildars,
- 15 Naicks,
- 4 Farriers,
- 2 Rough Riders,
- 3 Trumpeters,
- 144 Troopers.

197 Total Native ranks.

Orders were now issued for the reduction of the Corps to two Troops, strength as follows :—

- 1 Commandant,
- 1 Adjutant,
- 1 Assistant Surgeon,
- 1 Sergeant-Major,
- 1 Pay Havildar,
- 1 Drill Havildar,
- 1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
- 1 Trumpet-Major,
- 1 Native Doctor,
- 2 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 6 Havildars,
- 8 Naicks,
- 2 Farriers,
- 2 Rough Riders,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 98 Troopers.

133 Total of all ranks.

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1st of May, 1865.

Veterinary Surgeon abolished.

1865.

1869.

1869.

- 1 Commandant,
- 1 Second in Command,
- 1 Adjutant,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 1 Sergeant-Major,
- 2 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 9 Havildars,
- 8 Naicks,
- 3 Farriers,
- 1 Trumpet-Major,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 100 Troopers,
- 1 Munshi,
- 1 Pandit,
- 213 Followers,
- 132 Horses.

134 Total.

1st of January, 1871.

1871.

- 1 Commandant,
- 1 Adjutant,
- 1 Subadar,
- 2 Jemadars,
- 5 Havildars,
- 5 Naicks,
- 2 Farriers,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 70 Troopers,
- 87 Horses.

89 Total.

May, 1875.

1875.

Increase of :—

- 2 Havildars,
- 2 Naicks,
- 1 Farrier,
- 28 Troopers,
- 13 Horses.

122 Total of all ranks, and 100 horses.

1st of April, 1899.

1899.

Addition of :—

- 1 Ressaidar.

January, 1902.

1902.

Temporary increase of 30 men and 30 horses, for the Delhi Durbar.

Total 153.

1904.
—*11th of May, 1904.*

Addition of:—

1 Kote Dafadar.

Since the above date there has been no further alteration in the established strength, which now stands as follows :—

1 Commandant,

1 Adjutant,

1 Native Hospital Assistant,

1 Risaldar,

1 Ressaidar,

2 Jemadars,

1 Kote Dafadar,

8 Dafadars (Inclusive of Pay, Quartermaster and Salutry Dafadars.)

7 Lance Dafadars,

3 Farriers,

2 Trumpeters,

97 Sowars.

—

125 Total, with 102 horses and 1 Munshi.

APPENDIX II A.

THE CLASS COMPOSITION OF THE BODY GUARD AT DIFFERENT PERIODS. •

When first raised, the Body Guard was apparently recruited solely from amongst the Moghuls, although there is no proof of this beyond the fact that the earliest designation of the Corps was "The Governor's Troop of Moghuls." 1773-1800.
—

The Detachment from the Madras Cavalry which joined the Body Guard in 1800 consisted of both Mahomedans and Hindoos, as one of the Native officers who accompanied this Detachment was Mohah Singh—most probably a Madras Brahmin. 1800.
—

In 1811, we learn from the Java Campaign Prize Rolls that the number of Mahomedans and Hindoos in the various ranks was as follows :— 1811.
—

Mahomedans.

5 Native Officers,
11 Non-Commissioned Officers,
79 Privates.

Hindoos.

10 Privates.

In 1817 again, the Prize Rolls for the Pindari Campaign give us the following :— 1817.
—

Mahomedans.

11 Native Officers,
20 Non-Commissioned Officers,
140 Privates.

Hindoos.

3 Native Officers,
5 Non-Commissioned Officers,
71 Privates.

From this date down to 1859 there is no record of what the proportion of Mahomedans was to Hindoos, but from the latter date, full statistics are available from a study of the Sheet-rolls of all the men who have served in the Body Guard since that date, which are preserved amongst the Regimental records at Dehra Dun. 1859-1883.
—

From these we learn that the numbers of the various classes enlisted between 1859 and 1883, both inclusive, were as follows :—

Mahomedans. (Hindustani.)

Sheiks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Pathans	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Saiyids ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Moguls	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							76

1859-1883.

Hindoos.

Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Rajpoots	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Kaith	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kurmi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Khatri	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
							<hr/> 67

Total 143

1st September,
1870.The Class composition of the Body Guard on the 1st of September, 1870, was
as follows :—*Mahomedans.*

- 1 Subadar,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 3 Havildars,
- 6 Naicks,
- 1 Farrier-Major,
- 1 Farrier,
- 1 Rough Rider,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 49 Troopers.

68*Brahmins.*

- 1 Subadar-Major,
- 2 Drill Havildars,
- 1 Havildar,
- 1 Naick,
- 23 Troopers.

28*Rajpoots.*

- 1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
- 2 Havildars,
- 1 Naick,
- 1 Farrier,
- 1 Rough Rider,
- 16 Troopers.

22*Hindoos of inferior description.*

- 10 Troopers.

10

128

In August, 1883, Sikhs were enlisted for the first time, and in October, 1887, Punjabi Mahomedans were first admitted to the Corps.

The recruiting of Brahmins and Rajpoots ceased in 1895.

At the present date, the numbers of Hindustani Mahomedans, Punjabi Mahomedans, Malwa Sikhs and Manjha Sikhs are kept approximately equal.

APPENDIX III.

NOTE ON THE ORIGINAL EUROPEAN BODY GUARD.

Note on the original Body Guard, composed of Europeans, formed in 1762, when Mr. Vansittart was Governor of Bengal, and disbanded in 1772.

Prior to 1762 there was no Cavalry on the strength of the Bengal Establishment. On the 22nd of September, 1762, however, shortly before the final completion of the treaty with Meer Mahomed Kossim Ally Khan in Calcutta, Colonel Caillaud proposed a modification of the European portion of the Bengal Army, which then amounted to about 1200 Infantry; by which it was arranged that two troops of European Dragoons and one of Hussars should be formed from the Infantry.—(Cf. 9th Report of the Committee of Secrecy.)

This proposal was adopted, and towards the end of the year the three troops were ordered to be raised. The establishment of each Troop of Dragoons consisted of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants and 1 Cornet, with 60 rank and file; that of the Hussars, who also acted as a Body Guard, of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet and 36 rank and file.

Very great difficulty was experienced in procuring horses for mounting these men, and their numbers, even when complete, which they never were, would have been too weak to be of much service; the consequence was, that the efficiency of the Infantry was greatly impaired by the formation of a most expensive body of almost nominal and perfectly useless Cavalry.—(Cf. Broome's *History of the Bengal Army*.)

In a *General Return of the Hon'ble Company's Troops on the Bengal Establishment*, dated the 14th of February, 1763, we find in addition to the Dragoons and Hussars, mention of a "Body Guard to the Commander-in-Chief," which was commanded by a Cornet, with 34 rank and file under him.

Extract* from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Department, dated Fort William, the 17th of March, 1763.

"It being judged necessary that the Body Guard which Colonel Coote

The European Body Guard, 1762-1772.

A Troop of Hussars raised to act as Body Guard.

A Body Guard to the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt.-Lieut. G. Hay appointed to the command of the Body Guard, 17th March, 1763.

* This extract was the cause of the error, which existed in the Indian Army List until a few years ago, in the date given as that on which the Body Guard was raised. The two Body Guards ought to be kept entirely distinct from each other.

1763. brought with him* from the Coast† should be commanded by an English Gentleman.—

“AGREED.—Mr. George Hay, the 1st Lieutenant of Captain Spelman's Troop, do take charge thereof, and that we grant him a Commission as Captain-Lieutenant to take rank from the 1st of March.”

June, 1763. In June, 1763, the following Cavalry was stationed at the Presidency:—

“Three weak Troops of European Cavalry (two of Dragoons and one of Hussars), the Commander-in-Chief's Body Guard (a newly raised Troop of European Cavalry) . . .”

From the foregoing it would appear that the Troop of Hussars was at first employed as the Body Guard, but that, either at the end of the year 1762 or the beginning of 1763, a separate European Body Guard was formed from Colonel Coote's Regiment.

The Battle of Gherriah, 2nd August, 1763. In July, 1763, the whole of the European Cavalry appear to have accompanied Major Adam's force, and at the Battle of Gherriah, fought on the 2nd of August, they were under the command of Captain George Hay and numbered about 150 only.

Reorganization of the Cavalry in 1764. In March, 1764, by desire of the Council, Major Carnac turned his early attention to the reorganization of the Army, and it was decided that the two Troops of Dragoons and the one of Hussars should be disbanded, as their services were not found to be commensurate with the heavy expense attending their upkeep.

New Establishment of the Body Guard. Orders were accordingly issued to “reduce them all, excepting one troop which will be useful for the purposes of patrolling and reconnoitring. We desire therefore you will incorporate the officers and men with the Battalion, and order the horses to be disposed of to the best advantage, after completing the troop commanded by Captain George Hay, which we mean shall stand to 60 privates and its proper officers.”—(Cf. Second Report, Appendix No. 67.)

The establishment of this Troop was laid down at 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Riding Master, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and 60 Privates, the officers being Captain Hay and Lieutenants Eyre and Mair.

Battle of Buxar, 23rd October, 1764. This Troop formed part of Major Munro's Force which was employed on active service throughout the remainder of the year 1764, taking part, amongst other actions, in the Battle of Buxar on the 23rd of October, on which occasion Captain Hay commanded the Reserve.

To chronicle in detail all the doings of this Troop is beyond the scope of this History, full particulars being moreover obtainable from Caraccioli's *Life of Robert Lord Clive* and Broome's *History of the Bengal Army*.

Clive re-organizes the Bengal Army, 1765. Clive, having been requested by the Court of Directors to proceed to India and place their affairs in order, landed at Calcutta on the 3rd of May, 1765, and in August of that year he set about the reorganization of the Army.

* Possibly the Regiment referred to in the following.

“Proceedings of the Select Committee, 8th of October, 1761.

“Received the following letter from the Select Committee of Fort St. George, dated the 17th September, 1761:—

“Gentlemen,—We now send you two subalterns and thirty-three recovered men belonging to the companies of Colonel Coote's Regiment, already embarked for your Presidency.

“We have agreed with Captain Gibson for their diet on the passage at the rate of 2 rupees per day for the Officers, and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per day for each private man.

We are, &c.,

(Sd.) THE GOVR. & C. OF FORT ST. GEORGE.”

—(From Long's *Selections from Records of the Government of India, 1748 to 1767*.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre Coote arrived in Bengal with a portion of his Regiment in April, 1761.

† The “Coast” always refers to the Coromandel coast; in other words, to the Madras Presidency.

The Troop of European Cavalry was disbanded and the men transferred to the Infantry and Artillery, only a small Body Guard of a strength of 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters and 20 Privates being retained for the Governor.

1765.
The Body Guard reduced in strength.

The rates of pay, &c., drawn by the various ranks of the Body Guard at this period are given in the table at the end of this Appendix.

In February, 1765, Captain George Hay resigned the service and returned to Europe. Who his successor was is not known for certain, but it must have been one of the following, who were the only Cavalry Officers on the Bengal Establishment at that period:—Lieutenants Knot, Hessman, Eyre, Dangerfield, Martin and Cornet Wroe.

Captain Hay resigns the Service.

From the 25th of January, 1767 (?), to the 21st of December, 1768, the Body Guard was commanded by Cornet John Surdle (or Surdell).

Cornet Surdle in command of the Body Guard.

In December, 1770, we find Lieutenant Robert Patton, Military Secretary to the Governor, in command of the Troop of Body Guard, and as he is shown as still holding that appointment in a "General return of all the Troops under the Command of the Presidency," dated the 30th of November, 1771, it is probable that he remained in command until the Corps was disbanded the following year.

Lieutenant Patton, Commandant.

In 1772, it was resolved, "that the whole body of Cavalry, both European and Indostan, be directly disbanded, and that the European Officers, Sergeants, etc., be incorporated with the Brigades."

The European Body Guard disbanded, 1772.

The European Body Guard and the three Native Ressallahs were accordingly disbanded, and not a mounted man remained in the Bengal Army.

The following letter from the Court of Directors, ordering the disbandment of the Mogul Cavalry, but sanctioning the retention of one Troop of 100 men, was probably received in India after this reduction had taken place.

The Court of Directors sanction the retention of one Troop of 100 Europeans.

Extract of a Letter from Court, dated the 5th of January, 1772.

Para. 116. "From the absolute necessity of retrenching all superfluous charges of the Military as well as Civil Establishment at your Presidency, we can no longer permit you to continue in our service three troops of Mogul Cavalry. We incur thereby a heavy expense and we are convinced the said troops cannot render us service equivalent to such expense. It is therefore our pleasure that instead of three troops you keep in your pay only one troop of such Cavalry, consisting of one hundred private men with European and black Officers according to your last establishment and that we may be relieved as soon as possible from the support of such European Officers who may be reduced by the reform hereby directed you are on the death or resignation of the Lieutenant of the Troop to fill his Post by the Eldest of those who by this reduction may become supernumeraries on your Establishment."

In Vol. IV., 1909, *Bengal: Past and Present*, the Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society, there is an interesting article by Messrs. Firminger and Madge, entitled—"Marriages in Bengal, 1759-1779 (Church of England)," from which the following is extracted:—

"1771. December 15th.—Dominique Hopkins, private in the Governor's troop, and Rosa, a Portuguese.

(Sd.) T. YATE."

1765.

"Expende of 1 Troop of European Cavalry, on the Bengal Establishment, for the Governor's Guard, February, 1865 :—

Commanded by a Subaltern.					Pay of each per month. Sont. Rs.	Batta of each per month.	Gratuity per month.	Total per annum in £ st.
1	Subaltern	...	...	...	99/13/7	60/-	24/-	275
2	Sergeants	...	...	...	29/10/0	10/-		118
2	Corporals	...	...	...	23/9/0	10/-		100
2	Trumpets	...	...	...	23/9/0	10/-		100
20	Privates	...	...	...	16/7/6	10/-		715
The commanding officer is allowed for feeding 2 horses for himself, and for feeding the 26 horses of his troop, at Sont. Rs. 30 per month ...					—	—	—	1,257
<i>Non-effective.</i>								
1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	20/0/0	}		164
1	Qmr.-Sergeant	...	...	...	20/0/0			
1	Pay Sergeant	...	...	...	10/0/0			
1	Rough Rider	...	...	...	20/0/0			
1	Sadler	...	...	...	20/0/0			
1	Farrier	...	...	...	20/0/0			
					£ st. 2,729 "			

APPENDIX IV.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BRITISH OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE CORPS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OFFICERS, BOTH COMBATANT AND NON-COMBATANT,
GIVING DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH IN THE TOP LINE, AND DATES OF
APPOINTMENT TO AND LEAVING THE CORPS IN THE LOWER LINE.

N.B.—When two series of dates are given, it means that the Officer in question left the Corps, and was reappointed at a later date.

The various dates of appointment as Adjutant, Second in Command, and Commandant are not shown separately if there was no break in between.

An asterisk denotes that the officer in question is still (1910) alive.

Ainger, M. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — Oct., 1820. 11 Aug., 1857.	<i>d.</i> —10 Feb., 1861. 24 Feb., 1859.
Angelo, F.	<i>b.</i> —26 Jan., 1800. 28 June, 1820.	<i>d.</i> —22 Jan., 1869. 1821.
Archbold, E. C.	<i>b.</i> —20 Nov., 1800. 1 Nov., 1823.	<i>d.</i> — 1826.
Baillie, G. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — 4 Feb., 1787. 1811. (?)	<i>d.</i> —
Baker, W.	<i>b.</i> —22 Oct., 1810. 10 July, 1834.	<i>d.</i> — 13 June, 1840.
Banister, G. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —16 Oct., 1820. 12 March, 1866.	<i>d.</i> —6 Dec., 1884. Jan., 1871.
Barrett, W. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> — 27 Nov., 1837.	<i>d.</i> —19 Sept., 1870. 1840.
Bartlett, J. (Riding Mr.)	<i>b.</i> — 25 Jan., 1847.	<i>d.</i> —21 Jan., 1848. 21 Jan., 1848.
Bath, H. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> — 23 Nov., 1860.	<i>d.</i> —15 Dec., 1889. 3 April, 1863.
G.G.B.G.		2 D

Batt, E. J. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> — 15 Sept., 1863.	<i>d.</i> —29 Oct., 1885. 1 May, 1866.
Becher, C. G.	<i>b.</i> —20 Jan., 1811. 4 Jan., 1836.	<i>d.</i> —2 April, 1859. 27 Dec., 1837.
Becher, G.	<i>b.</i> —1 Sept., 1780. 29 July, 1802.	<i>d.</i> —15 Nov., 1837. 12 March, 1807.
Bicknell, I. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> —Sept., 1803. 1842.	<i>d.</i> — 13 June, 1851.
Birdwood, W. R.	<i>b.</i> —13 Sept., 1865. 24 May, 1893.	* 21 Nov., 1898.
Black, S.	<i>b.</i> — 1773. (?)	<i>d.</i> —22 June, 1799. 1778. (?)
Bouverie, P. A. P.	<i>b.</i> —8 Aug., 1821. 9 Aug., 1844.	<i>d.</i> —23 Dec., 1900. 26 March, 1846.
Bramley, M. J. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —16 April, 1803. 20 April, 1830.	<i>d.</i> —19 Jan., 1837. 6 Oct., 1830.
Brett, F. H. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —12 Aug., 1803. 25 July, 1836.	<i>d.</i> —10 Dec., 1859. 20 Jan., 1841.
Briscoe, H.	<i>b.</i> —1741. 27 Jan., 1777.	<i>d.</i> —25 Dec., 1802. 6 April, 1778.
Butter, T. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —4 Sept., 1794. 3 Jan., 1818.	<i>d.</i> —4 Nov., 1821. 1818.
Calcraft, H. F.	<i>b.</i> — 1782.	<i>d.</i> —4 April, 1834.
Cameron, W. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —12 Aug., 1796. 15 April, 1825.	<i>d.</i> —3 Nov., 1846. June, 1826. (?)
Campbell, E. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —March, 1815. 11 April, 1845.	<i>d.</i> —16 Jan., 1890. 3 March, 1854.
Cantor, T. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —6 Feb. 1809. 10 March, 1841.	<i>d.</i> —26 March, 1860. 1 July, 1841.
Caulfeild, J.	<i>b.</i> —26 Jan., 1780. 16 March, 1812.	<i>d.</i> —4 Nov., 1852. 1814.
Chamberlain, Sir N. B.	<i>b.</i> —10 Jan., 1820. 2 Jan., 1843.	<i>d.</i> —17 Feb., 1902. 1845.
Chapman, H. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —6 May, 1800. 5 Jan., 1836.	<i>d.</i> —28 Nov., 1873 25 Jan., 1837

Clayton, H.	<i>b.</i> — 8 Sept., 1804. 25 Nov., 1824.	<i>d.</i> —17 May, 1869. Aug., 1825.
Colquhoun, A. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> — 21 Sept., 1825.	<i>d.</i> — Aug., 1826.
Corker, C. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> — 17 May, 1855.	<i>d.</i> — 7 Dec., 1859. 1855.
Crole, G. S.	<i>b.</i> — 11 Nov., 1825.	<i>d.</i> — March, 1826. (?)
Crommelin, G. R.	<i>b.</i> — 2 Sept., 1803. 8 May, 1820.	<i>d.</i> — 1 Jan., 1844.
Crossman, F. G.	<i>b.</i> — April, 1821. 10 Jan., 1846.	<i>d.</i> —16 July, 1864. 5 June, 1847.
Daniell, F. A.	<i>b.</i> —20 June, 1774. 15 April, 1800.	<i>d.</i> — 3 Nov., 1850. Feb., 1806.
Dawkins, C. D. Adj. Comdt.	<i>b.</i> — April, 1800. 9 Sept., 1825. 3 April, 1834.	<i>d.</i> —20 June, 1846. 2 March, 1827. 18 Dec., 1845.
Deane, T.	<i>b.</i> —12 May, 1841. 30 Jan., 1869.	<i>d.</i> —24 May, 1907. 19 Jan., 1877.
Delane, G.	<i>b.</i> —18 June, 1825. 29 Sept., 1852.	<i>d.</i> —31 July, 1890. 13 Nov., 1874.
De L'Etang, A. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> —20 July, 1757. 25 Feb., 1802.	<i>d.</i> — 1 Dec., 1840 31 Dec., 1805.
Dibdin, F.	<i>b.</i> — 7 Aug., 1799. 18 Jan., 1822.	<i>d.</i> —15 Oct., 1826. 20 July, 1822.
Doveton, Sir J.	<i>b.</i> — Jan., 1783. 1 Nov., 1802.	<i>d.</i> —23 Sept., 1857. Dec., 1805.
Duncan, A. C. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — 5 Feb., 1804. 14 April, 1832.	<i>d.</i> —10 Dec., 1877. 3 April, 1833.
Durrant, H.	<i>b.</i> —22 Dec., 1831. 10 Nov., 1852.	<i>d.</i> —21 June, 1910. 17 July, 1857.
Dyke, J. D.	<i>b.</i> — 6 Jan., 1803. 6 May, 1824.	<i>d.</i> — 1 Aug., 1885. 26 Aug., 1825.
Elliot, Sir A. J. H.	<i>b.</i> —23 Feb., 1825. 27 Feb., 1846.	<i>d.</i> — 1 July, 1909. 1847.
Ellis, H. A. L.	<i>b.</i> — 7 Oct., 1823. 13 Feb., 1846.	<i>d.</i> —18 Aug., 1852. 18 Aug., 1852.

Ewart, S. H. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> — 17 Oct., 1829.	<i>d.</i> —10 May, 1832. 10 May, 1832.
Fergusson, J. A. D.	<i>b.</i> —30 July, 1812. 17 June, 1840.	<i>d.</i> —8 Nov., 1864. 20 Dec., 1842.
Fielding, W. G. A.	<i>b.</i> —26 Nov., 1784. 13 March, 1806.	<i>d.</i> —1873. (?) 15 Feb., 1812.
Fisher, W.	<i>b.</i> —22 Oct., 1820. 15 Dec., 1843.	<i>d.</i> —18 Dec., 1845. 18 Dec., 1845.
Fitzgerald, J.	<i>b.</i> —19 April, 1796. 12 Sept., 1812.	<i>d.</i> —Dec., 1851. 1815.
Fraser, C.	<i>b.</i> — 1 March, 1797.	<i>d.</i> —1840. 15 April, 1800.
Gall, G. H.	<i>b.</i> —10 Feb., 1779. 12 Dec., 1800.	<i>d.</i> —6 June, 1826. 21 June, 1818.
Garstin, H.	<i>b.</i> —26 Jan., 1796. 15 Sept., 1818.	<i>d.</i> —29 Aug., 1832.
Gordon, G. J. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —1 Aug., 1786. 29 July, 1809.	<i>d.</i> —26 Feb., 1853. 1817.
Grant, W. L. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — 21 Aug. 1800.	<i>d.</i> —8 Sept., 1825. 1 March, 1811.
Graves, B. C.	<i>b.</i> —2 Feb., 1845. 16 July, 1881.	<i>d.</i> —26 March, 1905. 19 July, 1881.
Gray, J. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —30 Sept., 1790. 4 March, 1815.	<i>d.</i> —7 May, 1822. 20 April, 1820.
Grimston, R. E. Adjt. Comdt.	<i>b.</i> —26 Oct., 1861. 26 March, 1891. 21 July, 1898.	* 21 April, 1893. 2 March, 1904.
Haig, A. S.	<i>b.</i> —18 Aug., 1824. 1855.	<i>d.</i> —3 Jan., 1868.
Hamilton, J.	<i>b.</i> —16 Jan., 1808. 15 Nov., 1831.	<i>d.</i> — 3 April, 1834.
Hay, G.	<i>b.</i> — 1 March, 1763.	<i>d.</i> —13 March, 1784. (?) 27 Feb., 1765.
Hewett, W. W. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —5 Dec., 1795. 31 Jan., 1829.	<i>d.</i> — 16 April, 1830.
Hodgson, J. T. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> — 21 March, 1821.	<i>d.</i> — 5 Jan., 1824.

Holden, H. N.	<i>b.</i> —13 April, 1871. 26 Oct., 1900.	* 2 March, 1909.
Honywood, E. J. Doing duty. Comdt.	<i>b.</i> —26 June, 1790. 13 Dec., 1822. 3 March, 1827.	<i>d.</i> —1867. 1 Nov., 1823. 3 April, 1834.
Hood, A. N.,	<i>b.</i> —21 Oct., 1873. 26 March, 1900.	<i>d.</i> —25 Feb., 1902. 26 Oct., 1900.
Hughes, J. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> —1799. 5 Jan., 1824.	<i>d.</i> —21 Sept., 1846. 17 Oct., 1829.
Hulse, H. C. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> —16 Feb., 1804. 10 Nov., 1852.	<i>d.</i> —3 Aug., 1870. 13 March, 1856.
Impey, E. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —1781. 20 April, 1820.	<i>d.</i> —9 June, 1821. 9 June, 1821.
Jackson, G. C.	<i>b.</i> —5 Feb., 1841. 9 Jan., 1878.	* 13 Dec., 1883.
Jenkins, C. V.	<i>b.</i> —4 March, 1822. 13 Feb., 1846.	<i>d.</i> —28 Feb., 1846.
Jones, H. D. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —22 March, 1828. 24 Feb., 1859.	<i>d.</i> —16 Sept., 1868. Jan., 1866.
Keighley, V. A. S.	<i>b.</i> —15 Dec., 1874. 2 March, 1904.	*
Kettlewell, G. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> —5 May, 1863.	<i>d.</i> —17 Sept., 1900. 15 Sept., 1863.
Lawrence, J. (Vety. Surg.)	<i>b.</i> —29 March, 1820. 13 June, 1851.	<i>d.</i> —10 Sept., 1853. 8 Sept., 1852.
Lawrence, W. A.	<i>b.</i> —5 July, 1843. 20 Dec., 1864.	* 20 Jan., 1871.
Lockwood, H. B.	<i>b.</i> —March, 1840. 11 March, 1862.	* 9 March, 1863.
Low, Sir R. C.	<i>b.</i> —28 Jan., 1838. 3 Jan., 1855.	* 1856.
Lucas, C. P.	<i>b.</i> —25 Sept., 1825. 27 Feb., 1846.	<i>d.</i> —1851.
Mackenzie, J.	<i>b.</i> —20 Feb., 1788. 1819.	<i>d.</i> —5 May, 1856.
Macpherson, H. M. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —30 Aug., 1820. 20 March, 1856.	<i>d.</i> —4 April, 1902. 11 Aug., 1857.

Martin, C.	<i>b.</i> — 3 Feb., 1834. 23 June, 1854.	* 1855.
Martin, Sir J. R. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —12 May, 1796. 17 March, 1821.	<i>d.</i> —27 Nov., 1874. 31 Jan., 1829.
Mayne, W. Adj. Comdt.	<i>b.</i> —28 Oct., 1818. 20 Dec., 1842. 16 Jan., 1847.	<i>d.</i> — Dec., 1855. 26 Nov., 1844. 11 April, 1851.
McAnally, A. A. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — Oct., 1803. 6 Oct., 1830.	<i>d.</i> —19 March, 1859. 2 July, 1832.
Mercer, W.	<i>b.</i> — 8 Jan., 1755. 1784 (?)	<i>d.</i> —3 Aug., 1801. 1796. (?)
Montgomery, H. C.	<i>b.</i> — 1799.	<i>d.</i> — 1 Sept., 1802.
Muir, C. W. Adj. Comdt.	<i>b.</i> —12 April, 1850. 19 Jan., 1877. 29 May, 1883.	* 1 Aug., 1879. 6 Jan., 1889.
Munro, J.	<i>b.</i> —18 April, 1820. 10 Feb. 1844.	<i>d.</i> —21 Dec., 1845. 9 Aug., 1844.
Onslow, R. C. Adj. Comdt.	<i>b.</i> —26 July, 1857. 24 June, 1881. 6 Jan., 1889.	* 9 April, 1886. 7 Jan., 1894.
Pakenham, G. D.	<i>b.</i> —12 June, 1824. 11 March, 1845.	<i>d.</i> —19 June, 1888. 4 June, 1852.
Palmer, W.	<i>b.</i> — 1740. 6 April, 1778.	<i>d.</i> —20 May, 1816. 1782. (?)
Patton, J. A. M.	<i>b.</i> —12 Nov., 1836. 19 Jan., 1859.	<i>d.</i> —13 May, 1868. 3 Feb., 1859
Patton, R.	<i>b.</i> —1742 or 1747.	<i>d.</i> —14 Jan., 1812. 1772.
Peacock, H. P.	<i>b.</i> — 3 Sept., 1838. 6 Oct., 1859.	<i>d.</i> — 1 Aug., 1906. 9 Jan., 1878.
Polhill, T.	<i>b.</i> — 1746. 1782.	<i>d.</i> — 9 May, 1804. 1782.
Quin, T.	<i>b.</i> —30 Sept., 1805. 18 Dec., 1845.	<i>d.</i> — Nov., 1857. (?) 25 June, 1846.
Rainey, W. H.	<i>b.</i> — 1780. 17 Feb., 1817.	<i>d.</i> —15 July, 1830. 14 Oct., 1820.

Rattray, T.	<i>b.</i> — 1820. 14 Feb., 1855.	<i>d.</i> —21 Oct., 1880. 24 Dec., 1855.
Robinson, H. (Riding Mr.)	<i>b.</i> — 2 May, 1869.	<i>d.</i> —20 Oct., 1873. 20 Oct., 1873.
Rochfort, T. F. C.	<i>b.</i> — 8 Feb., 1841. 12 Feb., 1863.	<i>d.</i> —14 Oct., 1901. Feb., 1865.
Rocke, F. B.	<i>b.</i> — 21 July, 1820.	<i>d.</i> — 1821.
Rogers, W. H. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —24 June, 1803. 25 Nov., 1831.	<i>d.</i> —14 April, 1832. 14 April, 1832.
Ronald, J. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — 1 Sept., 1796. Jan., 1826.	<i>d.</i> — 5 April, 1877. March, 1826.
Salt, T.	<i>b.</i> — 1777.	<i>d.</i> — 9 Oct., 1784. 1781.
Sanderson, T.	<i>b.</i> —7 Dec., 1791.	<i>d.</i> — 4 Dec., 1835. 19 April, 1820.
Scriven, J. B. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —April, 1828. 3 May, 1855.	<i>d.</i> —22 July, 1905. 20 March, 1856.
Sempill, Hon. F. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —31 May, 1791. 1817.	<i>d.</i> — 2 Jan., 1823. 3 Jan., 1818.
Shadwell, G. J.	<i>b.</i> —13 Aug., 1786. 14 May, 1813.	<i>d.</i> — 9 Nov., 1840. 27 Jan., 1821.
Shepherd, A.	<i>b.</i> — 27 Jan., 1866.	<i>d.</i> —19 March, 1902. 18 March, 1868.
Skinner, G. R. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — Oct., 1825. 3 March, 1854.	<i>d.</i> —26 March, 1856. 26 March, 1856.
Smith, H. S. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — 24, Jan., 1866.	<i>d.</i> —18 April, 1884. 29 March, 1866.
Sneyd, N.	<i>b.</i> — 16 March, 1821.	<i>d.</i> — 1821. 1821.
Sneyd, R. H.	<i>b.</i> — Dec., 1784. 14 Oct., 1820.	<i>d.</i> —16 Dec., 1840. 3 March, 1827.
Spens, T. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —12 Aug., 1803. 3 April, 1833.	<i>d.</i> — 5 Jan., 1836. 5 Jan., 1836.
Stannus, H. J.	<i>b.</i> — 3 April, 1824. 29 March, 1844.	<i>d.</i> — 10 Jan., 1846.
Surdle, J.	<i>b.</i> — 25 Jan., 1767. (?)	<i>d.</i> —21 Dec., 1768. 21 Dec., 1768.

Swinton, S. C. A.	<i>b.</i> —22 Sept., 1820. 8 Feb., 1843.	<i>d.</i> —22 June, 1858. 10 May, 1844.
Taylor, R. G.	<i>b.</i> —22 Jan., 1822. 10 Feb., 1844.	<i>d.</i> —28 Feb., 1886. April, 1846.
Thomson, W. A. A.	<i>b.</i> —4 Dec., 1822. 24 April, 1848.	<i>d.</i> —3 Aug., 1865. 4 March, 1862.
Thornton, G.	<i>b.</i> —4 Dec., 1788. 6 April, 1821.	<i>d.</i> — 16 July, 1821.
Thuillier, D'A. W.	<i>b.</i> —10 May, 1850. 22 Oct., 1878.	<i>d.</i> —13 June, 1881. 13 June, 1881.
Tierney, J. F. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —19 Feb., 1830. 10 Oct., 1855.	<i>d.</i> —6 April, 1859. 18 Feb., 1856.
Toone, S.	<i>b.</i> — 1773.	<i>d.</i> —2 Nov., 1835. 27 Jan., 1777.
Toone, Sir W.	<i>b.</i> — 1781.	<i>d.</i> —16 Aug., 1822.
Tremamondo, A. A. M.	<i>b.</i> —1747 or 1748. 1780.	<i>d.</i> —2 Oct., 1829. 1781.
Tucker, T. T.	<i>b.</i> — 7 Jan., 1846.	<i>d.</i> —8 July, 1857. 5 March, 1846.
Turner, J.	<i>b.</i> —May, 1813. 22 July, 1846.	<i>d.</i> —20 Jan., 1853.
Turner, J. G. Adj. Comdt.	<i>b.</i> —24 Aug., 1859. 9 April, 1886. 15 April, 1893.	* 26 March, 1891. 21 July, 1898.
Turner, S.	<i>b.</i> — 1749. 1782.	<i>d.</i> —2 Jan., 1802. 18 March, 1799.
Turner, W. (Riding Mr.)	<i>b.</i> — 10 Dec., 1822.	<i>d.</i> — 1827.
Tytler, R. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —18 Nov., 1787. 1811.	<i>d.</i> —17 March, 1838. 1811.
Walker, H. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —10 April, 1803. 20 Jan., 1841.	<i>d.</i> —22 May, 1857. 11 April, 1845.
Walsh, R. F. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> — 7 Sept., 1826.	<i>d.</i> —22 April, 1831. 1827.
Waring, C. S.	<i>b.</i> —Oct., 1786. 1811.	<i>d.</i> —2 Feb., 1813. 2 Feb., 1813.

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Whigham, R.	<i>b.</i> — 15 Sept., 1859.	<i>d.</i> —
White, I. G.	<i>b.</i> —1 June, 1869. 21 Nov., 1898.	<i>d.</i> —26 March, 1900. 26 March, 1900.
Wingfield, W.	<i>b.</i> —7 June, 1803. 23 March, 1827.	<i>d.</i> —1886. 15 Nov., 1831.
Wood, A. (Surgeon.)	<i>b.</i> —6 Feb., 1796. 9 Feb., 1822. 2 Dec., 1824.	<i>d.</i> —7 July, 1879. 9 Dec., 1822. 6 April, 1825.
Worrall, H. L.	<i>b.</i> —Nov., 1798. 8 May, 1820.	<i>d.</i> —8 Dec., 1872. 6 May, 1824.
Wrenn, M. F. (Riding Mr.)	<i>b.</i> — 1822.	<i>d.</i> —12 Oct., 1829. 10 Dec., 1822.

APPENDIX V.

NOMINAL ROLL OF BRITISH OFFICERS FOR EACH YEAR SEPARATELY.

1773.

Capt. Sweny Toone	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. S. Black	...	...	...	(?).

1774.

Capt. Sweny Toone	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. S. Black	...	...	...

1775.

Capt. Sweny Toone	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. S. Black	...	...	...

1776.

Capt. Sweny Toone	...	..	...	Comdt.
Lieut. S. Black	...	...	...

1777.

Capt. Sweny Toone	...	...	...	Comdt. to 27 Jan.
Capt. H. Briscoe	...	..	...	do. from 27 Jan.
Lieut. S. Black	...	...	...

1778.

Major H. Briscoe	...	...	...	Comdt. to 6 April.
Capt. W. Palmer	...	..	...	do. from 6 April (?)
Lieut. J. Salt	...	...	...

1779.

Capt. W. Palmer	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. Salt	...	...	...

1780.

Capt. W. Palmer	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. Salt	...	..	...
Lieut. A. Tremamondo	...	...	...

1781.

Capt. W. Palmer	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Toone	...	...	...
Lieut. A. Tremamondo	...	...	...

1782.

Lieut. T. Polhill	Comdt. to 4 July.
Lieut. F. Calcraft	to 4 July. (?) [*]
Lieut. S. Turner

1783.

Lieut. S. Turner	Comdt.
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1784.

Lieut. S. Turner	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	Adj.

1785.

Lieut. S. Turner	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	Adj.

1786.

Lieut. S. Turner	...	..	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	.	..	...	Adj.

1787.

Lieut. S. Turner	.	.	..	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	.	...	Adj.

1788.

Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	..	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	.	...	Adj.

1789.

Lieut. S. Turner	..	..	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	..	..	...	Adj.

1790.

Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	...	Adj.

1791.

Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	..	...	...	Adj.

1792.

Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	...	Adj.

1793.

Lieut. S. Turner	..	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	...	Adj.

^{*} In a *General List of the Army, Fort William*, dated the 30th of April, 1782, Polhill is described as "Governor-General's Troop of Body Guard," and there is no remark against Calcraft's name. On the 30th of September, 1782, they are both shown merely as "Governor-General's Body Guard"; and on the 28th of February, 1783, as "Governor-General's Infantry Bodyguard."

There is some doubt, therefore, whether Calcraft ever actually served in the Governor-General's Troop.

1782.			
Lieut. T. Polhill	...	...	Comdt. to 4 July.
Lieut. F. Calcraft	...	...	to 4 July. (P).*
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...
1783.			
Lieut. S. Turner	..	...	Comdt.
1784.			
Lieut. S. Turner	...	..	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	..	Adj.
1785.			
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	..	..	Adj.
1786.			
Lieut. S. Turner	..	..	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	Adj.
1787.			
Lieut. S. Turner	...	.	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	..	...	Adj.
1788.			
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	..	...	Adj.
1789.			
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	Adj.
1790.			
Lieut. S. Turner	...	..	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	Adj.
1791.			
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	..	...	Adj.
1792.			
Lieut. S. Turner	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	Adj.
1793.			
Lieut. S. Turner	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	Adj.

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There is some doubt, therefore, whether Calcraft ever actually served in the Governor-General's Troop.

				1794.
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	...	Adj.
				1795.
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	...	Adj.
				1796.
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mercer	...	...	...	Adj. (?)
				1797.
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt. (absent from 1 March [?])
Capt. C. Fraser	...	...	...	In charge from 1 March.
				1798.
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt. (absent ?)
Capt. C. Fraser	...	...	...	Offg. Comdt. (?)
				1799.
Lieut. S. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt. to 18 March.
Capt. C. Fraser	...	...	...	do. from 18 March.
Capt. H. C. Montgomery	...	...	...	Adj. from (?)
				1800.
Capt. C. Fraser	...	...	...	Comdt. to 15 April.
Capt. H. C. Montgomery	...	...	...	do. from 15 April.
Lieut. F. A. Daniell	...	...	...	Adj. & Qmr. from 15 April.
Lieut. G. H. Gall	...	...	...	Doing duty from 12 Dec.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon from 21 Aug.
				1801.
Capt. H. C. Montgomery	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. F. A. Daniell	...	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Lieut. G. H. Gall	...	...	...	Doing duty.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
				1802.
Capt. H. C. Montgomery	...	...	...	Comdt. to 1 Sept.
Capt. F. A. Daniell	...	...	...	do. from 1 Sept.
Lieut. G. H. Gall	...	...	...	Adj. & Qmr. from 1 Sept.
Lieut. G. Becher	...	...	...	Doing duty from 29 July.
Lieut. J. Doveton	...	...	...	do. from 1 Nov.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. A. De L'Etang	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon from 25 Feb.
				1803.
Capt. F. A. Daniell	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. H. Gall	...	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Lieut. G. Becher	...	...	...	Doing duty.
Lieut. J. Doveton	...	...	...	do.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. A. De L'Etang	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1804.

Capt. F. A. Daniell	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. H. Gall	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Lieut. G. Becher	...	...	Doing duty.
Lieut. J. Doveton	...	...	do.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. A. De L'Etang	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1805.

Major F. A. Daniell	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. H. Gall	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Capt.-Lieut. G. Becher	...	...	Doing duty.
Capt. J. Doveton	...	...	do. to Dec.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. A. De L'Etang	...	...	Vety. Surgeon (abolished 31 Dec.)

1806.

Major F. A. Daniell	...	...	Comdt. to Feb.
Capt. G. H. Gall	...	...	do. from Feb.
Capt.-Lieut. G. Becher	...	...	Doing duty.
Lieut. W. G. A. Fielding	...	...	Adj. & Qmr. from 13 March.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1807.

Capt. G. H. Gall	...	...	Comdt.
Capt.-Lieut. G. Becher	...	...	Doing duty to 12 March.
Lieut. W. G. A. Fielding	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1808.

Capt. G. H. Gall	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. G. A. Fielding	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1809.

Capt. G. H. Gall	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. G. A. Fielding	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. G. J. Gordon	...	...	do. with Dett. at Fort St. George from 29 July.

1810

Capt. G. H. Gall	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. G. A. Fielding	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. G. J. Gordon	...	...	do. with Dett. at Fort St. George to Sept. (?)

1811.

Capt. G. H. Gall	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. G. A. Fielding	...	...	Adj. & Qmr.
Lieut. C. S. Waring	...	...	Doing duty from (?)
Mr. W. L. Grant	...	...	Surgeon to 1 March.
Mr. G. J. Gordon	...	...	Asst. Surgeon from 1 March.
Mr. R. Tytler	...	...	do. from (?)

1812.

Capt. G. H. Gall ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. G. A. Fielding ..	...	...	Adj. to 15 Feb.
Lieut. C. S. Waring ..	...	...	do. from 15 Feb.
Lieut. J. Caulfeild ..	...	...	Doing duty from 16 March.
Cadet J. Fitzgerald ..	...	...	do. from 12 Sept.
Mr. G. J. Gordon ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1813.

Capt. G. H. Gall ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. C. S. Waring ..	...	...	Adj. to 2 Feb.
Lieut. J. Caulfeild ..	...	...	Doing duty.
Cornet G. J. Shadwell ...	...	...	Adj. from 14 May.
Cadet J. Fitzgerald ...	...	...	Doing duty. Actg. Adj. from 3 Feb.
			to 13 May.
Mr. G. J. Gordon ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1814.

Capt. G. H. Gall ...	...	...	Comdt.
Cornet G. J. Shadwell ..	...	...	Adj.
Lieut. J. Caulfeild ..	...	...	Doing duty.
Cadet J. Fitzgerald ..	...	...	do.
Mr. G. J. Gordon ..	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1815.

Capt. G. H. Gall ...	...	...	Comdt.
Cornet G. J. Shadwell ...	...	...	Adj.
Cadet J. Fitzgerald ..	...	...	Doing duty.
Mr. G. J. Gordon ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 4 March.
Mr. J. Gray ..	...	...	do. from 4 March.

1816.

Capt. G. H. Gall ...	...	...	Comdt.
Cornet G. J. Shadwell ..	...	...	Adj.
Mr. J. Gray ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon. (Sick leave from 19 Dec.)
Mr. G. J. Gordon ...	...	...	do. with Dett. at Presdy. from 6 March.

1817.

Capt. G. H. Gall ...	...	...	Comdt. (Sick leave from 17 Feb.)
Capt.-Lieut. W. H. Rainey ..	...	...	Offg. Comdt. from 17 Feb.
Cornet G. J. Shadwell ...	...	...	Adj.
Mr. J. Gray ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon. (Absent on sick leave.)
Mr. G. J. Gordon ...	...	...	do. to (?)
The Hon'ble F. Sempill ...	...	...	Offg. do. from (?)

1818.

Capt. W. H. Rainey ...	...	...	Offg. Comdt. to 21 June.
			Comdt. from 21 June.
Cornet G. J. Shadwell ..	...	...	Adj.
Cornet H. Garstin ...	...	...	Doing duty from 15 Sept.
Mr. J. Gray ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon. (Rejoined [?])
The Hon'ble F. Sempill ...	...	...	Offg. do. to 3 Jan.
Mr. T. Butter ...	...	...	Offg. do. from 3 Jan.

1819.

Capt. W. H. Rainey	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. J. Shadwell	...	...	Adj.
Lieut. J. Mackenzie	...	...	Doing duty.
Mr. J. Gray	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1820.

Capt. W. H. Rainey	...	...	Comdt. to 14 Oct.
Capt. R. H. Sneyd	...	...	do. from 14 Oct.
Lieut. G. J. Shadwell.	...	...	Adj.
Lieut. T. Sanderson	...	...	Doing duty to 19 April.
Cornet H. L. Worrall	...	...	do. from 8 May.
Cornet G. R. Crommelin	...	...	do. from 8 May.
Cornet F. B. Roche	...	...	do. from 21 July.
Cornet F. Angelo	...	...	do. from 28 June.
Mr. J. Gray	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 20 April.
Mr. E. Impey	...	...	Surgeon from 20 April.

1821.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. J. Shadwell	...	...	Adj. to 27 Jan.
Cornet H. L. Worrall	...	...	do. from 3 Feb.
Bt.-Capt. G. Thornton	...	...	Tempy. attd. from 6 April.
Lieut. N. Sneyd	...	...	Doing duty from 16 March.
Cornet G. R. Crommelin	...	...	do.
Cornet F. B. Roche	...	...	do.
Cornet F. Angelo	...	...	do.
Mr. E. Impey	...	...	Surgeon to 9 June.
Mr. R. J. Martin	...	...	{ Asst. Surgeon from 31 Oct.
Mr. J. T. Hodgson	...	...	{ Offg. do. from 17 March.
			Vety. Surgeon from 21 March.

1822.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. H. L. Worrall	...	...	Adj.
Capt. E. J. Honywood	...	...	Doing duty from 13 Dec.
Lieut. F. Dibdin	...	...	do. from 18 Jan.-20 July.
Mr. J. R. Martin	...	...	Asst. Surgeon. (Sick leave 9 Feb.-9 Dec.)
Mr. A. Wood	...	...	Offg. do. 9 Feb.-9 Dec.
Mr. J. T. Hodgson	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. M. F. Wrenn	...	...	Riding Master from (?)
Mr. W. Turner	...	...	do. from 10 Dec.

1823.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. H. L. Worrall	...	...	Adj.
Capt. E. J. Honywood	...	...	Doing duty.
Lieut. E. C. Archbold	...	...	do. from 1 Nov.
Mr. J. R. Martin	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. J. T. Hodgson	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. W. Turner	...	...	Riding Master.

1824.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd	..	..	...	Comdt.
Lieut. H. L. Worrall	.	.	...	Adj. to 6 May.
Lieut. J. D. Dyke	..	..	...	do. from 6 May.
Lieut. E. C. Archbold	.	...	...	Doing duty.
Mr. J. R. Martin	..	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. J. T. Hodgson	...	.	...	Vety. Surgeon to 5 Jan.
Mr. J. Hughes	...	..	...	do. from 5 Jan.
Mr. W. Turner	..	...	...	Riding Master.
Lieut. H. Clayton	...	...	...	Comdg. Dett. at Ballygunge from 25 Nov.
Mr. A. Wood	...	..	...	Medical charge at Ballygunge from 2 Dec.

1825.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. D. Dyke	..	...	...	Adj. to 26 Aug.
Lieut. C. D. Dawkins	...	...	...	do. from 9 Sept.
Lieut. E. C. Archbold	...	...	...	Doing duty.
Mr. J. R. Martin	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. J. Hughes	..	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. W. Turner	..	...	...	Riding Master.
Lieut. H. Clayton	...	...	...	Comdg. Dett. at Ballygunge to Aug.
Capt. G. S. Crole, 41st Foot	...	...	...	do. from 11 Nov.
Mr. W. Cameron	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon do. from 15 April.
Mr. A. Colquhoun	..	...	...	Vety. Surgeon do. from 21 Sept.

1826.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd	..	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. C. D. Dawkins	.	...	...	Adj.
Mr. J. R. Martin	...	...	..	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. J. Ronald	...	..	...	Offg. do. Jan. to 6 June.
Mr. R. F. Walsh	...	...	...	do. from 7 Sept.
Mr. J. Hughes	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. W. Turner	...	..	...	Riding Master.
Capt. G. S. Crole, 41st Foot	...	...	...	Comdg. Dett. at Ballygunge.
Mr. W. Cameron	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon do.
Mr. A. Colquhoun	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon to Aug.

1827.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd	...	...	...	Comdt. to 3 March.
Capt. E. J. Honywood	...	...	...	do. from 3 March.
Lieut. C. D. Dawkins	..	...	...	Adj. to 2 March.
Lieut. W. Wingfield	..	..	...	do. from 23 March.
Mr. J. R. Martin	..	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. R. F. Walsh	...	...	...	do. Doing duty.
Mr. J. Hughes	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. W. Turner	..	...	...	Riding Master. (Abolished during this year.)

1828.

Capt. E. J. Honywood	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Wingfield	...	...	...	Adj.
Mr. J. R. Martin	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. J. Hughes	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1829.

Capt. E. J. Honeywood	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Wingfield	...	...	Adj.
Mr. J. R. Martin	...	...	Surgeon to 31 Jan.
Mr. W. W. Hewett	...	...	Asst. Surgeon from 31 Jan.
Mr. J. Hughes	...	...	Vety. Surgeon. (Leave from 17 Oct.)
Mr. S. H. Ewart	...	...	Offg. do. from 17 Oct.

1830.

Capt. E. J. Honeywood	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Wingfield	...	...	Adj.
Mr. W. W. Hewett	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 16 April.
Mr. M. J. Bramley	...	...	do. from 20 April.
Mr. A. A. McAnally	...	...	do. from 6 Oct.
Mr. J. Hughes	...	...	Vety. Surgeon. (Leave.)
Mr. S. H. Ewart	...	...	Offg. do. (Permanent from 13 Oct.)

1831.

Capt. E. J. Honeywood	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Wingfield	...	...	Adj. to 15 Nov.
Lieut. J. Hamilton	...	...	do. from 15 Nov.
Mr. A. A. McAnally	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. W. H. Rogers	...	...	Offg. do. from 25 Nov.
Mr. S. H. Ewart	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1832.

Major E. J. Honeywood	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. Hamilton	...	...	Adj.
Mr. A. A. McAnally	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 2 July. (Leave.)
Mr. W. H. Rogers	...	...	Offg. do. to 14 April.
Mr. A. C. Duncan	...	...	do. do. from 14 April.
Mr. S. H. Ewart	...	...	Vety. Surgeon to 10 May.

1833.

Major E. J. Honeywood	...	...	Comdt.
Captain J. Hamilton	...	...	Adj.
Mr. A. C. Duncan	...	...	Offg. Asst. Surgeon to 3 April.
Mr. T. Spens	...	...	Asst. Surgeon from 3 April.

1834.

Major E. J. Honeywood	...	...	Comdt. to 3 April.
Lieut. C. D. Dawkins	...	...	do. from 3 April. (Tempy. do. from 29 Jan.)
Capt. J. Hamilton	...	...	Adj. to 3 April.
Lieut. W. Baker	...	...	do. from 10 July.
Mr. T. Spens	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1835.

Lieut. C. D. Dawkins	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Baker	...	...	Adj.
Mr. T. Spens	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.

1836.

Bt.-Capt. C. D. Dawkins ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Baker ..	...	...	Adj. (Sick leave.)
Cornet C. G. Becher ..	...	...	Actg. do. from 4 Jan.
Mr. T. Spens ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 5 Jan.
Mr. H. Chapman ..	...	...	do. do. from 5 Jan.
Mr. F. H. Brett ..	...	...	Offg. do. from 25 July.

1837.

Bt.-Capt. C. D. Dawkins ..	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Baker ...	...	...	Adj. (Sick leave.)
Cornet C. G. Becher ...	...	...	Actg. Adj.
Mr. H. Chapman ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon. (Detached.)
Mr. F. H. Brett ..	...	...	do. in tempy. charge to 25 Jan., then permanent.
Mr. W. Barrett ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon from 27 Nov.

1838.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Baker ...	...	...	Adj.
Mr. F. H. Brett ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. W. Barrett ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1839.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins ..	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Baker ...	...	...	Adj.
Mr. F. H. Brett ..	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. W. Barrett ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1840.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Baker ...	...	...	Adj. to 13 June.
Lieut. J. A. D. Fergusson	...	...	do. from 17 June.
Mr. F. H. Brett ..	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. W. Barrett ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1841.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. A. D. Fergusson	...	...	Adj.
Mr. F. H. Brett ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 20 Jan.
Mr. H. Walker ...	...	...	do. from 20 Jan. (Joined 1 July.)
Mr. T. Cantor ..	...	...	Offg. do. 10 March-1 July.

1842.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. A. D. Fergusson	...	...	Adj. to 20 Dec.
Lieut. W. Mayne ...	...	...	do. from 20 Dec.
Mr. H. Walker ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. I. Bicknell ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon. (Offg.)

1843.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mayne	...	...	Adjt.
Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain	...	...	Doing duty from 2 Jan.
Lieut. W. Fisher	...	...	do. tempy. from 15 Dec.
Cornet S. C. A. Swinton	...	...	do. from 8 Feb.
Mr. H. Walker	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
(?)	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1844.

Capt. C. D. Dawkins	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. Mayne	...	...	2nd in Comd. from 10 Feb. (Comdg. Calcutta Dett.)
Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain	...	...	Adjt. from 10 Feb. (Sick leave.)
Lieut. R. G. Taylor	...	...	Offg. do. from 10 Feb. Intr. & Qmr. from 6 Dec.
Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie	...	...	Doing duty from 9 Aug.
Lieut. J. Munro	...	...	do. 10 Feb.-9 Aug.
Lieut. W. Fisher	...	...	do. from 25 Jan. (Permt.)
Lieut. H. J. Stannus	...	...	do. from 10 May. (Offg. from 29 March.)
Cornet S. C. A. Swinton	...	...	do. to 10 May.
Mr. H. Walker	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
(?)	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1845.

Capt. C. C. Dawkins	...	...	Comdt. to 18 Dec.
Bt.-Capt. T. Quin	...	...	do. from 18 Dec.
Lieut. W. Fisher	...	...	Adjt. 14 March. (Killed 18 Dec.)
Lieut. R. G. Taylor	...	...	Intr. & Qmr.
Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie	...	...	Doing duty.
Lieut. H. J. Stannus	...	...	do.
Cornet G. D. Pakenham	...	...	do. from 11 March.
Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain	...	...	(Sick leave.)
Mr. H. Walker	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 11 April.
Mr. E. Campbell	...	...	do. from 11 April.
Mr. I. Bicknell	...	...	Vety. Surgeon from 14 Feb.

1846.

Capt. T. Quin	...	...	Offg. Comdt. to 25 June.
Lieut. F. G. Crossman	...	...	Doing duty from 10 Jan.
			Tempy. Comdt. from 25 June.
Lieut. T. T. Tucker	...	...	Adjt. 7 Jan.-5 March.
Cornet G. D. Pakenham	...	...	Doing Duty.
			Adjt. from 5 March.
Lieut. R. G. Taylor	...	...	Intr. & Qmr. to April.
Lieut. J. Turner	...	...	do. from 22 July.
Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie	...	...	Doing duty to 26 March.
Lieut. H. J. Stannus	...	...	do. to 10 January.
Lieut. C. V. Jenkins	...	...	do. 13-27 Feb.
Ensign C. P. Lucas	...	...	do. from 27 Feb.
Cornet A. J. H. Elliot	...	...	do. from 27 Feb.
Cornet H. A. L. Ellis	...	...	do. from 13 Feb.
Mr. E. Campbell	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. I. Bicknell	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1847.

Major W. Mayne ...	...	...	Comdt. from 16 Jan.
Lieut. F. G. Crossman ...	...	...	Tempy. Comdt. to 16 Jan. 2nd in Comd. to 5 June.
Cornet G. D. Pakenham ...	...	...	Adjt.
Ensign C. P. Lucas ...	...	...	Doing duty.
Cornet A. J. H. Elliot .	...	...	Comdg. Calcutta Dett.
Cornet H. A. L. Ellis ...	...	...	Actg. Qmr. from 13 June.
Mr. E. Campbell ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. I. Bicknell ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. J. Bartlett ...	...	...	Riding Master from 25 Jan.

1848.

Major W. Mayne ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson ...	...	...	Doing duty from 24 April.
Lieut. C. P. Lucas ...	...	...	do.
Lieut. G. D. Pakenham ...	...	...	Adjt. (Special duty at Calcutta)
Cornet H. A. L. Ellis ...	...	...	Actg. Qmr.
Mr. E. Campbell ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. I. Bicknell ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. J. Bartlett ...	...	...	Riding Master. (Died 21 Jan. Abolished from this date.)

1849.

Major W. Mayne ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson ...	...	...	2nd in Comd. from 3 Nov.
Lieut. C. P. Lucas ...	...	...	Doing duty.
Lieut. G. D. Pakenham ...	...	...	Adjt.
Cornet H. A. L. Ellis ...	...	...	Actg. Qmr.
Mr. E. Campbell ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. I. Bicknell ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1850.

Major W. Mayne ...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson ...	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. C. P. Lucas ...	...	...	Doing duty.
Lieut. H. A. L. Ellis ...	...	...	Actg. Qmr.
Lieut. G. D. Pakenham ...	...	...	Adjt.
Mr. E. Campbell ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. I. Bicknell ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1851.

Major W. Mayne ...	...	...	Comdt. to 12 April.
Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson ...	...	...	do. from 12 April.
Lieut. C. P. Lucas ...	...	...	Doing duty to (?)
Lieut. G. D. Pakenham ...	...	...	2nd in Comd. from 12 April.
Lieut. H. A. L. Ellis ...	...	...	Adjt. from 12 April.
Mr. E. Campbell ...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. I. Bicknell ...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon to 13 June.
Mr. J. Lawrence ...	...	...	do. from 13 June.

1852.

Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. D. Pakenham	...	...	2nd in Comd. to 4 June.
Lieut. H. A. L. Ellis	...	...	Adj. to 4 June. 2nd in Comd. to 18 Aug.
Lieut. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd. from 29 Sept.
Lieut. H. Durrant	...	...	Adj. from 10 Nov.
Mr. E. Campbell	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. J. Lawrence	...	...	Vety. Surgeon to 8 Sept.
Mr. H. C. Hulse	...	...	do. from 10 Nov.

1853.

Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. H. Durrant	...	...	Adj. (Sick leave from 9 Oct.)
Mr. E. Campbell	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. H. C. Hulse	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1854.

Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd. (Sick leave from 1 July.)
Lieut. H. Durrant	...	...	Adj. (Sick leave.)
Lieut. C. Martin	...	...	Actg. Adj. from 23 June. Offg. 2nd in Comd. 1 July.
Mr. E. Campbell	...	...	Surgeon to 3 March.
Mr. G. R. Skinner	...	...	Asst. Surgeon from 3 March.
Mr. H. C. Hulse	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1855.

Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt. (Sick leave from Feb.)
Capt. T. Rattray	...	...	Tempy. Comdt. 14 Feb.-24 Dec.
Lieut. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. H. Durrant	...	...	Adj. & Qmr. (Sick leave.)
Lieut. C. Martin	...	...	Actg. Adj. & Qmr.
Cornet R. C. Low	...	...	Doing duty from 3 Jan.
Mr. G. R. Skinner	...	...	Asst. Surgeon. (Sick leave.)
Mr. J. F. Tierney	...	...	Offg. medical charge with Hd.-Qrs. from 10 Oct.
Mr. J. B. Scriven	...	...	do. at Ballygunge 3 May, and again 10 Oct.
Mr. H. C. Hulse	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.
Mr. C. Corker	...	...	do. Doing duty from 17 May.

1856.

Bt.-Major W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. H. Durrant	...	...	Adj.
Mr. G. R. Skinner	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 26 March.
Mr. J. F. Tierney	...	...	Offg. do to 18 Feb.
Mr. J. B. Scriven	...	...	do. 18 Feb.-20 March.
Mr. H. M. Macpherson	...	...	do. 20 March-30 May, then permanent.
Mr. H. C. Hulse	...	...	Vety. Surgeon. to 13 March.

1857.

Bt.-Major W. A. A. Thomson	..	...	Comdt.
Capt. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. H. Durrant	.	...	Adjt. to 17 July.
Mr. H. M. Macpherson	..	...	Surgeon to 11 Aug.
Mr. M. Ainger	...	...	Asst. Surgeon from 11 Aug.
(?)	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1858.

Bt.-Major W. A. A. Thomson	..	...	Comdt.
Capt. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd.
(?)	...	...	Adjutant.
Mr. M. Ainger	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
(?)	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1859.

Bt.-Major W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd. & Actg. Adjt. (Offg. in Civil employ.)
Capt. R. Wigham, H.M. 70th Foot	..	...	Actg. 2nd in Comd. & Adjt. from 15 Sept.
Lieut. H. P. Peacock	...	...	Adjt. from 6 Oct.
Lieut. J. A. M. Patton	...	...	Doing duty 19 Jan.-3 Feb.
Mr. M. Ainger	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to 24 Feb.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	do. from 24 Feb.
(?)	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1860.

Major W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. H. P. Peacock	..	...	Adjt.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. H. Bath	...	...	Vety. Surgeon from 23 Nov.

1861.

Major W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. G. Delane	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. H. P. Peacock	.	...	Adjt.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. H. Bath	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1862.

Major W. A. A. Thomson	...	...	Comdt. to 4 March.
Capt. G. Delane	...	...	do. from 4 March.
Lieut. H. P. Peacock	...	...	2nd in Comd. from 4 March.
Lieut. H. B. Lockwood	...	...	Adjt. from 11 March.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. H. Bath	..	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1863.

Capt. G. Delane	..	...	Comdt.
Lieut. H. P. Peacock	...	...	2nd in Comd.

Lieut. H. B. Lockwood	...	...	...	Adj. to 9 March.
Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort	...	...	...	do. from 9 March.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. H. Bath	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon to 3 April.
Mr. G. Kettlewell	...	...	...	do. 5 May-15 Sept.
Mr. E. J. Batt	...	...	...	do. from 15 Sept.

1864.

Major G. Delane	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. H. P. Peacock	...	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort	...	...	...	Adj.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. E. J. Batt	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon.

1865.

Major G. Delane	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort	...	...	...	Adj. to Feb.
Cornet W. A. Lawrence	...	...	...	do. from Feb.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. E. J. Batt	...	...	...	Vety. Surgeon to 1 May. (Abolished from this date.)

1866.

Major G. Delane	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. W. A. Lawrence	...	...	...	Adj.
Capt. A. Shepherd	...	...	...	Attached from 27 Jan.
Mr. H. D. Jones	...	...	...	Asst. Surgeon to Jan.
Mr. H. S. Smith	...	...	...	do. 24 Jan.-29 March.
Major G. Banister	...	...	...	Surgeon from June.

1867.

Major G. Delane	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. W. A. Lawrence	...	...	...	Adj.
Capt. A. Shepherd	...	...	...	Attached.
Major G. Banister	...	...	...	Surgeon.

1868.

Major G. Delane	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	...	2nd in Comd.
Lieut. W. A. Lawrence	...	...	...	Adj.
Capt. A. Shepherd	...	...	...	Attached to 18 March.
Major G. Banister	...	...	...	Surgeon.

1869.

Major G. Delane	...	...	...	Comdt. (Furlo' from 30 Jan.)
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	...	Offg. Comdt. from 30 Jan.
Lieut. W. A. Lawrence	...	...	...	Offg. 2nd in Comd. from 30 Jan.
Lieut. T. Deane	...	...	...	Offg. Adj. from 30 Jan.
Major G. Banister	...	...	...	Surgeon.
Mr. H. Robinson	...	...	...	Riding Master from 2 May.

1870.

Lieut.-Col. G. Delane	..	...	Comdt. '(Furlo' to 22 Dec.)
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	Offg. Comdt. to 22 Dec.
Lieut. W. A. Lawrence	...	...	Offg. 2nd in Comd. to 22 Dec.
Lieut. T. Deane	...	...	Offg. Adj. to 22 Dec.
Major G. Banister	...	...	Surgeon.
Mr. H. Robinson	..	...	Riding Master.

1871.

Lieut.-Col. G. Delane	.	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	2nd in Comd. (Sick leave from 27 Feb.)
Lieut. W. A. Lawrence	...	...	Adj. to 20 Jan.
Lieut. T. Deane	...	...	do. from 20 Jan.
Major G. Banister	...	...	Surgeon to Jan. (Abolished from this date.)
Mr. H. Robinson	...	...	Riding Master.

1872.

Lieut.-Col. G. Delane	...	...	Comdt. (Furlo' from 23 May.)
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	2nd in Comd. (Furlo'.)
Lieut. T. Deane	...	...	Adj. Offg. Comdt. from 23 May.
Mr. H. Robinson	...	...	Riding Master.

1873.

Lieut.-Col. G. Delane	...	..	Comdt. (Furlo'.)
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	2nd in Comd. (Furlo' to 24 Feb. Offg. Comdt. from 24 Feb.)
Lieut. T. Deane	...	...	Adj. Offg. Comdt. to 24 Feb.
Mr. H. Robinson	...	...	Riding Master. Died 20 Oct. (Abolished from this date.)

1874.

Bt.-Col. G. Delane	..	..	Comdt. (Furlo'.) Retired 13 Nov.
Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	Offg. Comdt. Comdt. from 13 Nov.
Capt. T. Deane	...	...	Adj.

1875.

Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. T. Deane	...	...	Adj.

1876.

Capt. H. P. Peacock	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. T. Deane	...	..	Adj.

1877.

Major H. P. Peacock	...	..	Comdt.
Capt. T. Deane	...	...	Adj. to 19 Jan.
Lieut. C. W. Muir	...	...	do. from 19 Jan.

1878.

Major H. P. Peacock	...	...	Comdt. to 9 Jan.
Bt-Major G. C. Jackson	...	...	do. from 9 Jan.
Lieut. C. W. Muir	...	...	Adj.
Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier	...	...	Offg. Adj. from 22nd Oct.

1879.

Major G. C. Jackson	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. C. W. Muir	...	...	Adj. to 1 Aug.
Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier	...	...	do. from 1 Aug.

1880.

Major G. C. Jackson	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier	...	...	Adj.

1881.

Major G. C. Jackson	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier	...	...	Adj. to 13 June.
Lieut. R. C. Onslow	...	...	do. from 24 June.
Capt. B. C. Graves, 2nd Gurkhas	...	...	Offg. Comdt. 16-19 June.
Major J. L. Willis, 9th B. L.	...	...	do. 19 June-12 July.

1882.

Major G. C. Jackson	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. R. C. Onslow	...	...	Adj.

1883.

Major G. C. Jackson	...	...	Comdt. to 13 Dec. (Furlo' from 29 May.)
Capt. C. W. Muir	...	...	Offg. Comdt. 29 May.
Lieut. R. C. Onslow	...	...	Comdt. 13 Dec.
			Adj.

1884.

Capt. C. W. Muir	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. R. C. Onslow	...	...	Adj.

1885.

Capt. C. W. Muir	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. R. C. Onslow	...	...	Adj.

1886.

Capt. C. W. Muir	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. R. C. Onslow	...	...	Adj. to 9 April.
Lieut. J. G. Turner	...	...	do from 9 April.

1887.

Capt. C. W. Muir	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. G. Turner	...	...	Adj. Offg. Comdt. from 7 May.

1888.

Capt. C. W. Muir	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. J. G. Turner	...	...	Adj. Offg. Comdt. from 12 Dec.

1889.

Capt. C. W. Muir	...	...	Comdt. to 6 Jan.
Capt. R. C. Onslow	...	...	do. from 6 Jan.
Lieut. J. G. Turner	...	...	Adj.

1890.

Capt. R. C. Onslow	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. J. G. Turner	...	...	...	Adjt.

1891.

Capt. R. C. Onslow	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. J. G. Turner	...	...	...	Adjt. to 26 March.
Lieut. R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	do. from 26 March.

1892.

Capt. R. C. Onslow	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	Adjt.

1893.

Capt. R. C. Onslow	...	...	...	Comdt. (Seconded 28 March.)
Capt. J. G. Turner	...	...	...	Offg. Comdt. from 15 April.
Capt. R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	Adjt. to 24 May.
Lieut. W. R. Birdwood	...	...	...	do. from 24 May.

1894.

Capt. R. C. Onslow	...	...	...	Comdt. to 7 Jan. (Seconded.)
Capt. J. G. Turner	...	...	...	do. from 7 Jan.
Lieut. W. R. Birdwood	...	...	...	Adjt.

1895.

Capt. J. G. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Lieut. W. R. Birdwood	...	...	...	Adjt.

1896.

Bt.-Major J. G. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. W. R. Birdwood	...	...	...	Adjt.

1897.

Major J. G. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. W. R. Birdwood	...	...	...	Adjt.

1898.

Major J. G. Turner	...	...	...	Comdt. to 21 July.
Capt. R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	do. from 21 July.
Capt. W. R. Birdwood	...	...	...	Adjt. to 21 Nov.
Capt. I. G. White	...	...	...	do. from 21 Nov.

1899.

Major R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. I. G. White	...	...	...	Adjt.

1900.

Major R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. I. G. White	...	...	...	Adjt. to 26 March.
Lieut. A. N. Hood	...	...	...	do. 26 Mar.-26 Oct.
Lieut. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	do. from 26 Oct.

1901.

Major R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	Adj.

1902.

Major R. E. Grimston	...	..	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	Adj.

1903.

Major R. E. Grimston	...	..	...	Comdt.
Capt. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	Adj. (Leave from March.)
Lieut. L. C. L. Bayley	...	...	...	Offg. Adj. from March.

1904.

Major R. E. Grimston	...	...	...	Comdt. to 2 March.
Capt. H. N. Holden	..	...	...	do. from 2 March.
Lieut. V. A. S. Keighley	...	...	...	Adj. from 2 March.

1905.

Capt. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. V. A. S. Keighley	...	...	...	Adj. (Leave from March.)
Lieut. A. C. Campbell Ross	...	...	...	Offg. Adj. from March.

1906.

Capt. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	Comdt. (Leave from March.)
Capt. V. A. S. Keighley	...	...	...	Offg. Comdt. from March.
Lieut. O. W. E. Bannerman	...	...	...	Offg. Adj. from March.

1907.

Capt. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. V. A. S. Keighley	...	...	...	Adj.

1908.

Capt. H. N. Holden	...	...	...	Comdt.
Capt. V. A. S. Keighley	...	...	...	Adj.

APPENDIX VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE BRITISH COMBATANT OFFICERS.

N.B.—An asterisk denotes that the officer in question is still (July, 1910) living.

ANGELO, FREDERICK JOSEPH JOHN. (1800–1869.)

7th Bengal Native Infantry, afterwards 7th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Son of Lieut. Angelo Tremamondo (*q.v.*).

Born, 26 Jan., 1800.

Died at Ootacamund, 22 Jan., 1869.

Cadet, 1819.

Ensign, 10 Jan., 1820.

Lieut., 14 Aug., 1822.

Capt., 26 Aug., 1831.

Major, 26 July, 1841.

Admitted to the Service, G. O. 14 June, 1820.

“With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor-General, Cornet F. Angelo is directed to join and do duty with his Lordship’s Body Guard until further orders.”—(G. O. 28 June, 1820.)

In the following year he was posted to the 7th Light Cavalry, and became Adjutant of that Corps in 1825.

Appointed officiating D. J. A. G., and posted to the Dinapore and Benares Divisions.—(G. O. 6 Jan., 1832.)

Exchanged to Sirhind Division (G. O. 29 Dec., 1835), where he remained until 1840.

Judge Advocate-General to the Army of the Indus, on the frontier at Ferozepore, 1838–39, during the First Afghan War.

Transferred to the Invalid Establishment, 28 Sept. 1841.

ARCHBOLD, EDWARD COOK. (1800– ? .)

8th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Born at Gibraltar, 20 Nov., 1800.

Died, (?)

Admitted to the Service, 25 Sept., 1820.

Cadet, 1819.

Cornet, 20 May, 1820.

Lieut., 1 May, 1824.

Capt., 20 May, 1835.

Appointed A.D.C. to the Marquess of Hastings.—(G. O. 13 Oct., 1823.)

To do duty with the Governor-General’s Body Guard from 1 Nov., 1823.—(G. O. 18 Dec., 1823.)

To be an extra Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore.—(G. O. 15 July, 1824.)

To proceed with the Detachment of the Body Guard to Rangoon.—(G. O. 20 Sept., 1824.)

To be supernumerary A.D.C. to the Governor-General.—(G. O. 28 Oct., 1824.)

He commanded a troop of the Body Guard which brought off a successful charge near Rangoon on 5 Dec., 1824.—(*Vide* p. 98.)

We learn from private letters published in the Calcutta newspapers of the period, that he was suffering from an attack of fever during this action.

He commanded a detachment of the Body Guard forming a portion of the right column of attack for the assault on the enemy's entrenchments at Kokein on 15 Dec., 1824.

Was slightly wounded on this occasion.—(*Lond. Gaz.*, 24 April, 1825.)

Granted four months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with permission to return to Bengal.—(Expedition Order by Bdr.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, 2 Feb., 1825.)

As far as can be ascertained, he did not return to Burma, or rejoin the Body Guard at all.

Appointed Deputy Paymaster at Benares.—(G. O. 18 Jan., 1828.)

To be Sub-assistant Commissary-General.—(G. O. 13 June, 1828.)

Permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Department.—(G. O. 20 April, 1830.)

Permitted to resign the Service from 1 Feb., 1836.—(G. O. 25 Jan., 1836.)

BAKER, WILLIAM. (1810— ? .)

9th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Nephew of Rear-Admiral Thomas Baker.

Born, 22 Oct., 1810.

Died, (?)

Cadet, 1826.

Cornet, 24 July, 1827.

Lieut., 4 Dec., 1832.

Capt., 17 June, 1842.

Major, 20 June, 1854.

Lieut.-Col. (?)

Posted to 6th Light Cavalry, 30 Nov., 1827.

Removed to 9th Light Cavalry, 24 Nov., 1828.

Appointed Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 10 July, 1834.)

He vacated this appointment on 13 June, 1840, when he proceeded to Europe on two years' furlough.

He afterwards served in the 4th European Light Cavalry.

He retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 May, 1860.

BECHER, CHARLES GRANT. (1811–1859.)

1st Bengal Light Cavalry, afterwards 5th Light Cavalry.

Son of Charles Becher, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Born, 20 Jan., 1811.

Died at Indore, 2 April, 1859.

Cadet, 1828.

Cornet, 27 Aug., 1829.

Lieut., 12 Nov., 1842.

Bt.-Capt., 28 March, 1844.

Capt., 10 Oct., 1851.

Major, (?)

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 28 Nov., 1854.

Appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard during the absence of Lieut. Baker on medical certificate.—(G. O. 4 Jan., 1836.)

Appointed 1st Subaltern to the 1st Regt. of Cavalry, Oudh Auxiliary Force, 27 Dec., 1837.

Appointed Adjutant of the same.—(G. O. 19 Feb., 1838.)

“Cornet and Adjutant C. G. Becher to act as 2nd in command of the 1st Regt. of Cavalry, Oude Auxiliary Force.”—(G. O. 28 Dec., 1840.)

He afterwards commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry.

BECHER, GEORGE. (1780–1837.)

5th Bengal Native Cavalry.

Born, 1 Sept., 1780.

Died on board the *Reliance*, 15 Nov. 1837, whilst on his way home on furlough.

Cadet, 1794.

Cornet, 6 Nov., 1795.

Lieut., 29 May, 1800.

Capt.-Lieut., 11 March, 1805.

Capt., 27 Feb., 1812.

Major, 1 Sept., 1818.

Lieut.-Col., 1 May, 1824.

Col., 5 June, 1829.

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(Mily. Cons. 29 July, 1802. No. 1.)

A.D.C. to the Governor-General, 14 Dec., 1805.

Deputy Agent for Camels and Grain.—(Cons. 12 March, 1807.)

Sub-assistant Commissary-General, 1 Feb. 1810.—(Cons. 26 Dec., 1809. No 87.)

Posted to 2nd Light Cavalry, 27 Oct. 1832, and afterwards served in 5th, 7th, and 4th Light Cavalry.

BIRDWOOD, W. R., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., ~~A.D.C.~~ (1865– *)

Brigadier-General.

Late 11th Bengal Lancers.

Born, 13 Sept., 1865.

First Commission, 9 May, 1885.

Services :—N.W. Frontier of India, Hazara, 1891.—(Medal with clasp.)

Isazai, 1892 : N.W. F., 1897–98.

Operations on the Samana.—(Medal, two clasps.)

Tirah, 1897–98. Orderly Officer to G.O.C. 2nd Divn.—(Desp. G.G.O. 483 of 1898. Clasp.)

South African War, 1899–1902.—(Desp. *Lond. Gaz.*, 8 Feb., 1901, and 29 July, 1902.)

Severely wounded—Horse killed.

(Medal and 6 clasps. King's S. A. Medal and 2 clasps.)

Brevet of Major and Lieut.-Colonel.

N.W.F., 1908. C.S.O. Operations in Mohmand country.—(Desp. G. O. No. 521 of 1908. Medal with clasp.) D.S.O.

Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard from 24 May, 1893 to 21 Nov., 1898.

Asst. Military Secretary and Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, 28 Oct., 1902.

Military Secretary to ditto, 22 Dec., 1905.

A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, 14 Feb., 1906.

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Kohat Brigade, 28 June, 1909.

BLACK, SAMUEL. (? –1799.)

Born (?).

Died at Patna, 22 June, 1798.

“Drowned while attempting to swim ashore from a boat that was leaky and sinking.”—(*Gentleman's Magazine*.)

Cadet, 1769.

Ensign, 1770.

Lieut., 30 Oct., 1771.

Capt., 16 Nov., 1780.

Major, 1794.

Lieut.-Col., 3 Oct., 1796.

The order appointing him to the Body Guard has not been traced, but he served with the Corps during the Rohilla Campaign of 1774, and was, in all probability, the Subaltern who was appointed to assist Capt. Sweny Toone in the raising of the Corps.

He left the Body Guard at some date between May, 1777, and June, 1778.

Commandant at Buxar from 1793 to 1796.

Commanded the newly-raised 3rd Regiment of Cavalry from 1796 till his death.

Minutes of Council, Mily. Dept., 3 Oct., 1796.

"The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry having been completed to the New Establishment, *Resolved* at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief that another Regiment be raised without loss of time, and that the command of it be conferred on Major Samuel Black, who being the Senior Major on the List, is therefore promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel."

BOUVERIE, PHILIP ARTHUR PLEYDELL, J.P., D.L. (1821-1900.)

Afterwards BOUVERIE-CAMPBELL-WYNDHAM.

Late 35th Native Infantry.

Fourth son of the Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, Canon of Salisbury; and grandson of Jacob, 2nd Earl of Radnor.

Born, 8 August, 1821.

Died, 23 Dec., 1900.

Ensign, 12 June, 1840.

Lieut., 29 Oct., 1841.

Capt., 10 July, 1854.

Bt.-Major, 11 July, 1854.

Major, 18 Feb., 1861.

Lieut.-Col., 10 March, 1868.

Services :—Forcing of the Khyber Pass, and in the different operations leading to the re-occupation of Cabul. (Medal.) Served at Maharajpore. (Bronze star.) Served throughout the Sutlej Campaign with the Body Guard. Present at the actions of Moodkee, where he commanded the Corps after Dawkins had been wounded, rallied it after the charge with the help of Reynell Taylor (also wounded) and Pakenham, and brought it off the field. (Horse shot under him.)*

Ferozeshuhr, Aliwal and Sobraon. (Medal and 3 clasps.)

Appointed A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor North West Provinces, 28 June, 1843.

A.D.C. to the Governor-General (Sir H. Hardinge) with effect from 12 Dec., 1843.—(G. O. 8 Jan., 1844.)

Appointed to the Body Guard, 9 Aug., 1844, and served with the Corps till 26 March, 1846, when he was appointed Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

In 1847 he was Assistant to the Supdt., Ajmere, and two years later he became 1st Assistant.

A.D.C. to Lord Canning in 1856, and was his Military Secretary from 23 Sept., 1856 to 1 May, 1857.

Appointed Political Agent at Bhurtpore, 30 April, 1859.

Retired, 24 Oct., 1863.

He assumed the surname and arms of Campbell in 1868, and those of Wyndham in 1890.

* He was subsequently granted Rs. 800/- as compensation for the loss of his charger. He had paid two thousand rupees for it.

BRISCOE,* HORTON. (1741-1802.)

Born, 1741.

Died at Calcutta, 25 Dec., 1802.

Cadet, 1763.

Ensign, 25 Aug., 1763.

Lieut., 15 April, 1764.

Capt., 28 July, 1766.

Major, 25 Feb., 1778.

Lieut.-Col., 4 Dec., 1781.

Colonel, 19 June, 1788.

Major-General, 20 Dec., 1793.

He succeeded Captain Sweny Toone as Commandant of the Troop of Body Guard on 27 Jan., 1777, and gave up the command on 6 April, 1778.

His nomination by Warren Hastings to this command (he being an Infantry Officer) was the cause of one of those passages of arms between the Governor-General and General Clavering, the Commander-in-Chief, which were of frequent occurrence at this date.—(*Vide* p. 11.)

Appointed to the command of a Battalion of Sepoys, 4 April, 1780.

Commandant 4th Brigade of Native Infantry at Cawnpore in 1793.

Appointed to the command of the Troops at Barrackpore, 30 May, 1796, and in April, 1799, was Commandant of the 1st Regiment of European Infantry at Monghyr.

At the time of his death, which was due to a stroke of palsy, he was staying at Government House, Calcutta, as the guest of the Marquess Wellesley.

He was buried the following day in the South Park Street Cemetery at Calcutta with fully military honours, the Body Guard, his old Corps, attending the funeral.—(*Vide* p. 47.)

His tomb bears the following inscription :—

“ Sacred to the Memory of

HORTON BRISCOE

Major General on the Bengal Establishment,
who departed this life

the 25 day of December 1802, aged 61 years.

This meritorious Officer

during a period of 40 years of unremitted service,

Distinguished himself by his attachment

to his profession ;

ever zealous in the discharge of its duties

fulfilling them

with fidelity and integrity to the State ;

and honor and credit to himself as a man ;

while good nature, hospitality,

and kindness of heart,

are considered as estimable qualities so

long will he be remembered and regretted

by a numerous circle of friends, by one of

whom this tribute to departed worth is

offered.”

* His name appears sometimes with, and sometimes without the final “E.” He himself signed with the “E.” Burke’s *Peerage* does not give the final letter. His marriage certificate and that of his death give different spellings.

CALCRAFT, HENRY FOX. (? -1834)

Born, (?)

Died, 4 April, 1834.

Cadet, 1778.

Ensign, 1778.

Lieut., 10 Oct. 1778.

Capt., 8 Jan., 1796.

Major, 29 May, 1800.

Lieut.-Col., 13 July, 1803.

Col., 1 Jan., 1812.

Major-General, 4 June, 1814.

Lieut.-General, 22 July, 1830.

The date of his appointment to the Body Guard is not known, but he is shown as being in the Governor-General's Body Guard in a *Return of the Bengal Army*, dated 30 Sept., 1782.

After that date he is returned with the *Infantry* Body Guard.

Served afterwards in the 3rd European Bn. He was at Benares during Rajah Cheyt Singh's insurrection at that place in August, 1781.

Appointed D. J. A. G., 3 Jan., and became J. A. G. on 7 Nov. 1793.

Private Secretary and A.D.C. to the Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William (Peter Speke, Esq.), 1797. Town and Fort Major of Fort William, 5 March, 1798-1 May, 1813.

He was appointed Commandant of the Calcutta Native Militia in 1800.

"Brevet Colonel Henry Fox Calcraft, of the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, who has so ably and creditably filled the office of Town and Fort Major of Fort William since the 5th of March, 1798, being on the eve of embarking for England . . . the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General deems it to be no less an act of indispensable public duty, than consonant to his private feelings, to record the high sense which he entertains of the Conduct, Talents, and Services of that respectable Officer, during the whole period he has discharged the Duties of that confidential situation."—(G. O. 17 July, 1813.)

CAULFELD,* JAMES, C.B. (1780-1852.)

5th Bengal Native Cavalry.

Son of Rev. John Caulfeild, Rector of Derryboran, Co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Duke of Gordon; afterwards Archdeacon of Kilmore.

Born at Castle Cosby, Co. Cavan, 26 Jan., 1780. (?)

Died, 4 Nov., 1852.

Cadet, 1798.

Cornet, 13 June, 1800.

Lieut., 11 March, 1805.

Bt.-Capt., 8 Jan., 1814.

Capt., 1 Sept., 1818.

Major, 13 May, 1825.

Lieut.-Col., 26 March, 1829.

Bt.-Col., 22 Jan., 1834.

Major-General, 23 Nov., 1841.

Appointed to the Body Guard, 16 March, 1812.

Left the Regiment in 1814.

He performed meritorious service with his Regiment, 5th Light Cavalry, in the

* His name, in the earlier Army Lists and General Orders, was spelled "Caulfield." The correct spelling, however, appears to be as given here, Caulfeild being the family name of Viscounts Charlemont, to whom he was related.

campaign against the Pindaris in 1817,* being thanked in General Orders, of which the following is an extract:—

G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief.

“Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, 26 April, 1817.

* * * * *

“This affair, and the gallant exploit antecedently performed by Captain Caulfield, of the 5th Native Cavalry, evince what incalculable superiority is possessed by troops, confident in their own discipline; . . .

“In expressing his praise of the zeal and energy manifested by Captain Ridge and Captain Caulfield, the Commander-in-Chief desires them to communicate to the officers and men, whom they commanded, His Excellency's warm approbation of their distinguished behaviour.”

He later (April, 1819), entered the Political Department, and in 1826 was Political Agent at Kotah.

Created a Companion of the Bath, 26 Sept., 1831.

Officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.—(G. O. 25 Jan., 1836.)

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.—(G. O. 23 Feb., 1836.)

A.D.C. to the Governor-General (Sir Charles Metcalfe), 29 Feb., 1836.

Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, 13 Jan., 1838–3 Jan., 1839.

He was presented with a sword by the King of Oudh.

Appointed Commandant of the 10th Light Cavalry, 10 March, 1841, having, whilst in political employ, been borne on the rolls of the 9th, 1st, 8th, and 2nd Light Cavalry at different periods.

Author of *Observations on the Indian Administration, Civil and Military*, published in London in 1832.

On his final return to England he became M.P. for Abingdon.

CHAMBERLAIN, Sir NEVILLE BOWLES, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (1820–1902.)

Late 16th Native Infantry.

Born at Rio de Janeiro, 20 Jan., 1820.

Died, 17 Feb., 1902.

Ensign, 24 Feb., 1837.

Lieut., 16 July, 1842.

Capt., 1 Nov., 1849.

Bt.-Major, 2 Nov., 1849.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 28 Nov., 1854.

Bt.-Col., 27 Nov., 1857.

Major, Dec., 1859.

Lieut.-Col., 17 March, 1862.

Major-General, 5 Aug., 1864.

Lieut.-General, 1 May, 1872.

General, 1 Oct., 1877.

Field Marshal, 1900.

Services:—Served with the Army of the Indus, 1838–39; present at capture of Ghuznee (Medal), with Colonel Chambers' Force against the Gilzies, 1841 (mentioned in despatch); in re-occupation of Ghuznee and Kabul, wounded slightly (mentioned in despatch); and at taking of Istaliff; twice wounded, once dangerously (Medal).

* Whilst in command of a squadron of the 5th Native Cavalry, forming part of the division commanded by Colonel Adams, operating against the Pindaris, he came upon a bivouac of the enemy between Sohagpur and Mandla, in the Central Provinces, on the night of 24 Jan., 1817; killed above four hundred of them, and dispersed the rest.



F.M. SIR NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (1843-1845).

Present with the Governor-General's Body Guard at Maharajpore, December, 1843. (Bronze star.)

Served as Brigade Major of Irregular Cavalry with the Army of the Punjab, 1848-1849, at Chillianwalla and Goojerat; mentioned in despatches. (Medal and clasp and Brevet of Major.)

As Brigadier, Punjab Irregular Force, commanded several expeditions in the Frontier with great success against Hill Tribes, 1855-56-57. Received the thanks of Government on four several occasions.

Commanded the Punjab Movable Column with rank of Brigadier-General, May, 1857; joined force before Delhi, June, 1857, as Adjutant-General of the Army.

Present at capture of Delhi, severely wounded, mentioned in despatches. (Medal, clasp, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen.)

In 1859-60, as Brigadier-General, Punjab Irregular Force, commanded expeditions against the Waziris, including surprise of stronghold at "Mydanee" (thanks of Government); forcing of Burara Pass and occupation of Kaneegorum and "Mukeer" (thanks of Government and Secretary of State, and K.C.B.).

Commanded Usafzai Field Force at Umbeyla, October and November, 1863, severely wounded; mentioned in Commander-in-Chief's despatch, received thanks of Government, and promoted Major-General.

He was appointed to the Body Guard 2 Jan., 1843, and was appointed Adjutant 10 Feb., 1844, though he never performed the duties of the appointment, his wounds necessitating his taking sick leave, first to the Hills, and afterwards out of India.

He was granted a Good Service Pension with effect from 11 Jan., 1865.

Appointed Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 2 May, 1876.

He retired in 1881.

CLAYTON, HENRY. (1804-1869.)

4th Light Cavalry, afterwards 3rd European Cavalry.

Born, 8 Sept., 1804.

Died, 17 May, 1869.

Cadet, 1820.

Cornet, 16 Jan., 1821.

Lieut., 6 March, 1823.

Capt., 18 June, 1835.

Bt.-Major, 30 April, 1844.

Major, 6 Sept., 1851.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 20 June, 1854.

Lieut.-Col., 28 Nov., 1854.

Bt.-Col., 18 May, 1856.

Col., 20 June, 1857.

Services:—Siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826. (Medal.)

Maharajpore, 1843, as D.Q.M.G. of the Cavalry Division. (Bronze star.)

He was appointed an A.D.C. on Lord Amherst's Personal Staff.—(G. O. No. 328 of 28 Oct., 1824.)

Appointed to the charge of the Detachment of the Body Guard left at Ballygunge, on the departure of Captain Sneyd on foreign service, by Minute No. 1 of 25 Nov., 1824. He retained this appointment until the return of Captain Sneyd on Remount duty, in August, 1825.

Permitted to join his Corps on Field Service.—(G. O. 10 Nov., 1825.)

CROLE, GEORGE SEYMOUR. (? - ?)

Born, (?).

Died, (?).

Cornet, 11th Dragoons, 10 Nov., 1818.

Lieut., 11th Dragoons, 20 Sept., 1820.

Capt., 41st Foot, 30 Oct., 1823.

Major, 28th Foot, 30 Dec., 1826.

He was A.D.C. to Lord Amherst in 1824-1826, and was placed in charge of the detachment of the Body Guard at Ballygunge, on the return of Captain Sneyd to Prome, by G. O. No. 28 of 11 Nov., 1825. He apparently remained in charge until Captain Sneyd returned from Burma in 1826.

He retired in 1832.

CROMMELIN, GEORGE RUSSELL, C.B. (1803-1844.)

1st Light Cavalry.

Born at Ghazipore, 2 Sept., 1803.

Died, 1 Jan., 1844.

Cadet, 1819.

Cornet, 25 Nov., 1819.

Lieut., 4 May, 1823.

Capt., 7 Dec., 1827.

Major, 12 Nov., 1838.

Appointed to join and do duty with the Body Guard until further orders.—(G. O. 8 May, 1820.)

To continue to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard until further orders.—(G. O. 21 Feb., 1821.)

The date on which he left the Corps has not been ascertained.

Appointed to command the Escort of the Resident at Lucknow.—(G. O. 27 May, 1825.)

Died 1 Jan., 1844, from wounds received in action during the Gwalior campaign.

"Jan. 1st. At Camp Danaila, Major George Russell Crommelin, C.B., 1st Native Infantry (*sic.*), from a gun-shot wound received when leading his Regiment at the Battle of Maharajpore on 29th December." (*Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1844.)

CROSSMAN, FRANCIS GEACH. (1821-1864.)

Late 45th Native Infantry.

Son of the Rev. S. Crossman, of Brixton.

Born, April, 1821.

Died at Bareilly, 16 July, 1864.

Ensign, 11th Dec., 1837.

Lieut., 3 Oct., 1840.

Capt., 1 July, 1850.

Bt.-Major, 24 March, 1858.

Major, (?)

Lieut.-Col., 11 Dec., 1863.

Services:—Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Present at the actions of Moodkee, Ferozshuhr, Aliwal, and Sobraon. (Medal and three clasps.)

Mutiny, 1857-58. (Medal and clasps, and brevet of Major.)

Posted to the Body Guard, 10 Jan., 1846, and was present with the Corps at the Battles of Aliwal and Sobraon.

Appointed temporary Commandant of the Corps until a successor to the late Capt. Dawkins should be nominated.—(G. O. 25 June, 1846.)

Appointed Second-in-Command of the Body Guard, 25 Jan., 1847, as being the senior Officer doing duty with the Guard.—(*Vide* Appendix XVI.)

He left the Regiment 5 June, 1847.

G. O. by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India. Simla, 5 June, 1847.

"Lieut. F. G. Crossman of the 45th Regt. of Native Infantry, at present attached to the Governor-General's Body Guard, is placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief."

He afterwards served with the 12th Irregular Cavalry.

He was appointed Commandant of the Lahore Light Horse, 26 Aug., 1863, and commanded that Corps until his death.

DANIELL, FRANCIS ANDREW. (1774-1850.)

Madras Establishment.

4th Madras Native Cavalry.

Born, 4 June, 1774.

Died, 3 Nov., 1850.

Cadet, 1792.

Cornet, 16 June, 1793.

Lieut., 6 June, 1799.

Capt., 24 Sept., 1803.

Major, 15 Feb., 1805.

Lieut.-Col., 1 Jan., 1812.

Appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 15 April, 1800.

Commandant, 1 Sept., 1802, until Feb., 1806, when he proceeded to Europe on furlough. Appointed Regulating Officer of the Calcutta Militia Cavalry, in addition to his other duties.—(G. O. 5 Feb., 1801.)

Retired 28 July, 1820.

The following obituary notice is taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1850 :—

"Nov. 3. In Baker Street, Portman Square, aged 76, Lt.-Col. Francis Andrew Daniell, late of H.E.I.C. Service. He was brother to Col. John Daniell, Lt.-Col. 98th Regt., being the younger son of Rev. Averell Daniell, Rector of Lifford in Ireland, who was one of the sons of the Rev. Thomas Daniell (of the Daresbury family, Co. Chester) by Susanna, sister and co-heiress of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Averell, Bishop of Limerick. He entered the Hon. Co.'s Service in 1792; was present at the taking of Pondicherry and the capture of Seringapatam, for which he received a medal; and served with distinction in many parts of India, in command of the body-guard of the Marquess Wellesley when Governor-General."

DAWKINS, CHARLES DIGBY. (1800-1846).

2nd Light Cavalry.

Son of H. Dawkins, Esq., Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

Born, April, 1800.

Died, 20 June, 1846.

Cadet, 1820.

Cornet, 4 July, 1821.

Lieut., 1 May, 1824.

Bt.-Capt., 4 July, 1836.

Services :—First Burmese War. Gwalior Campaign. Sutlej Campaign. Wounded at the battle of Moodkee.

Posted to 2nd Light Cavalry 13 April, 1822. Appointed to Baddeley's Horse.—(G. O. 21 Aug., 1822.)

Appointed Adjutant 2nd Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 1 July, 1824.)

Appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard, 9 Sept., 1825, but did not immediately join, owing to the Corps being absent in Burma.

"Lieut. Dawkins, Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, having reported his arrival at the Presidency, is directed to proceed to Rangoon to join

the detachment of the Guard on Service in Ava. Lieut. Dawkins will be furnished with a passage to Rangoon, on application to the Quarter-Master-General."—(G. O. 9 Nov., 1825.)

He returned from Burma in the *Anna Robertson*, which arrived at Calcutta 4 June, 1826.

He gave up the adjutancy 2 March, 1827, on being appointed Brigade Major to the Meywar Field Force.

This appointment he retained till 29 Jan., 1834, when he was given the temporary command of the Body Guard, vice Major Honynwood, appointed acting Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

His appointment as Commandant confirmed, 3 April, 1834.

He commanded the Corps at the Battle of Maharajpore in the Gwalior Campaign, and also at the Battle of Moodkee in the Sutlej Campaign, at which latter he was wounded, 18 Dec., 1845, Captain Quin being appointed to officiate as Commandant in his place.

He died at Umballa as the result of his wound, 20 June, 1846.

DEANE, THOMAS, C.B. (1841-1907.)

Late 21st Hussars.

Born, 12 May, 1841.

Died at Surbiton, 24 May, 1907.

Cornet, 4 March, 1862.

Lieut., 24 Aug., 1868.

Capt., 4 March, 1874.

Major, 4 March, 1882.

Lieut.-Col., 4 March, 1888.

Col., 21 Sept., 1892.

Services:—Afghanistan, 1880.

Received the thanks of Government for the excellent services he rendered during that campaign.—(G. G. O. No. 315 of 1881.)

North West Frontier, 1897-98.

C.B., 1897.

Special Service South Africa, Imperial Yeomanry, 1900-01.

Appointed to the Madras Cavalry in 1862.

Served in the 21st Hussars from 1863 to 1869.

Officiating Adjutant of the Body Guard from 2 March, 1869.

Adjutant from 20 Jan., 1871.

Vacated the Adjutancy, 19 Jan., 1877, on appointment as 3rd Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

Asst. Secy., Mily. Dept., Govt. of India, 9 Jan., 1877—23 July, 1886.

Deputy ditto, 24 July, 1886—21 Nov., 1889.

Transferred to U.S.L., 12 May, 1898.

DELANE, GEORGE. (1825-1890.)

Late 6th Light Cavalry, afterwards 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry.

Third son of Mr. W. F. A. Delane, a barrister, of Easthamstead Lodge, Old Bracknell, Berks., and a younger brother of John Thadeus Delane, the celebrated editor of *The Times*.

Born, 18 June, 1825.

Died, 31 July, 1890.

Services:—Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at the passage of the Chenab and at the battle of Goojerat. (Medal.)

He was posted to the Body Guard, as 2nd in Command, 29 Sept., 1852.

Commandant of the Corps, 4 March, 1862—13 Nov., 1874.

Officiating in civil employ for a short time from 29 March, 1859, and brought the King of Oudh a prisoner to Calcutta after his capture at Delhi.

He retired as a Major-General, 25 Nov., 1874.

At some date during the 'sixties he bought for his own private property the land now occupied by the Body Guard estate at Dehra Dun. This land was purchased from him by Government in 1881.

The following passage occurs in the Life of his brother, John Delane, by his nephew, Mr. A. I. Dasent:—

“Although the Governor-General was not one of his personal friends, his next brother, George Delane, had been for some years well known to him. By Lord Dalhousie he had been appointed to the command of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and in that capacity his name stood at the very head of the Indian Army List. An excellent correspondent, he wrote to his brother by nearly every mail from Calcutta, and kept him accurately informed of the trend of events in India. He was amongst the first to warn his brother of the disaffected state of the Native Troops.”

DIBDIN, FRANCIS. (1799–1826.)

3rd Light Cavalry.

Born, 7 Aug., 1799.

Died at Muttra, 15 Oct., 1826.

Cadet, 1818.

Lieut., 8 May, 1821.

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 18 Jan., 1822.)

Permitted, at his own request, to rejoin the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 20 July, 1822.)

DOVETON, SIR JOHN., K.C.B. (1783–1857.)*

Madras Establishment.

7th Madras Native Cavalry, afterwards 5th Madras Light Cavalry.

Born at St. Helena, Jan., 1783.

Died at Vichy, 23 Sept., 1857.

Cadet, 1797.

Cornet, 31 Oct., 1798.

Lieut., 4 Sept., 1799.

Capt., 25 Nov., 1805.

Major, 6 Sept., 1810.

Lieut.-Col., 15 June, 1819.

* What relation, if any, he was to Sir John Doveton, G.C.B., is not known. He could hardly have been a son, as he was only 15 years his junior in the Service. It is more probable that he was a son of Gabriel Doveton, and a nephew of Sir John.

There were at about this period, in addition to the subject of the above biography, no less than 9 Dovetons in the Hon. Coy.'s Service, viz. 3 in the Bengal, and 6 in the Madras Army, as follows:—

R. Doveton, C.B., Bengal. Cadet, 1780. Retd. as a Bt.-Colonel in 1818.

Charles F. Doveton, Bengal. Cadet, 1799. Died as a Lt.-Col. in 1832.

Henry Doveton, Bengal. Cadet, 1818.

Gabriel Doveton, Madras. Cadet, 1775. Died as a Major-General in 1824.

Sir John Doveton, G.C.B., Madras. Cadet, 1782. Died as Lieut.-Gen. in 1847.

William Doveton, Madras Engineers. Cadet, 1792. Died, 1795.

F. L. Doveton, Madras Cavalry. Cadet, 1806.

H. B. Doveton, ditto. Cadet, 1808. Died, 1830.

Edward Doveton, Madras. Cadet, 1817. Died, 1823.

Comdt., 1 May, 1824.

Col., 5 June, 1829.

Major-General, 10 Jan., 1837.

Lieut.-General, 9 Nov., 1846.

General, 20 June, 1854.

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard, 1 Nov., 1802, and remained with the Corps until December, 1805, when he returned to Madras.

G. O. by the Governor-General, 22 June, 1804.

"The Governor-General has appointed Capt.-Lieut. John Doveton of the Establishment of Fort St. George, to be an A.D.C. to the Governor-General and Captain-General of the Land Forces serving in the East Indies."

G. O. by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, 1 Nov., 1804.

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Doveton (A.D.C.) acting Regulating Officer to the Calcutta Militia Cavalry, during the absence of Captain Daniell from the Presidency."

In 1807 he was Major of Brigade to Col. Gillespie.

He took part with his Regiment in the pursuit of the Peshwa by Brigadier-General Doveton, commanding the 2nd Divn., in May, 1818.

Commanded a detachment sent from General Doveton's camp in June, 1818, with orders to proceed by Aseerpettah in pursuit of Trimbuckjee Danglia, who having been refused any terms, had quitted the Peshwa on his surrender, and made off westwards.—(*Cf. Wilson's History of the Madras Army*, vol. iv. p. 129.)

He was created a Companion of the Bath, 26 Sept., 1831, and a K.C.B. in 1838.

The following obituary notice is extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov., 1857:—

"23rd September, 1857.—General Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., at Vichy, aged 74. He was one of the oldest officers in the E.I. Coy.'s Service. Born at St. Helena, 1783, and left Portsmouth for Madras at the early age of 15, as first Cadet of Cavalry, in June, 1798; was soon placed on the staff as A.D.C. to the late Marquess Wellesley, during his Governor-Generalship of India. He saw much active service in the several campaigns of 1799, 1803 and 1817, and at one time commanded a division of the Nizam's army. He attained the rank of General in 1854 and for some years past had held the colonelcy of the 5th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry. For his services he was made a K.C.B. in 1838."

DURRANT, HORACE. (1831-1910.)

Late 5th Light Cavalry.

Born, 22 Dec., 1831.

Died, 21 June, 1910.

Cornet, 20 Jan., 1849.

Lieut., 16 April, 1850.

Capt., 17 July, 1857.

He was Adjutant of the Body Guard from 10 Nov., 1852, to 17 July, 1857, when he was posted to the 5th European Light Cavalry.

He exchanged from the Bengal Staff Corps into the British Service, 17 Nov., 1863, and was posted to the 8th Hussars.

He retired as a Captain in 1866.

DYKE, JOHN DIXON. (1803-1885.)

4th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Third son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, 5th Baronet.

Born, 6 Jan., 1803.

Died, 1 Aug., 1885.

Cadet, 1818.

Cornet, (?)

Lieut., 17 March, 1820.

Capt., 10 July, 1825.

Appointed Quartermaster of 4th Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 20 May, 1822.)

Appointed Adjutant Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 6 May, 1824.)

Proceeded with the Corps to Rangoon to take part in the First Burmese War.

Surprised and chastised a party (about 60) of the enemy's marauders in Nov. 1825.—(Ava Cons. [Diary], Dec., 1825.)

Appointed 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior.—(G. O. 3 Sept., 1825.)

Vacated adjutancy on promotion (G. O. 9 Sept., 1825), but remained with the Corps in Burma till 3 March, 1826, when he was granted two months' leave to Bengal. On the expiration of his leave he took up his appointment at Gwalior.

Extract from Pol. Cons., 12 Sept., 1833 :—

"The Resident at Gwalior reports that on 30 Oct., 1832, the Regent's Guards surrounded the Residency and drove him (Capt. Dyke) from it at the point of the spear and were with difficulty persuaded to allow him to come into the Residency."

After this episode he resigned his appointment at Gwalior.

He resigned the service as a Captain, 18 June, 1835.

ELLIOT, Sir ALEXANDER JAMES HARDY, K.C.B. (1825-1909.)

Major-General.

Grandson of the First Earl of Minto, and 4th son of Admiral Sir George Augustus Elliot, K.C.B.

Born, 23 Feb., 1825.

Died, 1 July, 1909.

Cornet, 22 Feb., 1843.

Entered the 8th Bengal Cavalry in 1843, serving during that year in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the Battle of Punniar.

He served also in the Sutlej Campaign.

Appointed to the Body Guard, 13 Feb., 1846, and in the following year he was in command of the detachment of the Corps at Calcutta, whilst the headquarters of the Regiment was stationed at Dehra Dun. He left the Corps towards the end of 1847, transferring to the 9th Lancers, and subsequently to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

He went through the Crimean War, being A.D.C. to General Scarlett at Balaclava. (Mentioned in despatches, wounded, recommended for the V.C., Brevet of Major, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Order of the Medjidie, Distinguished Service Reward, etc.)

Subsequently he commanded the Eastern District, was A.A.G. at Aldershot and at Headquarters, commanded the Curragh, and was Inspector-General of Cavalry for Ireland 1884-5, and commanded the North British District.

He was Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards from 1892 to 1902, and since 1902 was Colonel of the 21st Lancers.

He was made a K.C.B., 22 June, 1897.

ELLIS, HENRY AUGUSTUS LOUIS. (1823-1852.)

1st Bengal Light Cavalry.

Son of the Rt. Hon. Henry Ellis.

Born in Dublin, 7 Oct., 1823.

G.G.B.G.

Died at Madras, 18 Aug., 1852.

Educated at Charterhouse and Exeter College, Oxford.

Cornet, 27 Jan., 1844.

Lieut., 16 Nov., 1849.

Appointed to the Body Guard, 13 Feb., 1846.

Acting Quartermaster, 26 June, 1847.

To act as Adjutant to a wing detached from Headquarters.—(R. O. 10 Oct., 1849.)

Appointed Adjutant, 12 April, 1851. To continue to perform the duties of Quartermaster in addition to his own.—(R. O. 7 May, 1851.)

Appointed 2nd in Command of the Governor-General's Body Guard, vice Lieut. Pakenham on leave. (G. O. 4 June, 1852.)

FERGUSSON, JAMES ALEXANDER DUNCAN. (1812-1864.)

6th Light Cavalry.

Fourth son of Sir James Fergusson by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of Admiral Viscount Duncan.

Born, 30 July, 1812.

Died, 8 Nov., 1864.

Cornet, 7 May, 1829.

Lieut., 28 Sept., 1840.

Capt., 7 May, 1844.

Major. (?)

Lieut.-Col. (?)

He was appointed Adjutant of 6th Light Cavalry, 26 July, 1836.

"Cornet and Adjutant J. A. D. Fergusson, 6th Light Cavalry, to act as Detachment Staff to troops assembled for service in Jhansi territory."—(G. O. 13 Dec., 1838.)

Appointed to the Body Guard as Adjutant, 17 June, 1840.

He vacated the appointment, 11 Feb., 1843, on proceeding to Europe on sick leave.

To officiate as A.D.C. on personal Staff of the Governor-General (Earl of Auckland), until further orders, retaining his present appointment."—(G. O. 6 May, 1841.)

Above appointment confirmed with effect from 24 Nov., 1841.—(G. O. 24 Dec., 1841.)

He afterwards served with distinction in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49.

He retired as Lieut.-Colonel, 19 Aug., 1853.

FIELDING, WILLIAM GEORGE AUGUSTUS. (1784-1873 [?])

8th Bengal Native Cavalry.

Born, 26 Nov., 1784.

Died, 1873 (?).

Cadet, 1799.

Cornet, 8 Nov., 1800.

Lieut., 11 March, 1805.

Bt.-Capt., 8 Jan., 1814.

Capt., 18 Jan., 1816.

Major, 13 May, 1825.

Lieut.-Col., 17 May, 1829.

Services:—Java, 1811. Mahratta War, 1817-18. Siege of Bhurtpore, 1825-26.

Arrived at Fort William, 15 Jan., 1801.

Appointed Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 13 March, 1806

(Mily. Cons., 13 March, 1806), and retained the appointment until 15 Feb., 1812, when he proceeded to Europe on furlough.

In 1811 he was, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cattle.

Commanded Irregular Horse, Scindia's Contingent, 1820-1823.

Appointed 1st Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, 26 Aug., 1825.

Reverted to Regimental duty 29 Sept., 1830.

Appointed Resident at Catmandhoo, 19 Nov., 1830.

He retired in England as a Colonel, 27 April, 1833.

The following is a brief account of Col. Fielding's services as enumerated by himself whilst giving evidence on 12 March, 1832, before the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company:—

"I was for about four years with my Regiment; I was then about seven years adjutant to the Governor-General's Body Guard, at the expiration of which time I returned to Europe on furlough. I went back to Calcutta in April, 1817, rejoined my regiment in September, and in November I was sent for by Lord Hastings, and placed in a situation which was partly political and partly military. I then rejoined my regiment for a short time at the siege of Bhurtpoor. When Lord Hastings sent for me in November, 1817, it was to have the superintendence of one of the bodies of Mahratta Horse placed in co-operation with the British troops by the treaty of Gwalior. In addition to this charge, I was subsequently appointed an assistant to the resident at Sindia's court. Before my return to England, I officiated for about three years as resident, and was finally appointed to be resident at the court of the rajah of Nepaul. I served with my regiment at the siege of Bhurtpoor, in 1825-26, during the siege merely; as I could join the regiment conveniently from where I was, I requested permission to do so; and as soon as the siege was over I was ordered to return to Gwalior."

FISHER, WILLIAM. (1820-1845.)

10th Light Cavalry.

Second son of the Rev. John Fisher, Archdeacon of Berks., and a Canon of Salisbury.

Born, 22 Oct., 1820.

Killed in action, 18 Dec., 1845.

Nominated to a Cadetship at the recommendation of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

Cornet, 13 Feb., 1837.

Lieut., 10 June, 1842.

Services:—Gwalior Campaign, Battle of Maharajpore. (Bronze star.)

Sutlej Campaign, Battle of Moodkee.

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard as a temporary arrangement.—(G. O. 15 Dec., 1843.)

Above appointment confirmed, 25 Jan., 1844.

To officiate as Adjutant, vice Chamberlain on Sick Leave.—(G. O. 17 Jan., 1845.)

Above Appointment confirmed by Governor-General's Minute, No. 11 of 14 March, 1845.

He was present with the Body Guard at the Battle of Maharajpore and was killed at the Battle of Moodkee, whilst serving with the Corps.

FITZGERALD, JOHN. (1796-1851.)

2nd Bengal Native Cavalry.

Son of Major Fitzgerald, Bengal Cavalry.

Born in India, 19 April, 1796.

Died, Dec., 1851.

Cadet, 1811.

Cornet, 10 June, 1816.

Lieut., 1 Sept., 1818.

Capt., 31 Jan., 1825.

Bt.-Major, 28 June, 1838.

Major, 5 Jan., 1844.

Lieut.-Col., 11 Nov., 1851.

Services :—Mahratta War, 1817-18. Afghanistan, 1840-42. Gwalior Campaign, Battle of Punniar.

Nominated to a Cadetship by Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart.

Admitted to the service, 4 Aug., 1812.

To do duty as a Cadet with the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 12 Sept., 1812.)

He officiated as Adjutant to the Body Guard, 2 Feb.—14 May, 1813, *i.e.* from the death of Lieut. Waring until the appointment of Cornet Shadwell.

He remained with the Corps until posted to 2nd Light Cavalry in 1815.

He was Adjutant of that Corps, 1820 to 3 May, 1822, when he was given employment under the Nagpore Government.

Appointed Major of Brigade on the establishment and posted to Oudh.—(G. O. 11 Aug., 1829.)

On the disbandment of the 2nd Cavalry, for misconduct in Afghanistan, he was directed to do duty with 3rd Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 6 May, 1841.)

He served with 11th Light Cavalry in the Gwalior Campaign.

"Major-General Grey (Commanding the Left Wing of the Army of Gwalior) reports that he feels indebted to Major Fitzgerald, 11th Cavalry, who commanded the rear Guard in the action near Punniar on 29 Dec., 1843, for bringing up the whole of the stores and baggage of the Army into Camp this morning."—(Desp. Camp, Punniar, 30 Dec., 1843. G.O., 4 Jan., and *Lond. Gaz.*, 8 March, 1844).

FRASER, CHARLES. (? -1840)

7th Bengal Native Cavalry.

Born (?).

Died, 1840.

Cadet, 1780.

Cornet, 27 Sept., 1781.

Lieut., 15 June, 1791.

Bt.-Capt. (?)

Capt., 29 May, 1800.

Major, 17 July, 1801.

Lieut.-Col., 11 March, 1805.

Minutes of Council, Mily. Dept., 1 Nov., 1793.

"The Governor-General (Sir John Shore) informs the Board that he has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Charles Fraser to be one of his Aides-de-Camp."

At about this period he was also Superintendent of the Company's Stud.

Minutes of Council, Mily. Dept., 27 Jan., 1797.

"Bt.-Captain Charles Fraser is appointed Garrison Store Keeper of Fort William, from 19 Jan., 1797."

Directed to take charge of the Body Guard until further orders.—(Garrison Order, Fort William, 1 March, 1797.)

From the above order it would appear that he was officiating for Lieut. Turner during a temporary absence of the latter.*

* It is not certain at what date Lieutenant Turner left India. We find him applying to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health in January, 1797 (*vide*, p. 281). According to other

He commanded the Body Guard, 18 March, 1799—15 April, 1800.

Appointed A.D.C. to the Marquess Wellesley, 3 April, 1800.

Posted to 5th Regt. Native Cavalry on promotion, 29 May, 1800.

On 11th March, 1805, two additional Regiments of Native Cavalry, numbered 7th and 8th, were raised, and the command of the former was conferred on Major Fraser, who was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel by this augmentation.

He retired, 15 Aug., 1809.

GALL, GEORGE HERBERT. (1779-1826.)

8th Bengal Native Cavalry.

Born, 10 Feb., 1779.

Died at Kurnal, 6 June, 1826.

Cadet, 1795.

Cornet, 9th Oct., 1796.

Lieut., 23 June, 1799.

Capt., 11 March, 1805.

Major, 1 Sept., 1818.

Lieut.-Col., 1 May, 1824.

"The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lieut. G. H. Gall, of the Native Cavalry, to do duty with his Lordship's Body Guard, the appointment to have effect from the 12th ult."—(G. O. 27 Jan., 1801.)

Appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster, vice Daniell appointed Commandant, 1 Sept., 1802.

Appointed A.D.C. to the Governor-General (Sir George Barlow, Bart.), 27 Oct., 1805.—(G. O. 2 Jan., 1806.)

Obtained command of the Corps in Feb., 1806, on the departure of Major Daniell on leave to Europe.*

He proceeded to the Cape on 6 months' sick leave, 17 Feb., 1817, being permitted to retain his appointment as Commandant. Granted 6 months' extension of leave in July, 1817, another extension of 6 months, 17 Feb., 1818, and sailed from the Cape for England the following month with his wife and family on board the Hon. Coy.'s ship *Winchelsea*, arriving 10 May, 1818. He vacated the command of the Body Guard, 21 June, 1818.

Returned to India in 1821, arriving in Fort William, 10 Nov., and was posted to 8th Bengal Native Cavalry.

The following biography is taken from Phillippart's *East India Military Calendar*.

"This Officer sailed for Bengal in 1796, and was posted to the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry on the 9th of October that year. In 1798 he marched with his Regiment from its cantonments at Moneah, in Behar, to join the grand army under Sir James Craig, who advanced to Anupshahr; from whence the army returned in several columns into cantonments, Zeman Shah, king of Cabul, having declined the contest. At the conclusion of the campaign Cornet Gall was promoted

authorities, he did not leave until 18 March, 1799, at which date apparently Fraser was confirmed in his appointment as Commandant.

It is possible, though hardly probable when one takes into consideration the length of time occupied at this period by the journey from Calcutta to England, that he may have proceeded home in February, 1797, returned almost immediately to Calcutta, and left again finally on 18 March, 1799.

In this case he may have been permitted to retain the nominal command of the Body Guard, whilst Fraser merely officiated for him.

* He was gazetted to the command of the Body Guard in Mily. Cons. of 29 Nov., 1805; but, under the provisions of a G. O. of the same date, Major Daniell was continued in the command of the Corps until he should sail for England, which he did early in February the following year.

(23 June, 1799) to Lieutenant in the 1st Regt. of Native Cavalry, stationed at Fatehgarh.

"This corps was ordered, in 1799, to cross the Ganges, and formed part of Major General R. Stuart's division in Rohilkhand. On the return of the 1st Regt. to Fatehgarh, Lieutenant Gall's troop, and another from the 1st, were selected to accompany Colonel Collins, Resident at the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the court of the Rajah of Jeypoor; and Lieut. Gall, being the senior officer, commanded the squadron of cavalry, which with some infantry, and a detachment of artillery, was placed under the control of Major-General Thomas Brown. This service, which bore a political as well as a military character, terminated in the seizure of the notorious ex-Nawab, Vizier Ali, in spite of a numerous force of Scindia's troop, encamped under the walls of a city, and commanded by the French General Perron.

"The thanks of the Resident, and subsequently of the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, were conveyed to Lieutenant Gall, in common with his brother officers, for his conduct on that occasion, which ultimately led to Lieutenant Gall's appointment to the Governor-General's Body Guard in 1801.

"After joining that distinguished Corps, Lieutenant Gall obtained leave from his Lordship, to serve with the army under General Lake,* who was then (Dec., 1802), besieging Sasnee; he was present at the capture of Bejighur (Feb., 1803), and the fall of Catchoura, and at the latter place had one horse shot dead under him, and another severely wounded.

"On returning from this service, Lieutenant Gall was the bearer of a letter from Gen. Lake to Lord Wellesley, expressive of the General's approbation of Lieutenant Gall's conduct.

"During the Mahratta campaign, Lieutenant Gall, being then adjutant to the Body Guard, formed part of Lieut.-General Martindell's army of observation, which covered the operations of the grand army during the siege of Bhurtpore.

"Captain Gall obtained command of the Body Guard early in 1806, and was in command of the Corps on the occasion of its accompanying Lord Minto to Fort St. George in 1809, and again throughout the Java expedition.

"After the assault of the redoubts at Cornelis, Captain Gall obtained the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Governor-General of India, and was one of the officers on whom a medal was bestowed by the Prince Regent.

"During this campaign Captain Gall received a slight contusion on the right side, and a severe wound in one of his eyes.

"Lord Hastings having succeeded Lord Minto in the government of India, was pleased to continue Captain Gall in command of the Body Guard, to which his Lordship added a squadron, which, with the rest of the Corps, accompanied his Lordship on his grand military tour in the Upper Provinces of Hindostan, in 1814-15, during which the Governor-General terminated with signal success the Nepaul War.

"At the expiration of upwards of twenty years' actual residence in India, Captain Gall was compelled, by ill-health, to proceed to the Cape on furlough in 1817.

"Major Gall, during his residence in India, held the following situations:—

"A.D.C. and private secretary to the Vice-President in Council, Peter Speke, Esq.; A.D.C. and private secretary to Sir G. Barlow; Adjt. to, and commanding

* Extract from Military Proceedings of 9 July, 1807:—

"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Captain Gall be reimbursed the expense incurred by him in proceeding by Dawk to join his Corps in the field in 1803.

"ORDERED that Sicca Rupees 1934/8/0 be issued from the General Treasury to the Paymaster of the Presidency for that purpose."

the Governor-General's Body Guard ; secretary to the Board of Superintendence for the improvement of cattle in India ; Second Member of that Board ; and Superintending Officer of Calcutta Militia."

GARSTIN, HENRY. (1796-1832.)

6th Bengal Light Cavalry, afterwards 10th Light Cavalry.

Son of General Garstin, Bengal Engineers.

Born in India, 26 Jan., 1796.

Died at Bhagulpore, 29 Aug., 1832.

Cadet, 1817.

Lieut., 13 Dec., 1818.

Capt., 19 July, 1828.

He was appointed to the Body Guard by the Marquess of Hastings, 15 Sept., 1818, but only remained with the Corps for a few weeks.

Appointed Interpreter and Quartermaster to 6th Light Cavalry, 6 Nov., 1823.

There is a monument to his memory, erected by his wife, at Mhow.

GRAVES, BENJAMIN CHAMNEY, C.B. (1845-1905)

Late Royal Artillery ; 2nd Goorkhas ; 4th Bengal Native Infantry ; 5th Bengal Native Infantry ; and finally commanded the 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Born, 2 Feb., 1845.

Died, 26 March, 1905.

First Commission, 30 Jan., 1866.

Lieut. (?)

Capt., 30 Jan., 1878.

Major, 30 Jan., 1886.

Lieut.-Col., 30 Jan., 1892.

Col., 8 Dec., 1897.

Services :—Afghanistan, 1879-80, with Khyber Field Force. Action of Kam Dikka. (Medal.)

North-West Frontier, 1897-98. Malakand. Commanded 3rd Brigade after General Wodehouse was wounded at the night attack on Newazai camp. Mohmand. Action at Bedmanai Pass.—(Despatches, G. G. O. 1318 of 1897 and 178 of 1898. Medal with clasp.)

Tirah, 1897-98.—(Despatches, G. G. O. 244 of 1898. Clasp. C.B.)

Whilst in the 2nd Goorkhas at Dehra Dun, he officiated as both Commandant and Adjutant of the Body Guard for three days, from 16-19 June, 1881, on the death of Lieut. Thuillier ; owing to there being no British Officer with the Corps, Major Jackson being absent on leave.

He obtained command of 39th Garhwal Rifles, 8 Dec., 1893.

Transferred to U. S. List, 30 Jan., 1898.

Retired, 30 Jan., 1904.

GRIMSTON, R. E., C.I.E. (1861- * .)

Lieut.-Colonel, 6th K. E. O. Cavalry.

Born, 26 Oct., 1861.

First Commission, 23 April, 1881.

Services :—North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98, Mohmand.—(Despatches, G. G. O. No. 1318 of 1897. Medal with clasp.)

Tirah, 1897-98, Headquarters camp Commandant. Action of Sampagha and Arhanga Passes.

Operations in the Bazaar valley, 25-30 Dec., 1897.—(Despatches, G. G. O. No. 244 of 1898. Clasp.)

Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard, 9 April, 1891-24 May, 1893.

Commandant, 21 July, 1898-2 March, 1904.

C. I. E., 19 March, 1906.

Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Troops (C. I. Cavy., Gwalior), 26 Nov., 1906.

Appointed Extra Equerry to the King.—(*Lond. Gaz.*, 10 June, 1910.)

HAIG, ARCHIBALD SWINEY. (1824-1868.)

55th Native Infantry.

Born, 18 Aug., 1824.

Died at Calcutta, 3 Jan., 1868.

Ensign, 30 Jan., 1843.

Lieut., 2 May, 1845.

Capt., 14 Sept., 1857.

Major, 30 Jan., 1863.

Services:—Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. (Medal.)

The only record of this Officer having served with the Body Guard is a report of the arrival of the Corps at Ballygunge on return from service against the Santhals, dated 29 November, 1855, which is signed by him as Commanding Officer. He was probably stationed in Calcutta with his Regiment at the time, and was put temporarily in charge of the Depôt when the Headquarters of the Regiment proceeded on active service.

He afterwards officiated in the Army Commissariat Department, and in 1859 was Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Lucknow.

HAMILTON, JOHN. (1808- ?)

9th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Born, 16 Jan., 1808.

Died, (?)

Cadet, 1825.

Cornet, 16 Feb., 1826.

Lieut., 2 Oct., 1828.

Capt., 4 Dec., 1832.

Prior to entering the Service of the Hon. East India Coy., he held a Commission in a Militia Regiment.

Appointed Adjutant 4th Local Horse, 8 Dec., 1829.

Resigned above appointment 3 November, 1831.

Appointed Adjutant Governor-General's Body Guard from 15 Nov., 1831.—(G. O. 21 Oct., 1831.)

To officiate as Major of Brigade to the Meywar Field Force, 3 Feb., 1834.

This appointment was confirmed 3 April, 1834, when he resigned the Adjutancy of the Body Guard.

Removed from Meywar Field Force to the station of Cawnpore.—(G. O. 29 March, 1839.)

He resigned the Service as a Captain 10 Dec., 1841.

HAY, GEORGE. (? - ?)

Born, (?)

Died, (?)

Ensign, 1 Oct., 1759.

Lieut., 23 Sept., 1760.

Capt.-Lieut., 1 March, 1763.

Capt., 19 Oct., 1763.

He was appointed Commandant of the European Body Guard to the Governor of Bengal from Captain Spelman's Troop, 1 March, 1763, and held the appointment until his retirement.

He commanded the Cavalry of Major Adams' force at the battle of Gherriah, fought 2 Aug., 1763, against the combined armies of Markar, Sumroo, Meer Assud-Oolah Khan, and Shere Alee Khan.

He also took part in Major Munro's advance on Behar in October, 1764, and commanded the reserve at the battle of Buxar, fought 23 Oct., 1764, in which 40 European cavalry were engaged on the British side.

He was mentioned in despatches, and Henry Vansittart, the President, writes as follows to Major Munro, under date, 16 November, 1764 :—

"We have received, with great Pleasure the first news of your Success of the 23 October against Shujah Dowla . . . Captains Hay . . . mentioned in your Letter to the President, as meriting your particular Notice, have gained great Honour."

He resigned the Service 27 Feb., 1765, and the following is a copy of his letter soliciting permission to do so :—

O. C. No. 2, dated 19 February, 1765.

"Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

My bad state of health made me leave the Army in order to go to Europe this Season. I hope that the Consideration of my faithfull service to the best of my ability will plead for me, and induce you to grant me this favor, and order me a passage on board the ship *Bute*, did the Service require my stay even the above consideration would not make me aske to resign at any critical junction.

I have the Honor to be

etc.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAY.

"Calcutta, Feb. 18th 1765.

"To The Hon'ble John Spencer Esq. precedent,
and Council of Fort William."

HOLDEN, H. N. (1871- *).

Major, 5th Cavalry.

Born, 13 April, 1871.

First Commission, 12 March, 1892.

Services :—Provost Marshal 1st Bde., Mohmand Field Force, 1908. (Medal.)

He was Adjutant of the Body Guard, 26 Oct., 1900-1 March, 1904.

Commandant 2 March, 1904-2 March, 1909.

HONYWOOD, EDWARD JOHN. (1790-1867.)

7th Light Cavalry.

Son of the Rev. Edward Honywood, Rector of Honiton in Devon and Prebendary of Exeter.

Born, 26 June, 1790.

Died, 1867.

Cadet, 1807.

Cornet, 20 Nov., 1808.

Lieut., 30 Nov., 1816.

Capt., 16 Aug., 1822.

Major, 26 Dec., 1832.

Lieut.-Col., 13 April, 1837.

On arrival in Calcutta he was attached for four months to the Cadet Company, where he distinguished himself in the examination which he passed in Persian and Hindustani, for which he received a gratuity of Rs.1200 and a sword.

Appointed Quartermaster 7th Cavalry, 1816.

Adjutant ditto, 1817-19.

Took part in the Mahratta War, 1817-18, with his Regiment.

Acted as Interpreter and Quartermaster, 7th Light Cavalry in 1820.

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard from 13 Dec.

1822.—(G. O. 18 Dec., 1822.)

A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief.—(G. O. 14 Jan., 1823.)

Appointed Brigade Major on the Establishment from 1 Nov., 1823 (G. O. 27 Nov., 1823), and posted to the Malwa Field Force, 12 Dec., 1823.

Removed from situation of A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief.—(G. O. 11 Feb., 1824.)

Removed to Meywar Field Force, 12 July, 1824.

Commandant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 3 March, 1827-3 April, 1834.

Appointed Superintendent of the Mysore Princes—(G. O. 4 April, 1834)—and held this appointment till 1 May, 1836, when he proceeded to Europe on furlough.

He retired in England at the expiration of his furlough, 1 Nov., 1838.

HOOD, ALEXANDER NELSON. (1873-1902.)

1st Regiment Central India Horse.

Born, 21 Oct., 1873.

Killed in action at Klerksdorp, Transvaal, 25 Feb., 1902.

First Commission (Manchester Regt.), 21 Oct., 1893.

Lieut. do., 13 July, 1896.

Squadron Officer, Central India Horse, 24 Aug., 1897.

Appointed A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 17 Dec., 1899.

Adjutant Viceroy's Body Guard, 26 March, 1900-26 Oct., 1900.

Proceeded on 1 years leave *ex* India, 3 Feb., 1901, and went to South Africa, where he took part in the South African War.

JACKSON, GEORGE CHARLES. (1841- * .)

Late 2nd Bengal European Cavalry, afterwards, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Born, 5 Feb., 1841.

Cornet, 20 Oct., 1858.

Lieut., 5 Feb., 1859.

Capt., 22 May, 1866.

Bt.-Major, 23 March, 1877.

Major, 1 Jan., 1883.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 16 July, 1883.

Col., 3 Nov., 1887.

Services:—North-West Frontier of India, 1863. Affairs of Eagle's Nest and Conical Hill and forcing of Umbeyla Pass.—(Despatches, G. G. O. No. 76 of 1864. Medal with clasp.)

Abyssinia, 1868: Action of Arogee and capture of Magdala.—(Despatches, G. G. O. No. 153 of 1868. Medal.)

Extra A.D.C. to Lord Mayo, 1 Nov., 1869-March, 1870.

He was A.D.C. to Lord Northbrook, 4 May, 1872, and to Lord Lytton, 13 April, 1876-June, 1878.

He was posted to the Body Guard from 12th Bengal Cavalry in 1878.

Commandant of the Body Guard, 9 Jan., 1878,* to 13 Dec., 1883.

He subsequently commanded the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and retired as a Colonel, 17 Nov., 1891.

* Officiating Commandant from 9 January, confirmed as Commandant from 12 June, 1878.

JENKINS, CHARLES VANBRUGH. (1822- ? .)

1st Bengal European Cavalry.

Born, 4 March, 1822.

Died (?)

Cornet, 24 Jan., 1839.

Lieut., 1 Jan., 1844.

Capt., 31 Jan., 1852.

Major, 1 July, 1857.

Lieut.-Col., 1 Jan., 1862.

Services :—Afghanistan, under Gen. Pollock, 1842. (Medal.)

Battle of Maharajpore, 1843. (Bronze star.) Aliwal, 1846. (Medal.)

Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. (Medal.)

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 13 Feb., 1846.)

Above appointment cancelled at his own request.—(G. O. 28 Feb., 1846.)

He afterwards served in 19th Hussars, late 1st European Light Cavalry, as Commandant, from 30 July, 1862 (the date of its reconstitution) to 1877.

KEIGHLEY, V. A. S. (1874- *).

Captain, 18th Prince of Wales' Own Tiwana Lancers.

Born, 15 Dec., 1874.

First Commission, 28 Dec., 1895.

Appointed A.D.C. to Lord Curzon, 21 Feb., 1903.

Adjutant of Viceroy's Body Guard, 28 April, 1904-1 March, 1909.

Commandant from 2 March, 1909.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER. (1843- * .)

Major-General. Colonel, 17th Cavalry.

Late 21st Hussars, afterwards 17th Cavalry.

Son of General Richard Charles Lawrence, C.B., and a nephew of Lord Lawrence and Sir Henry Lawrence.

Born, 5 July, 1843.

Cornet, 4 Feb., 1861.

Lieut., 20 Dec., 1864.

Capt., 4 Feb., 1873.

Bt.-Major, 1 March, 1881.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1881.

Major-General, 8 Nov., 1897.

Services :—Afghanistan, 1878-79-80. Battle of Ahmed Khel.—(Mentioned in despatches. Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel. Medal with clasp.)

Appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard, 20 Dec., 1864, and joined Feb., 1865.

Officiating Second in Command, 18 March, 1869.

Soon after joining the Body Guard he was posted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

On leaving the Body Guard, 20 Jan., 1871, he was posted to the 1st Bengal Lancers, but was employed on Civil duty in Assam for two years.

In 1873 he left Civil employ and joined the squadron of the 1st B.L. at Barrackpore, serving with this Regiment for eight years.

Officiated as A.A.G. of the Hyderabad Contingent in 1876, and from 1878-80 he served in the Transport, Kandahar Division, in Afghanistan.

In 1881 he was promoted to a squadron in the 17th B.C. at Bareilly, and in the following year, on the Regiment being mustered out, he joined the 14th B.L. at Morar for some nine months, and then proceeded on two years' furlough.

In 1884, on the 17th B.C. being re-raised, he was again appointed to that Regiment, as 2nd Squadron Commander.

In 1885 he served for a few months with the 10th B.L.

In 1889 he succeeded to the command of the 17th B.C., and in Nov., 1893, he went home finally on furlough.

Transferred to U. Supy. List in 1900. Appointed Colonel of the 17th B.C., 13 May, 1904.

LOCKWOOD, HENRY BOILEAU. (1840— *)

Late 4th Bengal European Cavalry.

Born, March, 1840.

Cornet, 20 Feb., 1858.

Lieut., 16 July, 1858.

Capt., 6 Oct., 1864.

He was Adjutant of the Body Guard from 11 March, 1862, until the date of his promotion to the rank of Captain; but went to England on 12 months' sick leave on 9 March, 1863, and did not rejoin the Corps on his return.

He was appointed A.D.C. to the Viceroy (Sir John Lawrence), 29 May, 1865, and continued to act in that capacity until 4 May, 1872, on which date Lord Northbrook appointed an entirely new Staff.

He retired as a Captain on 12 April, 1875.

LOW, SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE, G.C.B. (1838.— *)

9th Light Cavalry, afterwards 13th Bengal Lancers.

Born, 28 Jan., 1838.

Cornet, 26 Aug., 1854.

Lieut., 29 Sept., 1858.

Capt., 1 Jan., 1862.

Bt.-Major, 5 Feb., 1872.

Major, 16 July, 1876.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 8 Feb., 1878.

Lieut.-Col., 6 March, 1880.

Bt.-Col., 8 Feb., 1882.

Colonel, 5 March, 1892.

Local Major-Gen., 1 April, 1892.

Major-Gen., 5 Oct., 1893.

Tempy. Lieut.-Gen., 16 April, 1895.

Lieut.-Gen., 9 Nov., 1896.

General, 30 Sept., 1900.

Services :—Santhal Campaign, 1855, with the Body Guard.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Actions of Badli-ki-Sarai and Najafgarh; siege and capture of Delhi; capture of Jhajjar; siege and capture of Lucknow; and pursuit of Tantia Topi in Central India.—(Mentioned in despatches; received the thanks of Government; Medal and two clasps.)

Ambeyla Campaign, 1863-64. (India medal and clasp.)

Afghanistan, 1878-80. Second expedition into the Bazaar Valley; capture of Zawa; march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra, near Kandahar. (Mentioned in despatches; Medal and clasp; Bronze star; C.B.)

Burma, 1886-87. (Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal; K.C.B.)

Operations in Chitral, 1895. In command of the Relief Force.—(Thanked by the Government of India. Despatches, *Lond. Gaz.* of 15 Nov., 1895. G.C.B.)

He was appointed to the Body Guard for duty, 3 Jan., 1855, and accompanied the Regiment on the Santhal Campaign.

On leaving the Corps in the spring of 1856, he was posted to the 4th European Light Cavalry.

Orderly Officer to Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., and extra A.D.C. to Bdr.-General A. Wilson, Commanding the Delhi Field Force, 1857.

Appointed Second in Command 4th Sikh Irregular Cavalry (now 13th Bengal Lancers), 15 April, 1858. Commandant 13th B.L., 1871-80.

Chief Director of Transport, Kabul Field Force and Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1880.

Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, 1881-82.

Deputy Commissary-General for Transport, 1882-86.

Commanding a Brigade of the Upper Burma Field Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General (and temporarily commanding in Upper Burma), 1886-88.

Commanding Rohilkhand District, 1888-89.

Commanding the Oudh District, 1892.

Commanding Divisional Staff, Chitral Relief Force, 1895.

Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 29 Oct., 1898-1903.

Companion of the Bath, 1 March, 1881. K.C.B., 25 Nov., 1887. G.C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.

Received the thanks of Government of India for his services rendered in connection with the despatch of the Indian Brigade to Suakin.—(G. O., No. 317 of 12 June, 1885.)

Appointed Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy (10 Dec., 1888.)

Granted a Good Service Pension from 20 Dec., 1888.

Transferred to the U. Supy. List, 1903.

Appointed Keeper of the Crown Jewels in 1909.

LUCAS, CHARLES PIERREPONT. (1825- ? .)

47th Native Infantry.

Born, 25 Sept., 1825.

Died, (?)

Ensign, 1842.

Lieut., 19 May, 1847.

Bt.-Capt., 10 Dec., 1857.

Capt., 1 May, 1858.

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard, 27 Feb., 1846.—(G. O. 28 Feb., 1846.)

To officiate as Quartermaster.—(R. O. 11 Oct., 1849.)

He left the Corps in 1851.

He was employed with the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean Campaign from 20 March, 1855 to 1 May, 1856, during which period he held the local rank of Captain in Turkey.

He was afterwards in the 7th Native Infantry.

He retired in England 23 March, 1863, whilst on furlough.

MACKENZIE, JOHN. (1788-1856.)

3rd Bengal Native Cavalry, afterwards 7th Light Cavalry.

Born at Hanover, Jamaica, 20 Feb., 1788.

Died at Simla, 5 May, 1856.

Cadet, 1804.

Cornet, 19 Sept., 1806.

Lieut., 25 May, 1816.

Capt., 16 July, 1823.

Bt.-Major, 10 Jan., 1837.

Lieut.-Col., 30 Oct., 1848.

Col., 28 Nov., 1854.

He held a Commission in the 2nd Bn. Rosshire Volunteers before entering the service of the Hon. East India Coy. Took part in the Mahratta War, 1817-18, with 3rd Light Cavalry.

Posted to the Governor-General's Body Guard for duty shortly afterwards, and appointed Sub-assistant in the Stud Dept., 7 May, 1819.

Fort Adjutant at Buxar, 19 Oct., 1821.

Promoted to be 2nd Asst. in the Stud Dept.—(G. O. 11 Nov., 1825.)

In 1834 he was Superintendent of the Hauper Stud.

MARTIN, CUNLIFFE, C. B. (1834- *).

1st Light Cavalry, afterwards Central India Horse.

Fifth son of Sir James Ranald Martin, C.B., a former Medical Officer to the Body Guard (*q.v.*).

Born, 3 Feb., 1834.

Cornet, 20 Nov., 1851.

Lieut., 20 Feb., 1853.

Capt., 1 Jan., 1862.

Major, 26 Sept., 1871.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1 Oct., 1877.

Col., 1 Oct., 1881.

Services:—Santhal Rebellion, 1855. Indian Mutiny. Served in the Malwa Field Force with 14th Light Dragoons in 1857. Present at the capture of Dhar, and action of Mundesore, 23 Nov., 1857. (Severely wounded: Mentioned in despatches of Brigadier C. S. Stewart, 29 Jan., 1858. Medal.)

A.D.C. to F.M. Sir Donald Stewart in the Expedition to Abyssinia, and served with 12th Bengal Cavalry at the taking of Magdala, 1868. (Despatches. Medal.) Commanded the Central India Horse in the Afghan War, 1880, and in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of 1 Sept., under Earl Roberts. (Despatches; medal and clasp; Star; and C.B.)

Appointed to the Body Guard as acting Adjutant and Quartermaster, 23 June, 1854, and became acting Second in Command, 1 July the same year, eventually officiating as Commandant for the space of about a month.

He left the Body Guard at the end of 1855 and rejoined his Regiment, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry.

Appointed Second in Command of Mayne's Horse, Dec., 1857, and in Aug., 1858, he was appointed Adjutant of the newly raised 1st Bengal European Cavalry, the present 19th Hussars.

Appointed Second in Command of the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, 8 Sept., 1860.

He was afterwards Commandant of the Central India Horse, and Political Agent Western Malwa.

Created a Companion of the Bath, 22 Feb., 1881.

Transferred to the Unemployed Supy. List, 20 Nov., 1889.

MAYNE, WILLIAM. (1818-1855.)

37th Native Infantry.

Son of the Rev. R. Mayne, of Limpsfield, Surrey.

Born, 28 Oct., 1818.

Died at Cairo, Dec., 1855.

Ensign, 12 June, 1837.

Lieut., 2 Nov., 1840.

Capt., 1 Jan., 1845.

Major, 23 Sept., 1845.

Lieut.-Col., 20 June, 1854.

Brigadier (local rank), 11 April, 1851.

He arrived at Fort William, 15 Dec., 1837, and was posted to 49th Native Infantry.

Removed to 37th Native Infantry, at his own request.—(G. O. 3 Dec., 1838.)



BRIGADIER W. MAYNE (1842-1844 and 1847-1851).

He was employed with Shah Shooja's Force in Afghanistan, 1841-42, where he distinguished himself greatly.

To act as D.A.Q.M.G. of 2nd class with Division of Infantry under the command of Major-General J. McCaskill.—(G. O., 1 April, 1842.)

He commanded one Ressalah of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry (Anderson's Horse), which formed a part of the "Illustrious Garrison" at Jellalabad, thus escaping the destruction which befell the greater portion of the rest of the Regiment in the fatal retreat from Kabul.—(Neville Chamberlain alludes to him in a letter as "that Jellalabad hero Mayne." Cf. Forrest's *Life of F.M. Sir Neville Chamberlain*.)

"Lieut. Mayne, Commanding the Ressalah of Anderson's Horse, than whom I know not a more gallant and zealous officer, has also well deserved my thanks for his conspicuous conduct."—(Lieut.-Col. Daniel's Desp., 14 Nov., *Cal. Gaz.*, 25 Dec., 1841, and *Lond. Gaz.*, 11 Feb., 1842.)

He was selected by the Governor-General (Lord Ellenborough) "as being amongst the most distinguished in the actions of the late war for the appointment of Adjutant of His Lordship's Body Guard."—(G. O. 20 Dec., 1842, and a letter from the Governor-General, dated 31 Dec., 1842.)

Medal for Jellalabad.—(G. O. 27 Dec., 1842.)

Ceases to be attached to the Q.M.G.'s Dept.—(G. O. 17 Jan., 1843.)

A.D.C. to Lord Ellenborough.—(G. O. 8 Jan., 1844.)

Appointed Second in Command of the Body Guard, 10 Feb., 1844, and was in command of the detachment at Calcutta.

Left the Body Guard, 26 Nov., 1844, on being appointed Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Appointed Commandant 5th Irregular Cav., and Political Agent at Bhopawur, 5 Nov., 1845.—(G. O. 22 Nov., 1845.)

Appointed Commandant 10th Irregular Cavalry.—(G. O. 3 Jan., 1846.)

He was appointed Commandant of the Body Guard, 16 Jan., 1847 (G. O. 19 and 25 Jan., 1847), and remained in command until 11 April, 1851.

Commanded a detachment of the Corps which, acting as an escort to the Marquess of Dalhousie during the Punjab Campaign, crossed the Sutlej into the Punjab, 15 March, 1849, and became entitled to "Punjab Donation Batta."

Appointed Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor-General (Sir H. Hardinge).—(G. O. 7 Jan., 1848.)

Ditto to the Earl of Dalhousie.—(G. O. 21 Jan., 1848.)

On 11 April, 1851, he was appointed to the command of the Cavalry Division of the Nizam's Army with the rank of Brigadier in His Highness' service.—(Minute by Governor-General stating the grounds for selecting Major Mayne, and G. O. 11 April, 1851.)

Appointed Commandant of the Northern Division of the Hyderabad Contingent, late Nizam's Army.—(G. O. 3 Feb., 1854.)

Extract from Mily. Letter from Bengal, dated, 11 Aug., 1854:—

"Solicits the honour of the Govt. bearing testimony to the highly distinguished career of Brigadier Mayne during the Afghan War, and to his services in his present command, all of which, it is added, entitle him to the highest approbation of Government."

In September, 1854, he commanded a party of the Hyderabad Contingent employed against the Rohillas.

Thanked by Government and the Resident for his services.

Appointed A.D.C. to the Queen.—(*Lond. Gaz.*, 23 Nov., 1855.)

The following note has been kindly supplied by an officer who knew him well, and who shot his first tiger in company with him, on the Nerbudda in 1850.

"He was a *left-handed* swordsman, and of immense power and strength, and

was known in the Afghan War as the *Lal Feringhee*,* from his big shock head of red hair. The Afghans used to call out for him by that name, but he would take them on the *near* side and as he had steel chain reins, they could make nothing of him, and as often as not went back *minus* an arm, or sometimes *minus* their head; while Neville Chamberlain and Green (of the Scinde Horse) who were right-handed and were noted swordsmen, as often as not, suffered the other way round. He was a grand soldier."

MERCER, WILLIAM. (1755-1801.)

2nd Bengal Native Cavalry, afterwards 5th Native Cavalry.

Third son of William Mercer of Pitteuchar and Potterhill, of an old Perthshire family, afterwards Sheriff depute of that county.

Born, 8 Jan., 1755.

Died at Ghazipore as the result of a duel, 3 Aug., 1801.

Ensign 19th Foot, 26 Dec., 1770.

Cadet, 1781.

Cornet, 1781.

Lieut., 10 July, 1782.

Capt., 29 May, 1800.

He was gazetted as Ensign to the 19th Foot, 26 Dec., 1770, and remained with that Regiment for about ten years, serving with it in Ireland.

He sailed for India in the *Mount Stewart* in 1780, was captured on the voyage, taken to Spain and exchanged.

He started again the following year with a convoy, which was detained for some months at Rio de Janeiro on the way.

He was in the Governor-General's Body Guard in 1784 (exact date of his appointment to the Corps is unknown), and took part with it in the Third Mysore War of 1790-92, returning to Bengal from Bangalore on sick leave towards the end of September, 1791.—(G. O. dated 22 Sept., 1791.)

He was still in the Body Guard in 1795, and in 1797 he was Quartermaster of the 2nd Bengal Native Cavalry, afterwards serving with the 1st Native Cavalry.

Appointed to the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry on its being raised, 29 May, 1800.

The following letter, requesting that his rank may be adjusted, has been found amongst the records in Calcutta :—

Minutes of Council, 8th December, 1783.

"Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Permit me to represent to you that I left England in the year 1780 to proceed to India was taken Prisoner by the Combined Fleets, and sent back to England.

"In the year 1781 I was ordered to come to India on the *Mulgrave* Captain Urmston. In the interim, I gave in a proposal for raising a Company, for the India Service to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and in consequence of that scheme, I was detained 8 months in England.

"The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have omitted to insert my name in their General List, from my former Rank in His Majesty's Service I believe I am, entitled to rank as the oldest Cadet of the year I was appointed.

"Allow me therefore to request, that the Hon'ble Board will represent these Circumstances to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that my rank may be ascertained.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) WM. MERCER."

Calcutta,

29th August, 1783.

* N.B.—*Lal Feringhee* = *Red Foreigner*.



CAPTAIN W. MERCER (1784-1796).

MONTGOMERY, H. C. (? ?)

Madras Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died, (?)

Cadet, 1782.

Cornet, 12 May, 1783.

Lieut., 19 June, 1792.

Capt., 17 June, 1800.

Major, 1804.

In March, 1799, a Troop was raised in Madras in order to serve with the detachment under Lieut.-Col. Brown, for the purpose of co-operating with the army under General Harris. This Troop was placed under Lieutenant Montgomery, and ordered to be returned as "Montgomery's Troop."

In July, 1799, when a Troop of Cavalry was formed from the 4 Regiments of Madras Cavalry as a Body Guard for the Governor-General, it was placed under the command of Lieutenant Montgomery and proceeded to Bengal shortly afterwards.

On his arrival in Calcutta (date unknown) he was appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard, and succeeded Captain Fraser as Commandant, 15 April, 1800.

He returned to Madras *en route* for England on leave, 1 Sept., 1802.

The following Order of the Governor-General in Council, on the occasion of the return to Europe of Captain Montgomery, was published at Fort St. George, 5 Oct., 1802 :—

G. O. by the Governor-General in Council, 16 Sept., 1802.

"The Governor-General in Council is concerned that any circumstances should render Captain Montgomery's return to Europe necessary, as the public will thereby be deprived of the valuable and useful Services of that active and intelligent Officer of Cavalry in India.

"Captain Montgomery's Services and merits are well known to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to the Establishment of which Presidency Captain Montgomery belongs, and where he has executed several important trusts in a manner highly satisfactory to that Government and honorable to his integrity and diligence.

"The Public Service on this Establishment has derived important advantages from the experience, skill and abilities of Captain Montgomery in various branches of the Establishments connected with Cavalry.

"The state of discipline and Subordination which the new Body Guard at Fort William has already attained, and the alacrity and military spirit which has been manifested on several occasions of foreign service by the Native Officers and Troopers of that Corps, are to be ascribed to the abilities, skill, and activity of Captain Montgomery.

"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council deems it to be a justice due to Captain Montgomery to receive the testimony of His Excellency's entire approbation of the conduct of that Officer during the time he has been employed at this Presidency."

MUIR, CHARLES WEMYSS, C. B., C. I. E. (1850— * .)

Late 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Born, 12 April, 1850.

Cornet, 7 July, 1869.

Lieut., 28 Oct., 1871.

Capt., 7 July, 1881.

Major, 7 July, 1889.

Lieut.-Col., 7 July, 1895.

Col., 7 July, 1899.

Subs.-Col., 2 March, 1903.

G.G.B.G.

Services :—Afghanistan, 1880. March from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar. (Medal.)

Soudan, 1885. Actions of Hasheen, Tofrek and Tamai. (Medal with two clasps. Bronze star.)

North West Frontier of India, 1897–98.

Operations on the Samana and Kurram Valley during August and September, 1897. (Medal and two clasps.)

Tirah, 1897–98. A.A.C. to 1st Division.

Actions of Sampagha and Arhanga Passes.

Operations in the Bazaar Valley, 25–30 March, 1897.—(Despatches, G. G. O. No. 244 of 1898. Clasp.)

A.D.C. to Lieut.-Governor, N.W.P., 10 April, 1872–9 July, 1873.

Extra A.D.C. to the Viceroy (Lord Lytton), 24 Dec., 1876–25 Jan., 1877.

Adjutant of the Body Guard from 19 Jan., 1877.

Officiating A.D.C. to the Viceroy (Lord Lytton), 18 Oct., 1878–31 July, 1879.

A.D.C. to the Viceroy (Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon), 1 Aug., 1879–29 May, 1883.

Officiating Commandant of the Body Guard, 29 May, 1883.

Commandant, 13 Dec., 1883–6 Jan., 1889.

Commanded a party of Native Officers sent to England to take part in the Jubilee procession, June, 1887.

C.I.E., 15 July, 1887.

A.A.G., Bengal, 16 Jan., 1891.

C.B., 26 June, 1902.

Colonel on the Staff, Comdg. at Delhi, 28 March, 1902.

Transferred to Unemployed Supy. List, 7 March, 1904.

MUNRO, JOHN. (1820–1845.)

10th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Second son of Major-General John Munro of Teaninich, Co. Ross; formerly Q.M.G. of the Madras Army, and afterwards Political Resident at Travancore.

Born, 18 April, 1820.

Died of wounds received in action at Moodkee, 21 Dec., 1845.

Cornet, 3 Dec., 1838.

Lieut., 2 June, 1841.

Appointed Interpreter and Quartermaster 10th Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 8 Dec., 1841.)

Appointed to the Governor-General's Body Guard, 10 Feb., 1844, and resigned his appointment 9 August of the same year, on being appointed to the Personal Staff of the Governor-General (Sir Henry Hardinge).

The following is taken from his obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1846.

“He took part in the 2nd Cabul Campaign under Pollock, and held a responsible situation at Gundamuck. He subsequently participated in the Battle of Maharajpore, and in the pursuit of the enemy, was twice singled out by Mahratta Chiefs, both of whom he overcame.

“On Lord Ellenborough's arrival in India, he was appointed to his Lordship's Body Guard, and Sir Henry Hardinge selected him as interpreter to the Governor-General, for the duties of which office his perfect knowledge of Eastern languages particularly fitted him. He died of his wounds two days after the battle.

“‘A most amiable and excellent officer.’—(SIR H. HARDINGE).”

ONSLOW, RICHARD CRANLEY. (1857– * .)

Late 10th Bengal Lancers.

Born, 26 July, 1857.

Lieut., 11 Sept., 1876.
 Capt., 11 Sept., 1887.
 Major, 11 Sept., 1896.
 Lieut.-Col., 11 Sept., 1902.
 Col., 11 Sept., 1905.

Services :—Afghanistan, 1878–80. Actions with the Ghilzais and at Jagdalak. (Medal.)

Appointed Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard, 24 June, 1881.

He resigned the appointment, 9 April, 1886, in order to take up the adjutancy of the 10th Bengal Lancers.

Commandant of the Body Guard, 7 Jan., 1889–7 Jan., 1894, but was seconded during the latter ten months of his tenure of appointment, having been appointed to the Judge Advocate-General's Department, 28 March, 1893.

D.J.A.G., Madras, 6 Jan., 1899.

D.J.A.G., Northern Army, 1 Jan., 1907.

He retired, 6 Jan., 1909.

PAKENHAM, GEORGE DENT. (1824–1888.)

4th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Son of Thomas Pakenham, Esq., I. C. S., who was Private Secretary to the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck), 1 May, 1829–19 March, 1835; and great-grandson of Thomas, 1st Lord Longford.

Born, 12 June, 1824.

Died, 19 June, 1888.

Cornet, 18 May, 1842.

Lieut., 20 April, 1848.

Capt., 1854.

Appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 14 March, 1845.)

Served throughout the Sutlej Campaign with the Corps, and was present at the Battles of Moodkee, Aliwal and Sobraon.

Appointed Adjutant 1st Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent (G. O. 28 Feb., 1846), but the appointment was cancelled by G. O. 5 March, 1846, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard.

Appointed Second in Command, vice Lieut. Thomson appointed Commandant, 12 April, 1851, which appointment he held until 4 June, 1852, when he proceeded to England on furlough.

He resigned his commission without returning to India, 5 Dec., 1854.

PALMER, WILLIAM. (1740–1816.)

Born, 1740.

Died at Berhampore, 20 May, 1816.

Cadet, 1766.

Ensign, 4 Aug., 1767.

Lieut., 27 Sept., 1769.

Capt., 12 May, 1777.

Major, 29 July, 1781.

Lieut.-Col., 1 March, 1794.

Col., 1 Nov., 1798.

Major-Gen., 1 Jan., 1805.

Lieut.-Gen., 4 June, 1813.

He joined the 3rd Native Infantry as Ensign in August, 1767.

He took part in the Rohilla Campaign of 1774, serving with the 1st Brigade, and in 1787 he received the sum of Rupees 2,740 as his share of the prize-money.

He was A.D.C. to Warren Hastings in 1774, and Military Secretary for some years between 1776 and 1785.

In various Returns of the Bengal Army, dating from June, 1778, to June, 1781, he is shown as "Troop of Body-Guard. Military Secretary to the Governor-General," so that it is probable that he assumed the command of the Corps when Major Briscoe gave it up, 6 April, 1778.

He was present at Benares with Warren Hastings during the disturbance at that place in August, 1781.

He was afterwards Resident at Lucknow; at Scindiah's court from 1787 to March, 1798; and at Poona from 1798 to 1801. He subsequently was in command at Monghyr.

He appears to have left the Body Guard to take up his appointment as Resident at Lucknow early in 1782, and in 1784 Hastings still styled him his Secretary.

Warren Hastings writes of "the Candour of Palmer's mind, and the unsuspecting honesty and generosity of his heart," and speaks of him to Lawrence Sullivan as "a man in whom I have an uncommon reliance."—(*Cf. Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife*, by Sydney C. Grier.)

The Marquess of Hastings in his private journal under date, Berhampore, 11 July, 1814, writes:—

"It was gratifying to me to find that Lieutenant-General Palmer, whose ability and innate knowledge of Indian affairs render his opinion important, agreed with me perfectly as to the expedience (and indeed necessity) of extinguishing the fiction of the Mogul Government."

He married a princess of Delhi, and was the father of John Palmer, the distinguished merchant of Calcutta.

PATTON, JAMES ALEXANDER MOUNTFORD. (1836–1868.)

1st Bengal European Cavalry.

Born, 12 Nov., 1836.

Died in England, 13 May, 1868.

Cornet, 20 April, 1854.

Lieut., 3 May, 1856.

Capt., 21 Feb., 1861.

He was appointed to the Body Guard, 19 Jan., 1859, and left the Corps, 3 Feb., the same year.

In 1861 he was with the Central India Horse, and in 1863 he was appointed to the 19th Hussars.

He died in England whilst on furlough.

PATTON, ROBERT. (174 ? –1812.)

Third son of Philip Patton, Collector of Customs at Kircaldy in Fife, and younger brother of Admiral Philip Patton.

Born in either 1742 or 1747.

Died at Wallington, Hants, 14 Jan., 1812.

Ensign, 22 July, 1766.

Lieut., 18 June, 1767.

Capt., 4 July, 1771.

Col., 2 March, 1776.

In a "General Return of all the Troops under the command of the Presidency of Fort William," dated 31 Dec., 1770, he is shown as "Lieutenant of European Cavalry and Military Secretary to the Governor."

On 30 Nov., 1771, he is described as, "Captain, Military Secretary to the Governor, Commanding Officer of the Body Guard" (*i.e.* the original European Body Guard).

He resigned his commission 2 March, 1776, and was gazetted Colonel.

He was appointed Governor of St. Helena, and arrived in the Island in March, 1802. During his tenure of office as Governor he constructed several batteries on the Island, one of which, situated on the West side of Jamestown, to this day bears his name.

He retired, owing to bad health, in July, 1807, and returned to England.

He appended to a work by his second brother, Charles (London, 1797), an essay with the title, "*An historical review of the monarchy and republic of Rome upon the principles derived from the effects of property and government*," and in 1801 he published "*Principles of Asiatic Monarchies politically and historically investigated and contrasted with those of the monarchies of Europe, showing the dangerous tendency of confounding them in the administration of the affairs of India*."

The statement in the *Dictionary of National Biography* to the effect that he became a Naval Captain, is erroneous.

PEACOCK, HENRY PHIPSON. (1838-1906.)

Late 3rd Bengal European Cavalry.

Second son of Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of Bengal.

Born, 3 Sept., 1838.

Died in London, 1 Aug., 1906.

Cornet, 20 Sept., 1856.

Lieut., 9 Jan., 1857.

Capt., 6 May, 1865.

Major, 23 July, 1876.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1 July, 1882.

Lieut.-Col., 18 May, 1886.

Col., 20 Sept., 1886.

Major-Gen., 25 April, 1895.

Services:—Indian Mutiny. Siege and capture of Lucknow. (Medal and clasp.)

He joined the Body Guard as Adjutant in 1859, became Second in Command in 1862, and was Commandant from 13 Nov., 1874, to 9 Jan., 1878, when he was appointed Political Agent at Moorshedabad.

In 1868 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh, in addition to his other duties.

In 1891 he was Resident at Jeypore, and he retired 25 April, 1895.

The following extract is taken from *My Thirty Years in India*, by Sir E. C. Cox, Bart.:—

"The Agent during nearly all the time that I was at Moorshedabad was Major H. P. Peacock. I can never forget the kindness that I used to receive from Major and Mrs. Peacock. I was always made welcome at the house, and frequently spent the week-end there. He had been in command of the Governor-General's Body Guard of Cavalry, and he was my ideal of a smart soldier."

POLHILL, THOMAS. (1746-1804.)

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Born, 1746.

Died at Calpee, 9 May, 1804.

Cadet, 1772.

Ensign, 14 July, 1776.

Lieut., 3 July, 1778.

Capt., 30 Dec., 1792.

Major, 31 Aug., 1798.

Lieut.-Col., 4 Jan., 1801.

He took part in the Rohilla War of 1774, with the 1st Brigade, serving as a

Cadet in the *Select Picket*,* and received in 1787 the sum of Rs. 800/- as his share of the prize-money.

He was in the Nawab of Oudh's Body Guard in June, 1778, and was present in command of that Corps during Rajah Cheyt Singh's rebellion at Benares in August, 1781. Warren Hastings writes to the Board at Calcutta under date, Chunar, 27 Aug., 1781, as follows:—

" . . . Lieutenant Polhill, with 6 Companies of the Nabob's Guard are at hand."

And again on 31 Aug., 1781:—

"The arrival of Lieutenant Polhill, whose activity cannot be too much applauded, has proved of very great service in freeing the communication with the opposite shore. Our greatest distress has been the want of money and provisions. The latter has been effectually removed, and with it the former in a degree, by the seizure of a large store of grain made by Lieutenant Polhill yesterday morning in a village about 3 miles distant, information having been given me of it the preceding evening. He was opposed by a considerable body of the enemy supposed to consist of 150 Horse, 3 Companies of Sepoys and more than 2000 matchlockmen and Gavarres or armed villagers, but they were repulsed and dispersed with some loss on their side, on ours none."

Soon after this occurrence, he appears to have been transferred to the Governor-General's Body Guard, as in a *Return of the Bengal Army*, dated, 30 April, 1782, we find him in the *Troop* of Body Guard.

He was posted to the Governor-General's *Infantry* Body Guard, 4 July, 1782.

In 1793 he was in the 4th Battalion of European Infantry, and on 30 Jan., 1797, he was appointed to command the Troops at Prince of Wales' Island.

The following obituary notice appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Sept., 1805:—

"In his 58th year, serving with a detachment of the Company's Troops in the province of Bundelcund, and after an absence of above 40 years in the East Indies, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Polhill, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, Commander at Prince of Wales' Island, and eldest son of the late David Polhill, Esq., one of the Jurats of Maidstone, Kent."

O. C. 17th December, 1781. No. 14.

"To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq.

Governor-General, &c., &c.

"Hon'ble Sir,

There having been Treasure to a considerable Amount taken at Bejighur, I think it incumbent on me, in Justice to myself and Corps (which have been employed in the same service with the Troops at Bejighur) to claim a share of it.

"With the Corps under my Command, I defeated a Body of the Rajah's Troops, on the opposite shore from the Fort of Chunar Ghur, which gave me an opportunity to supply that Garrison with a large quantity of Grain. I was then ordered by Major Popham to march with Major Crabb over the Hills to reduce the Fort of Lutifpore, and was with that Detachment at the Battle of Surat and Sceruit.† The defeating the Rajah's Troops at this place, caused the evacuation of Lutifpore and opened the road to Bejighur.

"I beg leave Hon'ble Sir to submit the above to your Consideration. If you

* "During the period from 1772 to 1775 there was a great dearth of vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the Bengal Army. Accordingly the gentlemen cadets arriving from Europe were formed into a separate company, and carried arms until vacancies occurred. This company was called 'The Select Picket,' and was posted on the right of the advanced guard of the Army in the Field."—(Footnote by Mr. de-Rhé Philipe to Cardew's *Services of the Bengal Native Army*, p. 38.)

† *i.e.* Sukroot.

think my Claim founded on Justice I doubt not but you will be pleased to give such Orders as will secure us our proper Share.

I have the Honor to be,

Hon'ble Sir,

your most Obedt. Servt.

(Sd.) T. POLHILL, Lt.

Comdg. the Body Guard."

Chunar Ghur,

Nov. 25th, 1781.

QUIN, THOMAS. (1805-1857.)

4th Light Cavalry.

Born, 30 Sept., 1805.

Died, Nov., 1857 (?)

Cornet, 1825.

Lieut., 21 Nov., 1828.

Capt., 5 Nov., 1840.

Major, 11 Nov., 1851.

Col., 28 Nov., 1854.

Appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Meerut.—(G. O. 19 Oct., 1830.)

To command the escort of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, 25 Nov., 1838.

Appointed Second in Command of the Bundelcund Legion, 7 Jan., 1839.

Permitted to resign this appointment, 6 Sept., 1839.

He was Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 4th Light Cavalry in 1845.

Appointed officiating Commandant of the Body Guard, 18 Dec., 1845, on Captain Dawkins being wounded at the Battle of Moodkee.

He was appointed Commandant of 12th Regt. Irregular Cavalry (G. O. 3 Jan., 1846), but stayed on with the Body Guard as Acting Commandant until 25 June, 1846.

RAINEY, WILLIAM HENRY. (1780-1830.)

4th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Son of William Rainey, Captain 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of Greenville, Co. Down, who commanded the Yeomanry Cavalry at Belfast during the Rebellion of 1798.

Born, 1780.

Died in Ireland, 15 July, 1830.

Cadet, 1797.

Cornet, 1 Nov., 1798.

Lieut., 29 May, 1800.

Bt.-Capt., 8 Jan., 1813.

Capt., 1 Sept., 1818.

Major, 16 March, 1820.

Services:—Mahratta War, 1803-04. Present at Battle of Laswari, 1 Nov., 1803. (Horse shot.) Nepal War, 1814. Pindari Campaign, 1817, in command of the Body Guard.

He arrived at Fort William, 21 Sept., 1798, but it is believed that, before proceeding to India, he served under his father in the Yeomanry Cavalry during the Irish Rebellion; a portrait of him as a boy representing him in the uniform of that Corps.

He was appointed officiating Commandant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, vice Gall on sick leave, from 17 Feb., 1817, and was confirmed in the appointment 21 June, 1818.

He relinquished the command 14 Oct., 1820, on which date he embarked for Europe on sick certificate.

He retired, 7 March, 1823.

The estate adjoining the Body Guard Lines at Ballygunge, now known as *Rainey Park*, was his property, and on it stood his house called *Rainey Castle*.

A son of his, Major-General A. J. Macan Rainey, served in the Madras Cavalry.

RATTRAY, THOMAS, C.B., C.S.I. (1820-1880.)

64th Native Infantry.

Born, Sept., 1820.

Died, 21 Oct., 1880.

Ensign, 10 Dec., 1839.

Lieut., 24 Jan., 1842.

Capt., 1 Sept., 1850.

Bt.-Major, 1 May, 1858.

Lieut.-Col., 10 Dec., 1865.

Bt.-Col., 10 Dec., 1870.

Services :—Served in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under General Pollock, and was severely wounded at the forcing of the Khyber Pass. (Medal.)

Served with the force under Sir C. Napier against the hill tribes in Scinde, 1844-45.

Served with the Body Guard as Commandant in the quelling of the Santhal revolt in 1855.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. (Brevet of Major; medal, and several times thanked by Government.)

He was Commandant of the Ramgarh Irregular Cavalry from 1851 till February, 1855, when he was appointed to command the Body Guard.—(G.O. 14 Feb., 1855.)

In December, 1855, he was ordered to raise and discipline the Bengal Military Police Battalion (now 45th Rattray's Sikhs) for service in the Santhal Pergunnahs.

He commanded this Corps throughout the Indian Mutiny; and continued in command until February, 1873, when he was appointed 1st A.A.G. at Headquarters.

The following is the text of Lord Dalhousie's Minute recommending him for the post of officiating Commandant of the Body Guard.

Minute by the Governor-General, dated, 12th February, 1855.

"The command of the Governor-General's Body Guard is temporarily vacant by the departure of Lieutenant Thomson.

"I beg to propose that Lieutenant Rattray, now commanding the Cavalry of the Ramgurn Force be appointed to act as Commandant of the Body Guard.

"I think that the permanent command of that Corps ought to be held by a Cavalry Officer. But there is no order against the nomination of an Infantry Officer, and precedent sanctions it.

"In the case of Lieutenant Rattray I propose the nomination wholly on public grounds. The Ramgurn Horse Local Corps volunteered for service in Pegu during the war. They were employed there for two years. Lieutenant Rattray commanded them and they did very good service.

"I think the nomination of Lieutenant Rattray to the officiating command of the Body Guard is a compliment well earned by him and his Corps.

(Sd.) DALHOUSIE."

12 February.

"I concur.

(Sd.) J. DORIN.
W. GRANT.
B. BEACOCK."

16 February.



MAJOR W. H. RAINEY (1817-1820).

ROCHFORD, THOMAS FRANCIS COSBY. (1841-1901.)

Son of Horace Rochford of Clogrenane, High Sheriff of Co. Carlow in 1839, and for Queen's Co. in 1845.

Born, 8 Feb., 1841.

Died at Territet, Switzerland, 14 Oct., 1901.

4th European Light Cavalry.

Cornet, 4 April, 1857.

Lieut., 18 May, 1858.

Capt., 20 Dec., 1864.

Major, 10 Oct., 1874.

Lieut.-Col., 21 Dec., 1880.

Bt.-Col., 21 Dec., 1884.

Services:—Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858, under Lord Clyde.

Operations in Oudh under Sir Hope Grant in 1858. (Medal and clasp.)

To do duty with H.M. 2nd Dragoon Guards.—(G.O. 17 Nov., 1857.)

He was appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard, 12 Feb., 1863, and retained the appointment till 20 Dec., 1864.

Appointed to the Stud Department, 12 Jan., 1865.

He was Superintendent of the Reserve Remount Depot in 1879.

He retired 15 April, 1888.

ROCKE, F. BECHER. (? ?.)

5th Light Cavalry.

Born, (?)

Died, (?)

Cadet, 1819.

Cornet, 2 Feb., 1820.

Lieut., 1 May, 1824.

He was appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard until further orders.—(G.O. 21 July, 1820.)

To continue to do duty.—(G.O. 21 Feb., 1821.)

The date on which he left the Corps is not known.

He resigned in India 12 Feb., 1830.*

SALT, JAMES. (?-1784.)

Born, (?)

Died at Swansea, 9 Oct., 1784.

Cadet, 1769.

Cornet, 5 April, 1770.

Lieut., 1 July, 1771.

Capt., 14 July, 1781.

Bt.-Major, 14 Jan., 1782.

He was in the Governor-General's Body Guard from 1777 to 1781, when he was given the command of a newly-raised Troop of Horse.—(*Vide*, p. 18.)

He retired on pension, 3 April, 1782.

O. C. 14th January, 1782. No. 11.

"To General Giles Stibbert,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, &c.

"Sir,

I beg leave to enclose you a certificate from the Surgeon-General of the extream bad state of my health: By which you will perceive that after 20 months

* Careful search amongst the Records, both in Calcutta and at the India Office, has failed to bring to light any further details about this officer.

severe illness, I am now rendered incapable of field Duty by dropsical swellings from Head to foot, occasioned by Obstructions in my Liver ; which Doc. Campbell has endeavoured to remove by Mercurial Medecine for this Month past : But, notwithstanding his great Care and Attention, efforts towards the re-establishment of my Health have hitherto proved ineffectual.

"Doctor Campbell has therefore given it as his opinion that a Voyage to Europe is indispensably necessary for the preservation of my Life.

"After 14 years service, irrecoverable loss of Health in this Climate will I hope entitle me to your attention, and that of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council ; to whose favourable consideration I here entreat permission to state my situation.

"I must further add that my Circumstances are not calculated to undertake so great a Change as is deemed absolutely necessary for a chance of my recovery. I am induced from this Consideration to hope for your Indulgence, and that of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council, in promoting me to the rank of Major by Brevet and to retire upon the Pension.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt.

and very Humble Servt.

(Sd.) JAMES SALT.

Capt. 1st Regt. Europn."

Fort William,

Jan. 8th, 1782.

Minutes of Council, 14th January, 1782.

"AGREED at the Recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief that Captain James Salt be promoted to the Rank of Major by Brevet to rank in the Infantry and in the Army from this Day on Conditions that he immediately resign the Service to avail himself of the Pension."

SANDERSON, THOMAS. (1791-1835.)

8th Bengal Light Cavalry, afterwards 9th Light Cavalry.

Born, 7 Dec., 1791.

Died at Bath, 4 Dec., 1835.

Cadet, 1808.

Cornet, 7 July, 1813.

Lieut., 1 Sept., 1818.

Bt.-Capt., 1 Jan., 1824.

Capt., 28 Dec., 1827.

In 1818, he was Commandant, as a Cornet, of Auxiliary Horse.

Appointed Adjutant of 8th Light Cavalry.—(G. O., 19 April, 1820.)

Appointed Adjutant of Native Invalids and Paymaster to Native Pensioners at Allahabad.—(G. O. 23 Sept., 1820.)

He was in the Body Guard in 1820, but the exact date of his appointment is not known.

Posted to the 1st Extra Regiment of Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 17 June, 1825.)

Appointed to the command of invalids of the Hon. Coy.'s. Service proceeding to Europe on the Hon. Coy.'s. ship *Minerva*.—(G. O. 26 Dec., 1829.)

He retired in England as a Captain, 28 April, 1832.

SHADWELL, GEORGE JOHN. (1786-1840.)

2nd Bengal Native Cavalry.

Born, 13 Aug., 1786.

Died at Mussoorie, 9 Nov., 1840.

Cadet, 1806.

Cornet, 27 July, 1807.

Lieut., 30 June, 1818.

Capt., 3 April, 1822.

Major, 7 July, 1833.

Lieut.-Col., 19 May, 1838.

On arrival at Fort William he was attached for 8 months to the Cadet Company, at the end of which period he passed an examination in Persian and Hindustani, for which he received a Sword and a gratuity of Rs. 1200/-.

Appointed Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 14 May, 1813.

He took part in the Pindari Campaign, 1817-18, with the Corps, and received Rs. 697/- as a Cornet's share of the prize-money.

He was placed in charge of the alterations and repairs which were carried out in the Ballygunge Cantonment in 1819-20, for which he was granted extra pay at the rate of Rs. 150/- per mensem.

He gave up the appointment of Adjutant, 27 Jan., 1821, and was appointed Barrack-Master in the 15th, or Nerbudda, Division of the Barrack Department.

He afterwards served as Barrack-Master in the 7th (Cawnpore) and 9th (Bundelcund) Divisions; and was subsequently posted to the 7th Light Cavalry.

Transferred to the Invalid Establishment, 6 June, 1840.

SHEPHERD, ALEXANDER. (? -1902.)

Late 5th Bengal European Cavalry.

Born, (?)

Died in London, 19 March, 1902.

Cornet, 20 Sept., 1856.

Lieut., 9 Jan., 1857.

Capt., 17 Nov., 1863.

Services :—Served against the Jhuts in the Googaria district during October and November, 1857.

Served with the column under Brigadier Franks in Oudh in 1858.

Siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858.

Siege and capture of Bareilly in May, 1858. Served with the Soraon Field Force in 1858. (Medal and clasp.)

He was attached for duty to the Body Guard in January, 1866, and remained with the Corps until he was granted twenty months' sick leave, 18 March, 1868.

SNEYD, NATHANIEL. (? -1821.)

8th Light Dragoons.

Born, (?)

Died, 1821.

Cornet, (?)

Lieut., 17 May, 1812.

"With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor-General, Lieut. Sneyd of H.M. 8th Light Dragoons, now at the Presidency, is directed to join and do duty with His Lordship's Body Guard."—(G. O. 16 March, 1821.)

In the British Service Army List for 1822 he is shown as having died in 1821, so he could only have served with the Body Guard for a few months.

He was a younger brother of Ralph Henry Sneyd (*q.v.*), both being sons of the Rev. Wettenhall Sneyd, Vicar of Newchurch and Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Nathaniel Sneyd died of fever in his brother's bungalow at Ballygunge.

SNEYD, RALPH HENRY. (1784-1840.)

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Born, Dec. 1784.

Died, 16 Dec., 1840.

Cadet, 1800.

Cornet, 6 Jan., 1802.

Lieut., 11 March, 1805.

Capt., 1 Jan., 1819.

Major, 9 Oct., 1828.

In 1818 he raised a Corps of Irregular Horse, which was known as "Sneyd's Frontier Horse," and which was disbanded towards the close of the following year.

"Captain R. H. Sneyd, of the 1st Native Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of a body of Frontier Horse to be raised for immediate service."—(*Gazette* of 5 Feb., 1818.)

On the disbandment of Sneyd's Frontier Horse he was given the command of the Agra Nujeeb Battalion, whence, on 14 October, 1820, he was appointed to the command of the Governor-General's Body Guard, vice Rainey, embarked for Europe.—(G. O. 14 Oct., 1820.)

Commanded the Corps throughout the First Burmese War, 1824–26.

Permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his health (G. O. No. 40 of 21 Feb., 1827), and gave up the command of the Body Guard 3 March, 1827, the date on which he embarked on board the *Coromandel*.

He never returned to India, and retired whilst still on furlough, 9 Sept., 1829.

STANNUS, HENRY JAMES. (1824– ? .)

5th Bengal Light Cavalry, afterwards 20th Hussars.

Son of the Very Rev. James Stannus, Dean of Ross, and Rector of Lisburn.

Born, 3 April, 1824.

Cornet, 31 Dec., 1840.

Lieut., 12 Nov., 1842.

Capt., 16 April, 1850.

Bt.-Major, 17 April, 1850.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 28 Nov., 1854.

Major, 7 April, 1860.

Bt.-Col., 18 Nov., 1860.

Lieut.-Col., 1 Jan., 1862.

Major-Gen., 6 March, 1868.

Lieut.-Gen., 1 Oct., 1877.

Services:—Served throughout the campaign of 1841 in Afghanistan, at the forcing of the Khyber Pass and at the Battle of Mamoo Khel. (Medal; bronze star.)

Gwalior Campaign. Commanded the personal escort of Sir Hugh Gough at the Battle of Maharajpore, 29 Dec., 1843.

(In his report of the action at Maharajpore, Sir Hugh Gough states that he was much pleased with a charge made by "his personal escort, under Cornet Stannus, which did great credit to himself and the small body of the 5th Light Cavalry which formed it."—Desp., 4 Jan., 1844.)

Served with the Body Guard throughout the Sutlej Campaign, and was present at the actions of Moodkee, Ferozshahr, Aliwal, and Sobraon. (Medal and three clasps.) Served with the Army of the Punjab at the action of Ramnuggur, and commanded a troop of his Regiment (5th Light Cavalry) on escort with the Commander-in-Chief at the Battles of Goojerat and Chilianwallah. (Severely wounded. Medal and wound-pension for life.)

"During the course of the battle of Goojerat a small body of the enemy made a wide sweep to the East, and bringing up their left shoulders approached the position occupied by Lord Gough and the Head-Quarter Staff. Here they were at once attacked and cut to pieces by the escort of the 5th Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Stannus."—(From the *Military Memoirs of Sir Joseph Thackwell*.)



R. H. Sneyd Major

MAJOR R. H. SNEYD (1820-1827).

He was appointed temporarily to the Body Guard, 29 March, 1844, and permanently 10 May, 1844.

Appointed to act as Adjutant on the death of Lieutenant Fisher, 18 Dec., 1845.

He left the Body Guard early in 1846, and returned to his Regiment.

Appointed to command a Brigade at Agra, 8 March, 1867.

SURDLE,* JOHN. (? -1768.)

Born, (?)

Died at Calcutta, 21 Dec., 1768.

Cornet, 25 Jan., 1767.

In the Burial Register at St. John's Church, Calcutta, there occurs the following entry :—

"1768, Decr. 21. Mr. John Surdle, Cornet of the Body Guard."

As, at this period, there was only one British officer with the Governor's European Troop of Body Guard, and that officer the only Cavalryman on the Bengal Establishment; he probably commanded the Troop from the date of his commission as Cornet.

SWINTON, SAMUEL CHARLES ALSTON. (1820-1858.)

8th Light Cavalry.

Son of Samuel Swinton, H.E.I.C.S., and a great-nephew of Captain Archibald Swinton who in 1763 raised the 10th Battalion of Native Infantry, which was called after him, *Soolteen-ki-Paltan*.

Born, 22 Sept., 1820.

Died at Umballa, 22 June, 1858.

Cornet, 1840.

Lieut., 29 Jan., 1847.

Capt., 31 Dec., 1854.

He was appointed to the Body Guard, 8 Feb., 1843, and left the Corps, 10 May, 1844, on being appointed Adjutant of the 5th Irregular Cavalry.

He was afterwards in the Pay Department.

TAYLOR, REYNELL GEORGE, C.B., C.S.I. (1822-1886.)

"The Bayard of the Punjab."

2nd Light Cavalry, afterwards 11th Light Cavalry.

Youngest son of Major-General Thomas William Taylor, who was Military Secretary to the 1st Earl of Minto, and later, Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Born at Brighton, 22 Jan., 1822.

Died at Newton Abbot, 28 Feb., 1886.

Cornet, 26 Feb., 1840.

Lieut., 5 Jan., 1844.

Capt., 15 Dec., 1851.

Bt.-Major, 16 Dec., 1851.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 21 Jan., 1859.

Major, 18 Feb., 1861.

Bt.-Col., 3 April, 1863.

Lieut.-Col., 26 Feb., 1866.

Major-Gen., 28 Oct., 1868.

Lieut.-Gen., 1 Oct., 1877.

General, 15 Dec., 1880.

* In a "List of Officers on the Bengal Establishment," contained in Bengal Proceedings of 1 September, 1768, his name appears as, "John *Surdell*, Cornet of Cavalry."

The only officer of this name given in Dodwell and Miles' List, is one Lieutenant Richard Surdle, who is shown as having been "killed in action," 21 Jan., 1769.

Services :—Served with the Army of Gwalior in 1843. Present at the action of Punnar with 11th Light Cavalry. (Bronze star.)

Served with the Governor-General's Body Guard in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Moodkee. (Medal.)

Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. Present at Bunnoo and Multan. (Medal and clasp.) Battle of Soroojkhond. (Received the thanks for Government, and was promoted Brevet-Major for his services in the Punjab Campaign.)

He was present at the disarming of the 4th Native Infantry at the fort of Kangra in 1857.

Served in the expedition against the Mahsood Waziries in 1860 as Political Officer.

Took part in the Umbeylah Campaign of 1863, as Chief Political Officer.

He arrived in India Aug., 1840, and was posted to 2nd Light Cavalry.

On the disbandment of this Corps, he was temporarily attached to 7th Irregular Cavalry, June, 1841, and the following year was posted to 11th Light Cavalry.

Appointed to the Governor-General's Body Guard, 10 Feb., 1844.

Officiating Adjutant, vice Chamberlain on sick leave.—(G.O. 14 Feb., 1844.)

Interpreter and Quartermaster.—(G.O. No. 338 of 6 Dec., 1844.)

He remained in the Body Guard until April, 1846, when he was appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of Ajmere, and from this date until his retirement he remained in the Political Department, although he officiated as Commandant of the Corps of Guides for ten months in 1855.

He was appointed Commissioner of the Umballa Division in 1865, and of the Amritsar Division, July, 1870, which post he held until his retirement, March, 1877.

Created a Companion of the Bath, May, 1863, and C.S.I. in 1866.

Before proceeding on furlough to England in 1852, he received the following letter from Lord Dalhousie :—

“ My dear Taylor,

The power of encouraging and rewarding such men as yourself is one of the few things which make the labour and anxiety of ruling men in some degree bearable.

“ I have seen your progress with great satisfaction. I earnestly hope you may have future opportunities for gaining distinction which you are so fitted to win.

“ Farewell, my dear Taylor. Always yours sincerely,

(Sd.) DALHOUSIE.”

N.B.—For fuller details of his life, *Cf. Dicty. of Natl. Biog.*, vol. lv. ; also his *Life* by E. Gambier Parry.

THOMSON, WILLIAM ADAM ANSTRUTHER. (1822-1865.)

9th Light Cavalry, afterwards 4th Bengal European Cavalry.

Son of John Anstruther Thomson, Esq., M.P., of Charleton, Fifeshire.

Born, 4 Dec., 1822.

Died, 3 Aug., 1865.

Cornet, 21 May, 1841.

Lieut., 24 March, 1843.

Bt.-Capt., 21 May, 1856.

Capt., 12 July, 1856.

Bt.-Major, 13 July, 1856.

Major, 6 Jan., 1863.

Lieut.-Col., 6 April, 1863.

Services :—Served throughout the Scinde Campaign of 1843 on the Staff of Sir Charles Napier as A.D.C.



Reynell Taylor

GENERAL REYNELL G. TAYLOR, C.B., C.S.I. (1844-1846).

Present at the Battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad. (Medal.)

He was appointed to the Body Guard, 24 April, 1848, and was Second in Command of the Corps from 3 Nov., 1848, till 12 April, 1851, when he obtained command.

He retained the command until 4 March, 1862.

THORNTON, GEORGE. (1788- ? .)

1st Bengal Native Cavalry.

Born, 4 Dec., 1788.

Died, (?)

Cadet, 1805.

Cornet, 17 July, 1806.

Lieut., 1 Sept., 1818.

Capt., 13 May, 1825.

Temporarily attached to the Governor-General's Body Guard (G.O. 6 April, 1821), and directed to join the Squadron serving with Lieut.-Col. Richards' Detachment in the expedition against the Larka Kols.

He was granted 3 months' sick leave 16 July, 1821, and was ordered to rejoin his Corps, 1st Light Cavalry, by G.O. of 4 Oct., 1821.

He retired in England, 29 Jan., 1834.

THUILLIER, D'ARCY WENTWORTH. (1850-1881.)

Late The Cameronians, afterwards 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Son of Gen. Sir Henry Landor Thuillier, C.S.I.

Born, 10 May, 1850.

Died at Dehra Dun, 13 June, 1881.

Ensign, 9 Feb., 1870.

Lieut., 1 Nov., 1871.

He was appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard, 22 Oct., 1878, and remained with the Corps in that capacity until his death.

TOONE, SWENV.* (17 -1835.)

Born, (?)

Died, 2 Nov., 1835.

Cadet, 1765.

Cornet, 4 Aug., 1765.

Lieut., 6 Dec., 1766.

Capt., 20 Oct., 1769.

Major, 10 Jan., 1781.

Lieut.-Col., 17 Jan., 1785.

In 1770 he was A.D.C. to the Governor, and Major of Brigade to the 1st Brigade.

He was chosen by Warren Hastings in 1773 to raise and discipline a Troop of Cavalry to act as his Body Guard.

He appears to have been at Benares at the time he was called upon to carry out this task, as we find a letter from him to Col. Champion, dated, Benares, 30 Aug., 1773, in which he certifies that the latter received a visit from Muzaffer Jung, Nabob of Furruckabad, and made presents to him at the particular instance of the Vizier.

Having raised the Body Guard with the help of Lieutenant Samuel Black, he commanded the Troop in the operations against the Sanyasis, and in the Rohilla War of 1774.

On 27 Jan., 1777, he resigned the command of the Body Guard.

* Also spelled *Sweeny*, *Swiney*, or *Sweeney*.

Minutes of Council, dated, 27 Jan., 1777.

"AGREED that Captain Swiney Toone be allowed to resign the Command of the Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard of Cavalry and that Captain . . . Briscoe be appointed to that Command."

On 19 Feb., 1777, he returned to England for the benefit of his health, in order to do which he was obliged, under then existing regulations, to resign the Service.

He was, as the following letters from the Court of Directors show, about to return to India in 1782, but was detained in England by the Directors on special service, the nature of which does not transpire.

Extract from a letter from Court dated, 12 July, 1782. Para. 65.

"We have permitted Captain Swiney Toone, who came home for the benefit of his health, to return to your Presidency without prejudice to his Rank, we consider him particularly entitled to this mark of our attention, as well on account of his general good character as for Services rendered to the Compy. under our Orders, since he has been in Europe."

Extract from a Letter from Court, dated 27 March, 1783. Para. 14.

"You were informed in our Letter of 12 July, 1782, Para. 65, that we had permitted Captain Swiney Toone to return to his rank on your Military Establishment. He has since that time been detained in England on business of the Company; but now returns to his rank and Station on the *Lascelles*."

He returned to India in 1783, and was given the command of the Sebundy Corps at Moorshedabad.

In 1784 he was in command of the escort which attended Warren Hastings on his deputation up country.

He was granted a special promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the particular recommendation of the Governor-General (*vide* p. 27), and retired 28 Jan., 1785, quitting India with Warren Hastings on board the *Berrington*.

The following is a copy of his letter to the Board in Calcutta, requesting permission to resign the Service, together with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation :

O. C. 28th January, 1785. No. 18.

"The Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq.

Governor-General & Members of the Supreme Council.

Public Department.

"Gentlemen,

At the Request of Major S. Toone I do myself the Honor of laying before you the accompanying letter, soliciting permission to resign the Hon'ble Company's Service in order to proceed to Europe to settle his private affairs which I have to recommend may be granted him.

"The Conduct of Major Toone, I must observe to the Board, has ever been such as to do him credit, and the Governor-General, to whose Person he has long been attached, will I am persuaded give ample testimony to his Merits.

I have the Honor to be,

Gentlemen,

your most obedient

humble Servant,

Fort William,

Jan. 21st, 1785.

(Sd.) G. STIBBERT."

O. C. 28th January, 1785. No. 19.

"To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings,

Governor-General & Council, &c. &c.

"Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Permit me to solicit your permission to resign the Hon'ble Company's Service and to proceed to Europe in Order to settle my private affairs.

"But I am impelled by a still stronger Motive to solicit this Indulgence.—From the moment of the Governor-General's taking the Chair in 1772, to the present period, the interval of my absence in Europe excepted, I have had the honor to hold some staff Appointment or Command immediately attached to His Person, and it is my most earnest wish, to attend him to Europe on the *Berrington* East Indiaman now waiting for his departure.

I am, with great Respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
your very Obedt. and
most Humble Servant,
(Sd.) S. TOONE.
Major."

Fort William,
21st Jan., 1785.

The following passages have been extracted, by permission, from S. C. Grier's *The Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife*.

"He (Toone) married a most excellent wife, and had a large family, two of the sons, Francis Hastings and James Hastings, being godsons to Mr. and Mrs. Hastings respectively.

"In 1798 he offered himself as a candidate for the Court of Directors, and was successful, being elected on 6th March, 1798, though, as he says, 'All the Beauty of Portland Place are canvassing against me—Hard upon a Man, who loves the Sex so well.'

"From this time forward he took upon himself the duty of representing Hastings at the India House, managing the delicate matters connected with the renewal of his annuity, and other questions on which he found it necessary to approach the Court with a fidelity, tact, and good humour almost unexampled.

"There are innumerable letters scrawled in his peculiarly illegible hand to his 'ever dear and honoured Mr. and Mrs. Hastings,' dated from the India House, from his town residence in Berners Street or Mortimer Street from Margate or Worthing, from Epsom, or from the estate bearing the unpropitious name of Mount Misery which he purchased near Keston in Kent. However hurried he may be, he never fails to end with messages of the deepest respect from his wife and daughters as well as himself.

"He was much troubled by his own ill-health and that of his children, but it is never made an excuse for avoiding anything he had been asked to do, and his devotion was recognised and appreciated. 'I never doubted of my reception if it had been my good Fortune to go to Daylesford House' (Hastings' residence in the country), he writes, after missing a visit there. 'I should be worse than an Infidel to doubt it, after the experience of the third part of the Century.'

"The last letter that Hastings dictated was to him, asking him to approach the Court of Directors on the subject of the continuance to Mrs. Hastings of the annuity granted to her husband."

He died at a very advanced age (he must have been close on 90) on 2nd November, 1835, at Keston Lodge, Kent.

The following is extracted from his obituary notice which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb., 1836.

"On 6th March, 1798, he was elected a member of the Court of Directors, of which Court he continued a member for 30 years, with the exception of those years when he was out of the Court by rotation. In this station of power and influence, Colonel Toone's conduct secured for him the esteem of his colleagues; and his frank and affectionate disposition towards the Servants of the Company, commanded the respect and attachment of the whole service, of every branch of which he was a most liberal patron.

"Under a consciousness probably of declining health he closed a long and useful career by retiring from the Direction into private life in February, 1831."

TOONE, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B. (? -1822.)

Younger brother of Sweny Toone (*q.v.*)

Born, (?)

Died at Dinapore, 16 Aug., 1822.

Cadet, 1780.

Ensign, 1780.

Lieut., 2 June, 1781.

Capt., 29 May, 1800.

Major, 5 Oct., 1800.

Lieut.-Col., 1 May, 1804.

Col., 4 June, 1813.

Major-Gen., 12 Aug., 1819.

He was in the Governor-General's Body Guard in 1781, and apparently commanded the Troop at the time of the Benares Insurrection, Aug. 1781.—(*Vide* p. 20.)

In 1784 he was in the Sebundy Corps (or Militia) at Moorshedabad, of which Corps his brother was Commandant.—(*Vide* p. 23.)

In 1793 he was a Subaltern in the 30th Battalion 2nd Brigade of Native Infantry.

Appointed to 3rd Regiment of Native Cavalry, 2 June, 1797, on the occasion of the Cavalry arm of the Service being separated from the Infantry and declared a distinct Corps.

Appointed to command the Corps of Hill Rangers.—(G. O. 6 June, 1805.)

To command the Troops at Buxar and to be Regulating Officer of the Invalid Establishment at Shahabad.—(G. O. 2 Oct., 1806.)

Created K.C.B., 26 Nov., 1819.

Appointed to the General Staff of the Bengal Presidency and posted to Dinapore 25 May, 1820.—(G. O. 6 May, 1820.)

Appointed Colonel of a Brigade from 29 Aug., 1821.—(G. O. 8 Dec., 1821.)

TREMAMONDO, ANTHONY ANGELO MALEVOLTI. (1747-48-1829.)

Born in either 1747 or 1748.

Died, 2 Oct., 1829.

Cadet, 1778.

Ensign, 1778.

Lieut., 24 Oct., 1778.

He came out to India in 1778, as a Cadet, and like the remainder of his year was promoted Lieutenant almost immediately after landing, owing to the deficiency in the number of officers on the Bengal Establishment.

He was a nephew of Domenico Angelo Malevolti Tremamondo (he shortly afterwards dropped the last two names), who in 1758 undertook to train the riding instructors of Eliott's Light Horse (now the 15th King's Hussars).

He, Domenico Tremamondo, was said to be the most elegant horseman of the day, and sat on horseback as West's model for William III. in his picture of the Battle of the Boyne.

Anthony Tremamondo's name first appears in a return of the Bengal army, dated 28 Feb., 1779, but there is no remark to show to what Corps he belonged at that date. In a return, dated 31 March, 1780, he is shown as being in the Governor-General's Troop of Body Guard.

On the 30 June, 1781: "Troop of Body Guard and Riding Master to the Army." From 30 April, 1782 to 1 Aug., 1783 he is described simply as "Riding Master to the Army."

On 1 March, 1784, and again on 1 Nov. of the same year (the last return in which his name appears), he is described as "Not appointed to any Corps."

He was appointed Riding Master to the Army of the Bengal Presidency, 13 Oct., 1780, on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500, and was granted a site in Calcutta for a riding-school.

In 1781 he was appointed to train the horses of the newly-raised Troop of Cavalry.

He resigned the Service 21 Feb., 1785, and returned to England a month or two later, after disposing of his riding-school, &c.

A son of his, Frederick Angelo (*q.v.*), afterwards served in the Body Guard.

There exist amongst the Records preserved in Calcutta and at the India Office, several documents relating to this officer and his riding-school, which have been thought to possess sufficient interest to merit their reproduction here *in extenso*.

"Calcutta,

24 July, 1780.

"Hon'ble Sirs,

The very great favour you have already shown me to confer on me a Grant of Land for the purpose of erecting a Riding School (on the plan of those in Europe) impresses me with the deepest gratitude. The extraordinary encouragement it has met with by the increase of scholars, and applications from all parts for training and breaking horses, at the same time that it evinces the real benefit and advantages of the undertaking, renders it indispensably necessary to solicit a further Grant of Land to the Northward, not exceeding two *beggahs*. I have endeavoured to deserve the high mark of favour received by the unwearied zeal and diligence I have given to the plan, which I trust will hereafter become useful to the country by laying a foundation for the improvement of the Cavalry of Bengal.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) ANGELO TREMAMONDO."

Extract from Bengal Public Consultations of 30 May, 1780.

"AGREED that a space of 80 feet north of the north range of Mr. Angelo Tremamondo's Stables and running in a parallel line East and West of the East Ditch of the Road leading to the Court House, and ending at the Ditch opposite the house formerly occupied by the Commander-in-Chief be granted to Mr. Angelo Tremamondo."

* * * * *

O. C. 10th October, 1780. No. 4.

"To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq.

Governor-General and Supreme Council.

"Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

I beg humbly to submit the following outline of a Proposal for the better training of all the Cavalry on the Bengal Establishment.

"I will be ready to receive 2 Troopers out of each separate Troop of the 3 Regiments of Cavalry and to instruct them correctly in the art of riding agreeable to the principles (recommended by Lord Pembroke) the most approved in Europe and universally adopted in every Regiment of Cavalry as well Horse, as Light Dragoons. I will undertake to qualify the said Troopers of the different Corps, to train their Cavalry Horses exactly conformable to the above Method of the Armies in Europe. Enabling them on their return to join their respective Corps, to instruct the rest of the Troopers belonging thereto, to ride, Break, and train their own Horses in the same manner, in short to make them perfect Masters of the Art of Cavalry.

"The reward for effecting a Service that must require very great labour and

Perseverance, I humbly submit to the Consideration of your Hon'ble Board. Should the proposal meet with approbation, and obtain me the appointment of Riding Master to the Army, I shall make it my constant study to execute it with unremitting Perseverance, activity and Zeal.

I have the honor to be with
the utmost respect,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
your most obedt. and

very humble Servant,
(Sd.) A. ANGELO TREMAMONDO."

Fort William,
the 28th September, 1780.

Minutes of Council, 13th October, 1780.

"AGREED to the Proposals delivered in by Lieutenant Angelo Tremamondo for the better training of the Cavalry on this Establishment, and that he be appointed Riding Master to the Army."

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Angelo Tremamondo.

"Sir,

In consequence of the appointment of Riding Master to the Army, granted me by the Hon'ble Board, I beg leave to request that you'd be pleased to forward the Necessary orders to the Different Corps of Cavalry, to send down two Troopers from each to receive Instructions. As I understand a Detachment of General Goddard's is now at Ghode, I beg leave to propose that two Men be also ordered to attend for Instructions.

I am with Respect,

Sir,

your most obedient and humble servant,

(Sd.) A. TREMAMONDO."

Calcutta,
31st October, 1780.
To Edward Hay, Esq.,
Asst. Secretary.

O. C. 19th March, 1781. No. 9.

"To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Governor-General, &c., &c.

"Hon'ble Sirs,

Permit me to inform your Hon'ble Board, that the Troopers arrived here the 1st February last to receive such Instruction as are proposed by my late appointment. I request your Orders for the Horses being sent down, or an equal Number bought here whichever you shall deem most proper. The usual Allowance for Cloathing, feeding, and Quartering these Men and Horses, I hope will be allowed me by the Hon'ble Board.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect,

Hon'ble Sirs, your most obedt. and humble Servt.

(Sd.) A. A. TREMAMONDO."

Calcutta,
15th March, 1781.

"To

The Hon'ble Warren Hastings,
Govr. Gen., &c.

"Hon'ble Sirs,

Agreeable to your order, I inform your Hon'ble Board that the number of Horses requisite for the intended service, should be equal to the Number of Men,

which amount to 26,—1 European Serjeant, 2 Duffidars and 23 private Moguls. —I engage myself to furnish them at 500 Sca. Rs. each Horse, which I hope will meet your approbation.

"I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

Hon'ble Sirs,

your obedient and very humble Servant,

(Sd.) A. A. TREMAMONDO."

Calcutta,

22nd March, 1781.

"To the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council
of Fort William in Bengal.

"Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Encouraged by the Patronage which I have already received from your Hon'ble Board I take the liberty of addressing you upon a Subject which nearly concerns my Interest.

"I arrived in Bengal in the latter End of the year 1778, intending if I should meet Encouragement to follow my Profession of a Riding Master. I was so fortunate as to find that the Institution of a Public manege seemed to meet the Approbation as well of the Settlement in general as of your Hon'ble Board.

"Many Gentlemen were eager to become my Pupils, and your Hon'ble Board was pleased to favour me with the grant of a piece of Ground for the express and sole purpose of erecting on it a manege. I lost no time in constructing the proper Buildings, and within the Space of one year had the satisfaction to see them finished. I had soon several Pupils, and had besides the Happiness to receive from your Hon'ble Board the appointment of Riding Master to the army, with a salary of 1500 Rupees per month.

"I can venture to assert that no Activity, Diligence or attention were wanting on my Part to deserve the liberal Encouragement with which I had been honored. A variety of other Causes however soon conspired to lessen the Numbers of my Pupils. The novelty of the Institution had ceased—The Exercise was found by some too violent for the Climate; many of the Gentlemen most disposed to persevere were obliged to leave Calcutta, others in the Civil Service were prevented from attending by the duties of their Offices, and the junior part of the army to whom the Art of Riding was a more essential part of education were in general unable to bear the Expence necessarily attending its attainment. From these or other Causes my School declined. For many months I had only one Pupil, and now I have only three.

"The Hon'ble Board besides have found it necessary among their other Retrenchments to annihilate the Appointment of riding master to the army.* The manege with the Stables, Dwelling House and other necessary Buildings notwithstanding the strictest economy was observed in their Construction cost Eighty Thousand Rupees, the whole of which I was under the Necessity of borrowing, and though for these many months past have been greatly unequal to the necessary Expenses of it, I have considered myself bound by my implied Engagements with the Public and the Board to keep up the former and usual Establishments of Servants and Horses.

"In this situation I look up for relief to your Hon'ble Board, from whence alone I can hope to receive it, and earnestly request that you will be pleased to annul the conditions annexed to the former grant of the Ground, and to give me new Pottahs of it under the same Rent, but with permission to build on it as many Dwelling Houses as I shall think proper. I do not expect that this Indulgence will by any means reimburse the money which I have expended in the Erection of the manege,

* Minutes of Council, dated 28th July, 1783.

"AGREED that as the Corps of Cavalry (has been?) Reduced the appointment of Riding Master to the Army be abolished."

but I take the liberty of soliciting it in Preference to any other mode of Relief, because it seems the least liable to objection.

I have the Honor to be,
Hon'ble Sirs,
your most obedient and Most H'ble Servant,
(Sd.) ANTHY. ANGELO TREMAMONDO."

Fort William,
the 12th February, 1784.

Original MS. note on the above by the Governor-General.

"The Governor-General havg. on public grounds afforded Mr. Angelo every Assistance that his example and countenance cd. produce while he had a prospect of gaining a Livelyhood by his profession, now recommends his fervent application to ye Indulgence of the Bd. that ye Ground orig'ly assigned to ye purpose of a Manege be granted him absolutely, and a new pottah granted him for ye same.
(Sd.) W. H."

O. C. 21st February, 1785. No. 1.

"To The Hon'ble John Macpherson, Esq.,
Governor-General & Members of the Supreme Council.

"Gentlemen,

At the request of Lieutenant Anthony Angelo Tremamondo I do myself the honor of laying before you the accompanying letter, soliciting permission to resign the Service and proceed to Europe on the *Cornwallis*, for the purpose of settling his private affairs which I have to recommend may be granted him.

"In the Stations Lieutenant Tremamondo filled as a Lieutenant in the Governor's Troop and riding master to the Army, his Conduct, I must observe, has been satisfactory and creditable.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
your most obedient humble Servant,
(Sd.) G. STIBBERT."

Fort William,
17th February, 1785.

O. C. 21st February, 1785. No. 2.

"To The Hon'ble John Macpherson, Esq.,
Governor-General & Supreme Council.

"Hon'ble Sirs,

The state of my private affairs rendering my return to Europe necessary for the adjustment of them, I am to request that you will be pleased to grant me your permission to resign the Service and proceed on the ship *Cornwallis* for that purpose. But it being my intention to return to my duty as soon as the above object shall be compleated permit me further to request you will do me the honor to express this intention to the Hon'ble Court of Directors in such terms as may facilitate my restoration to the Service.

"As I feel the most lively sense of gratitude for the support and favors which I have received from Government during my residence in Bengal, allow me, Hon'ble Sirs, to entreat you to accept my warmest acknowledgements, and best Wishes for the prosperity of your Administration.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect
Hon'ble Sirs,
your most Devoted Humble Servant,
(Sd.) ANTHONY ANGELO TREMAMONDO
Lt."

Calcutta,
February 17th, 1785.

Extract from Minutes of Council, dated 21st February, 1785.

"AGREED.—That Lieutenant Anthony Angelo Tremamondo be permitted to resign the Service and proceed to Europe for the purpose of settling his private affairs."

TUCKER, THOMAS TUDOR. (? -1857.)

8th Bengal Native Cavalry.

Born, (?)

Killed at Fatehgarh by the Mutineers, 8 July, 1857.

Cornet, 1836.

Lieut., 21 Jan., 1839.

Capt., 10 Aug., 1850.

Bt.-Major, 11 Aug., 1850.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 28 Nov., 1854.

Formerly Ensign in 74th Native Infantry.

Transferred to Cavalry, and appointed to do duty with 5th Light Cavalry.—
(G. O. 7 June, 1836.)

Posted to 8th Light Cavalry, 3 Jan., 1837.

To act as Adjutant to 8th Light Cavalry, 14 Oct., 1839.

Appointed Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. No. 20 of 7 Jan., 1846.)

Granted sick leave from 1 March—30 Sept., 1846; extended to 1 May, 1847, and permitted to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.—(G. O. 5 Feb., 1847.)

In 1849 he was D.A.Q.M.G. of the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Punjab; in 1850 he was D.A.Q.M.G. of the Army, and in charge of the Governor-General's Camp; and in 1853 he was appointed Army Clothing Agent, 1st Division, at Fatehgarh.

His wife and four children were all massacred at Cawnpore, 15 July, 1857.

TURNER, JOHN. (1813-1853.)

51st Native Infantry.

Son of T. Turner, Esq., Consul at Rajusa.

Born, May, 1813.

Died at Calcutta, 20 Jan., 1853.

Ensign, 1831.

Lieut., 3 Oct., 1840.

Capt., 14 June, 1847.

He was appointed to the Governor-General's Body Guard as Interpreter and Quartermaster, 22 July, 1846.

The date of his leaving the Corps is not known.

He was afterwards in the Army Commissariat Department, and served in that capacity in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49.

TURNER, J. G. (1859- * .)

Colonel, 4th Cavalry.

Born, 24 Aug., 1859.

First Commission, 18 Dec., 1878.

Col., 1 June, 1907.

Services:—Served in the Chitral Campaign, 1895. Relief of Chitral. (Despatches, G. G. O. No. 998 of 1895. Medal with clasp. Brevet of Major.) Tirah, 1897-98, as Orderly Officer to the G. O. C. 3rd Brigade. (Clasp.) China, 1900. (Despatches, *Lond. Gaz.* of 13 Sept., 1901. Medal.) South Africa, 1899-1902, as temporary

Lieut.-Col. Commanding 28th Bn. Imperial Yeomanry. Operations in Cape Colony between 21 and 31 May, 1902. (Medal with two clasps.)

Served formerly in the Royal Artillery. A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, 15 March, 1885 to 9 March, 1886.

He was Adjutant of the Body Guard from 9 April, 1886 to 26 March, 1891.

He officiated as Commandant from 15 April, 1893, and was Commandant from 7 Jan., 1894, to 21 July, 1898.

Proceeded to England with the Diamond Jubilee Detachment of the Indian Army in 1897.

Appointed Commandant 4th Cavalry, 12 Nov., 1905.

TURNER, SAMUEL. (1749?-1802.)

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Son of John Turner.

Born 1749 (?).

Died in England, 2 Jan., 1802.

Cadet, 1779.

Ensign, 1780.

Lieut., 8 Aug., 1781.

Capt., 18 March, 1799.

He was a cousin of Warren Hastings on the mother's side, their respective mothers being daughters of Thomas Warren, a yeoman of Stubhill; Hester Warren marrying Penyston Hastings, and Anne Warren marrying John Turner.

Samuel's elder brother, William, was a tallow-chandler at Gloucester.

Thomas Warren, Junior, of Stubhill, wrote to his "neveu" Warren Hastings, recommending Samuel Turner to his consideration as having received a "a cadet's appointment for the Indias," and as being "sober, honest, and imbued with natural good qualities."

Soon after his arrival in India, he became Warren Hastings' A.D.C., accompanying him in that capacity on his visit to Benares in 1781, joining him at Bankipore, 1 March, 1781.

He was with the Governor-General during the disturbance in August, caused by the rebellious Cheyt Singh, and accompanied him on his flight for refuge to Chunar on the night 21/22 August.

He was given command of the Governor-General's Body Guard in 1782, and in the following year he was despatched by Warren Hastings on a special embassy to Tibet, where he arrived 13 Oct., 1783.

Extract from Consultations of 9th January, 1783.

(On the subject of a proposed mission to Tibet.)

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

"... the Death of Mr Bogle, which followed, rendered the Design abortive. I have since that time looked for some Person qualified and willing to accept of such a Trust, for which, in the requisites of Temper, Patience and Understanding, tho' never hoped to meet with any Person equal to Mr. Bogle, yet I have now fixed my choice on a Gentleman not inferior to him in some of those Qualities, and in the rest I hope and believe he will do Credit to my Recommendation of him, and therefore, I at this time bring the Subject again before the Board.

* * * * *

"The Gentleman whom I have chosen for this Commission is Lieutenant Samuel Turner whom I recommend to the Board for the deputation which I have proposed."

* * * * *

"RESOLVED that Lieutenant Samuel Turner be accordingly appointed with a Salary of 3000 Sa. Rs. per mensem."

In November, Warren Hastings, writing to his sister Mrs. Woodman, says :—
 “Young Turner is now on an Embassy to the land of Tibbet. He has with much address and propriety of conduct overcome some difficulties which retarded his progress, and is by this time at the place of his destination.”

Turner returned from Tibet in March, 1784, and his narrative of the Embassy is preserved in the Proceedings of the Secret Select Committee of 13 April, 1784.

On the occasion of the departure from India of Warren Hastings in 1785, Turner went down as far as Saugor, where the *Berrington* was lying, in order to see him off.

After Hastings' departure for England, Turner and Thompson (the *quondam* private secretary), between them, bought the New House of his Alipore estate (which has been identified as the present Hastings House) for Rs. 27,000.

He commanded the Body Guard during the Third Mysore War of 1790–92.

In 1794, after the return of the Body Guard from Madras, we find Turner at Delhi (on his way up country to buy horses for the Body Guard), where he was granted an interview with the old blind King Shah Alam. “I was conducted to the Presence,” he writes. “All the antient Forms of the Court (and nothing else remains) are strictly observed. I was received in the Dewan Khass. Far from the Impression of Magnificence the Durbar struck me as a dismal and gloomy spectacle. The emaciated Monarch seated upon the Musnud was surrounded, in place of noble Persians, with a group of mean Marattas.”

On 30 Jan., 1797, whilst still in command of the Body Guard, he was permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health, but whether he actually left at this date, or not until March, 1799, is uncertain.—(*Vide* footnote to Fraser, p. 244).

Minutes of Council, Mily. Dept., 30 Jan., 1797.

“Brevet Captain Samuel Turner having accompanied an application to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his Health with the prescribed Pay and Medical Certificates, AGREED that he be permitted to proceed accordingly.”

In 1800 he published an account of his expedition to Tibet, a second edition of this work being issued two years later, and in 1801 he was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society.—(Cf. *Dicty. of Natl. Biog.*, Vol. LVII., also S. C. Grier's *The Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife*.)

The following is extracted from an obituary notice which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LXII., for 1802.

“2nd January. In his 43rd year, in consequence of a paralytic seizure, Samuel Turner, Esq., F.R.S., and formerly in the service of the East India Company. In 1785 Captain Turner was sent by Governor Hastings on an embassy to the Grand Lama, and since his return to this country, about two years ago, published a very curious and interesting account of his travels through Bootan and part of Thibet.”

From the same source it appears that he was seized with this paralytic stroke whilst walking unattended in Fetter Lane, London, on 21 December, 1801, and it was only through the name “Captain Turner” on the inside of one of his boots, that his relatives were traced through the publishers of his book.

At the time of his death he owned a country seat in Gloucestershire, and was possessed of considerable means. As a mark of their approbation and esteem, the Directors of the East India Company voted him 500 guineas on his return from his embassy to Tibet.

WARING, CHARLES SCOTT. (1786–1813.)

7th Bengal Native Cavalry.

Son of Major John Scott Waring, M.P., for Stockbridge, who was formerly A.D.C. to Warren Hastings, and afterwards his parliamentary agent in England.

Born, Oct., 1786.

Died at Calcutta, 2 Feb., 1813.

G.G.B.G.

Cadet, 1803.

Cornet, 11 March, 1805.

Lieut., 4 Nov., 1810.

Appointed to the Governor-General's Body Guard in 1811, and accompanied the Corps on the Java Expedition, receiving the sum of £77-3-5 as his share of Prize money.

Appointed Adjutant, 15 Feb., 1812.

His grave in the South Park Street Cemetery at Calcutta bears the following inscription:—

“ Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus

Tam chari capitis?

Sacred to the Memory of

Lieutenant CHARLES SCOTT WARING,

Adjutant to the Body Guard of

The Right Honorable the Governor General,

Obit. 2d Feb., 1813. Ætat, 26.

“ His cheerful disposition, conciliatory manners, and unaffected simplicity of character; endeared him to his relatives and friends, and acquired him the regard of all who knew him. While his conduct in his profession, obtained him the public applause, and private regard of his noble patron; who represented him where most he was emulous of being known, as a youth of the first promise.

“ Past are those hopes, closed are those views which promised to realize his moderate desires; and which opening bright prospects to his relatives and friends; now spread a deeper gloom over his sad loss.”

His sister, Anna Maria, married John Reade of Ipsden House, Oxon., and became the mother of Charles Reade the novelist.

WHIGHAM, ROBERT. (? - ? .)

Late 70th Regt. of Foot.

Born (?)

Died (?)

Ensign, 18 Sept., 1849.

Lieut., 17 Jan., 1851.

Capt. (?)

He was Adjutant of the Peshawar Light Horse in January, 1859.

Appointed to do duty with the Lahore Light Horse, 24 Feb., 1859.

Appointed Officiating Second in Command and Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 5 Sept., 1859.

WHITE, ION GROVE. (1869-1900.)

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Third son of Major Hans White, 40th Regt., of Kilbyrne.

Born, 1 June, 1869.

Died at Kurseong, 26 March, 1900.

First Commission (E. Surrey Regt.), 28 Sept., 1887.

Lieut. do., 10 April, 1889.

Capt., 28 Sept., 1898.

Appointed Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 3 March, 1892.

Appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard, 21 Nov., 1898.

WINGFIELD WATKIN. (1803-1886.)

10th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Second son of the Rev. Rowland Wingfield, of Rhysnant, Co. Montgomery, and Vicar of Rhuabon.

Born, 7 June, 1803.

Died, 1886.

Cadet, 1822.

Cornet, 21 May, 1823.

Lieut., 13 May, 1825.

To do duty with 2nd Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 30 Jan., 1824.)

Appointed Interpreter and Quartermaster 2nd Light Cavalry, 1 July, 1824.

Posted to 2nd Extra Regiment of Cavalry, 17 June, 1825.

Served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1825-26.

Appointed Adjutant 10th Light Cavalry, 25 Nov., 1826.

Appointed Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 23 March, 1827.

Resigned the appointment 15 Nov., 1831.

Resigned the Service as a Lieutenant, 6 June, 1835.

WORRALL, HENRY LECHMERE. (1798-1872.)

1st Bengal Light Cavalry.

Born, Nov., 1798.

Died in England, 8 Dec., 1872.

Cadet, 1818.

Cornet, 16 Aug., 1819.

Lieut., 29 May, 1822.

Capt., 26 June, 1826.

Major, 12 Jan., 1834.

Lieut.-Col., 28 Dec., 1838.

Col., 19 March, 1849.

Major-Gen., 28 Nov., 1854.

Lieut.-Gen., 10 June, 1862.

He held an Ensigncy in H.M. 6th Regt. of Foot prior to entering the Company's Service.

"Cornet Worrall to join and do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard until further orders."—(G. O. 8 May, 1820.)

"Cornet Worrall to continue to do duty with the Most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard,"—(G. O. 12 Jan. 1821.)

"Cornet H. L. Worrall, 1st Light Cavalry, to be Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, vice Shadwell."—(G. O. 3 Feb., 1821.)

He retained this appointment until 6 May, 1824, when he was appointed Deputy Paymaster at Cawnpore, which appointment he held for over ten years.

He was reposted to 1st Light Cavalry, 14 Feb., 1839, and was appointed Commandant of the 10th Light Cavalry, 21 Oct., 1852.

APPENDIX VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

AINGER, MAJOR. (1820-1861.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, Oct., 1820.

Died in London, 10 Feb., 1861.

Asst. Surgeon, 15 May, 1846.

Surgeon, 8 Aug., 1859.

M.R.C.S., 1842. F.R.C.S., England, 1854.

Services:—Served in the Crimea with the Turkish Contingent, whilst on furlough, from 30 April, 1855 to 24 June, 1856. (Medjidie, 4th Class.)

Served with the Body Guard, from 11 Aug., 1857 to 24 Feb., 1859.

BAILLIE, GEORGE. (1787- ?.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 4 Feb., 1787.

Died, (?).

Asst. Surgeon, 21 March, 1808.

Surgeon, 14 Feb., 1823.

M.A., King's College, Aberdeen, 1813.

Services:—Capture of Java, 1811. Third Mahratta War, 1817-18.

In a list of passengers per Transport *Borneo*, which arrived from Java, 30 Nov., 1811, his name appears, followed by the remark, "Asst. Surgeon Governor-General's Body Guard."

The *East India Register and Army List* for 1813 shows him as "Doing duty with the Body Guard."

No General Order appointing him to the Corps has been traced.

He was afterwards Surgeon to the King of Oudh at Lucknow.

He retired, 13 June, 1840.

BANISTER, GEORGE. (1820-1884.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 16 Oct., 1820.

Died at Eastbourne, 6 Dec., 1884.

Asst. Surgeon, 12 Jan., 1845.

Surgeon, 16 Jan., 1858.

Surgeon-Major, 12 Jan., 1865.

Deputy Inspector-General, 10 May, 1871.

M.R.C.S., 1840. F.R.C.S., England, 1870.

Services:—Served with the 18th Native Infantry throughout the Mutiny from May, 1857 to July, 1859.

Siege and capture of Delhi, operations under General Showers in Rajputana, and final campaign in Oudh. (Medal and clasp.)

He was appointed to the Body Guard by G. G. O. No. 251 of 12 March, 1866, and served with it from June of that year to Jan., 1871, when, owing to the re-organisation of the Corps, the appointment of Medical Officer to the Body Guard was abolished.

He retired, 6 Dec., 1876.

BRAMLEY, MOUNTFORD JOSEPH. (1803-1837.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 16 April, 1803.

Died in Calcutta, 19 Jan., 1837.

Asst. Surgeon, 29 Aug., 1829.

He was in Medical charge of the Body Guard from 20 April to 6 Oct., 1830, on which latter date he was appointed to the medical duties of the Residency at Khatmandhoo.

He was the first Principal of the Medical College of Calcutta. (Appointed 28 Jan., 1835.)

He was buried in the North Park Street Cemetery at Calcutta.

A tablet bearing the following inscription was erected to his memory in the great Theatre of the Medical College :—

"In memory of Mountford Joseph Bramley, late Principal of the Medical College of Calcutta, this tablet is erected by his grateful pupils to record their sense of the zeal and ability with which he watched over their private interests and those of their country, and the courtesy and kindness with which he won their affections, which improved their minds. Aged 34 years, died 19th January, 1837. 'Why has worth so short a date—while villains ripen grey with time.'"

BRETT, FREDERICK HARRINGTON. (1803-1859.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 12 Aug., 1803.

Died, 10 Dec., 1859.

Asst. Surgeon, 22 Oct., 1825.

Surgeon, 16 Nov., 1840.

M.D., F.R.C.S.

He was a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Brett of Dublin, an eminent mechanic, and was one of a family of twenty-two children. Of this family, six of the sons entered the Army, three obtaining commissions in the British Cavalry, and three in the Hon. Coy's Service.

He visited Calcutta in 1836, was appointed officiating Surgeon to the Body Guard 25 July of that year, and his appointment was confirmed 25 Jan., 1837.

He accompanied Lord Auckland on tour in the Upper Provinces from 1837 to 1839, during which period he performed several able operations.

"At length, hearing of his fame, Ranjit Singh requested it as a personal favour to be conferred on himself that this celebrated Surgeon might be permitted to remain at his court. But the Earl of Auckland declined that request, thinking that Mr. Brett might be more profitably employed in his Lordship's own capital on his return, therefore the very first appointment which became vacant suitable to Mr. Brett's merits was given to him, namely that of oculist to the Hon'ble Company." —(From a biographical sketch of Dr. Brett which appeared in the *India Review* of 1842.)

He performed the duties of Medical Officer to the Body Guard until 20 Jan., 1841, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary.

He founded the Central Hospital at Calcutta, and was celebrated for his operations of lithotomy and for the removal of cataract.

He retired 23 Jan., 1844.

BUTTER, THOMAS. (1794-1821.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 4 Sept., 1794.

Died at Indore, 4 Nov., 1821.

Asst. Surgeon, 8 Oct., 1816.

L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, 1816.

Services :—Third Mahratta War, 1817-18, with the Body Guard.

He officiated in medical charge of the Body Guard from 3 Jan, 1818, until the arrival of Asst. Surgeon Gray towards the end of that year.

CAMERON, WILLIAM. (1796-1846.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 12 Aug., 1796.

Died at Calcutta 3. Nov., 1846.

Asst. Surgeon, 30 May, 1818.

Surgeon, 16 Sept., 1829.

Appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of the Body Guard left behind at Ballygunge during the First Burmese War, 15 April, 1825.

He apparently retained this appointment until the return of the Headquarters of the Regiment in June, 1826.

CAMPBELL, EDWARD. (1815-1890.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, March, 1815.

Died in London, 16 Jan., 1890.

Asst. Surgeon, 14 Nov., 1839.

Surgeon, 15 Nov., 1853.

Surgeon-Major, 14 Nov., 1859.

Services :—Cabul insurrection, present at the storming of Istaliff. (Medal.) Present at the Battle of Maharajpore. (Bronze Star.)

Served during the Sutlej Campaign with the Body Guard, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhr, Aliwal, and Sobraon. (Medal and three clasps.) Served during the Santhal rebellion. He was employed under Her Majesty's Government during the War with Russia, with the Turkish Contingent, from 17 April to 1 Sept., 1855.

Appointed to the Body Guard 11 April, 1845.

Minute No. 10 by the Governor-General, 11 April, 1845 :—

"The Governor-General informs the Board that he has made the following appointment.

"Asst. Surgeon Edward Campbell of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers to the Medical Charge of the Governor-General's Body Guard, vice Asst. Surgeon H. Walker."

He left the Body Guard 3 March, 1854, and was afterwards Presidency Garrison Surgeon at Calcutta.

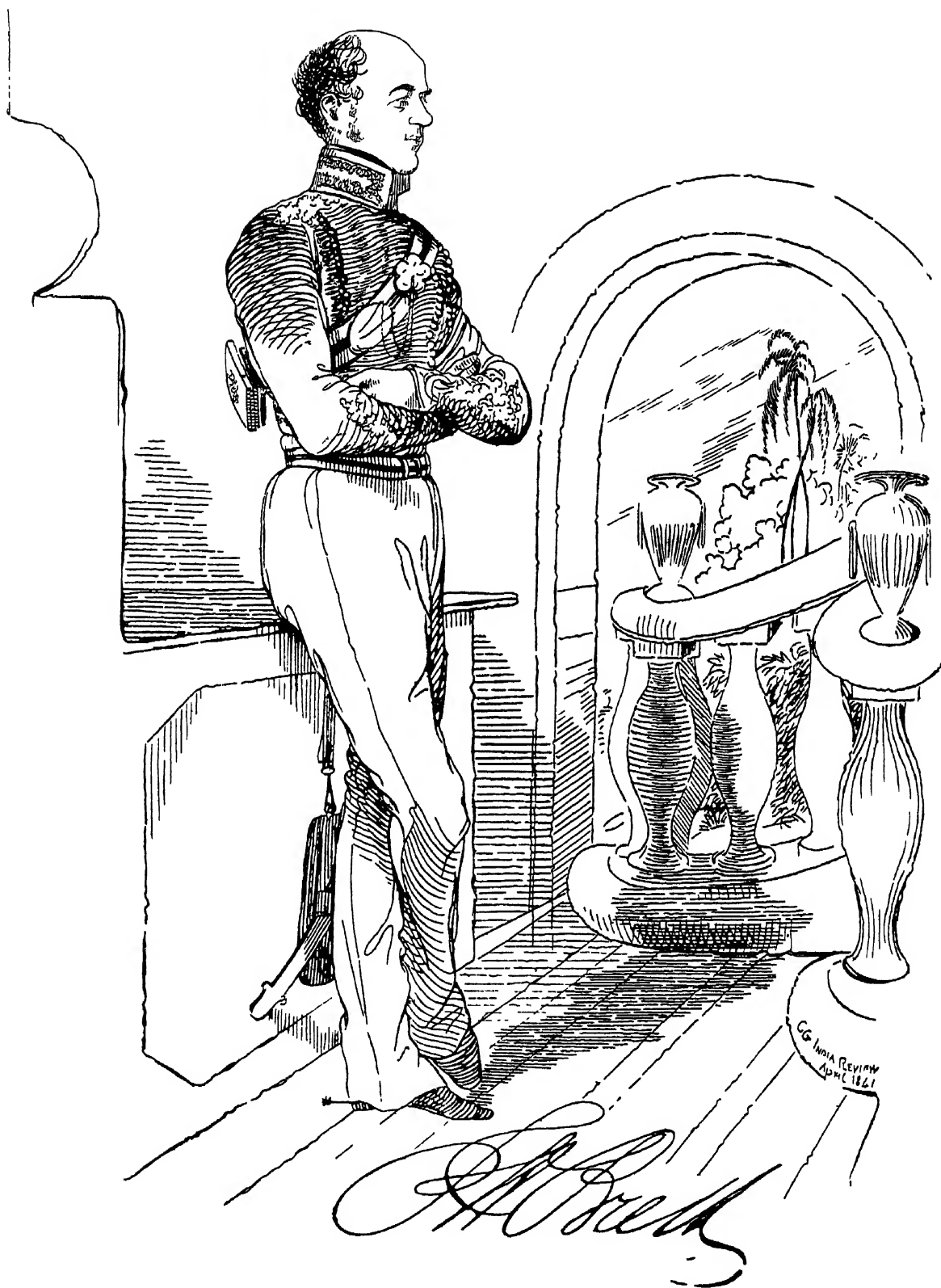
He retired in England 11 July, 1864.

CANTOR, THEODORE. (1809-1860.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

A Dane, born at Copenhagen, 6 Feb., 1809.

Died at sea, 26 March, 1860.



SURGEON F. H. BRETT,
Governor General's Body Guard, 1836 to 1841.

Asst. Surgeon, 12 Sept., 1839.

Surgeon, 9 Sept., 1853.

Surgeon-Major, 12 Sept., 1859.

M.D. (Copenhagen), M.R.C.S.

Services:—China, 1840-41. (Medal.) Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. (Medal.)

Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at actions of Ramnagar, Chilianwala and Gujerat. (Medal.)

Appointed to act as Surgeon to the Body Guard during the absence of Asst. Surgeon Walker, from 10 March to 1 July, 1841.

Appointed to officiate as Deputy Apothecary to the East India Company, 27 Oct., 1841.

CHAPMAN, HENRY. (1800-1873.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 6 May, 1800.

Died at Canterbury, 28 Nov., 1873.

Asst. Surgeon, 11 March, 1826.

Surgeon, 15 Oct., 1841.

He was appointed to the medical charge of the Body Guard, 5 Jan., 1836, and left the Corps, 25 Jan., 1837.

He was afterwards Presidency Surgeon at Calcutta.

He retired 31 March, 1854.

DUNCAN, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. (1804-1877.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 5 Feb., 1804.

Died in Edinburgh, 10 Dec., 1877.

Asst. Surgeon, 15 March, 1826.

Surgeon, 31 Dec., 1841.

M.R.C.S., 1825. F.R.C.S., 1844.

Served with the Body Guard from 14 April, 1832 to 3 April, 1833.

He retired, 1 Jan., 1848.

GORDON, GEORGE JAMES. (1786-1853.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 1 Aug., 1786. (?)

Died in London, 26 Feb., 1853.

Asst. Surgeon, 31 Jan., 1807.

Surgeon, 1818. (?)

Services:—Capture of Java, 1811.

Appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of the Body Guard which accompanied Lord Minto to Madras, 29 July, 1809.

He returned to Bengal before this detachment, as we find him acting as Agent for the Manufacture of Gun-powder at Allahabad from 10 Sept., to 11 Oct., 1809.

Appointed permanently to the Body Guard, 1 March, 1811, and accompanied the Corps on the Java Expedition, being afterwards thanked by the Governor-General for his zealous performance of his duties with the Corps during its active operations in the field.

He resigned his appointment, 4 March, 1815.

On 6 March, 1816, he was again appointed to the medical charge of the Detachment of the Guard doing duty at the Presidency. The date on which he finally gave up this appointment is not known.

He retired, 15 April, 1820.

GRANT, WILLIAM LEWIS. (? -1825.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died at Arracan, 8 Sept., 1825.

Asst. Surgeon, 12 June, 1797.

Surgeon, 23 Jan., 1810.

Superintending Surgeon, 8 March, 1825.

Services :—Burma, 1824-25. Capture of Rangoon.

Copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Morrison, Comdg. S.E. Divn., to Adj.-Gen. of the Army, dated Camp Arracan, 25 April, 1825, announcing the capture of the fort and capital of Arracan :—

“The Superintending Surgeon Dr. Grant, has on every occasion provided for the comfort and relief of the sick and wounded, and with other medical officers, was ever forward while the troops were engaged to render immediate assistance.”—(*Lond. Gaz.* 1 Oct., 1825.)

He was appointed to the Body Guard, 21 Aug., 1800, being the first European to hold the appointment of Surgeon to the Corps.

He left the Body Guard, probably on 1 March, 1811.

GRAY, JOHN. (1790-1822.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 30 Sept., 1790.

Died at Nagpore, 7 May, 1822.

Asst. Surgeon, 14 Nov., 1813.

He served with the Body Guard from 4 March, 1815, to 20 April, 1820, although it would appear that he was absent from the Corps for a considerable period between the years 1816 and 1818, and was not with it during the Pindari Campaign.

HEWETT, WILLIAM WRIGHT. (1795- ?)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 5 Dec., 1795.

Died (?)

Asst. Surgeon, 5 May, 1821.

M.D., Aberdeen, 1821.

To perform the medical duties of the Sunderbund Commission.—(G. O., 5 Jan., 1827.)

Served with the Body Guard from 31 Jan., 1829, to 16 April, 1830.

Struck off, 16 April, 1830.

He was the father of Admiral Sir William Hewett, and was afterwards Physician to King William IV.

IMPEY, ELIJAH.* (1781-1820.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 1781.

Died at Ballygunge, 9 June, 1821.

Asst. Surgeon, 27 Sept., 1804.

Surgeon, 15 Aug., 1816.

* What relation, if any, he was to Sir Elijah Impey has not been ascertained. Possibly he was a nephew. He was married at St. John's Church, Calcutta, on 18 January, 1816, by the Rev. J. Parson, to Marian, daughter of Benjamin Bunn, Pay-master, H.M.'s 39th Foot. The name of Impey's father is not given. The witnesses were J. H. Harington, E. Mackintosh and Matilda Barwell.

Services :—Second Mahratta War, 1805–06.

He was Medical Officer to the Body Guard from 20 April, 1820, to the date of his death.

He is buried in the South Park Street Cemetery, Calcutta, and the following is the epitaph on his grave :—

“ Sacred to the Memory of,
ELIJAH IMPEY.
Obit., June 10, 1821.

“ He was a pious Christian, zealous and skilful in his profession, and excellent in every relation of private life.”

JONES, HUGH DAVIES. (1828–1868.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 22 March, 1828.

Died at Barrackpore, 16 Sept., 1868.

Asst. Surgeon, 20 May, 1854.

Surgeon, 20 May, 1866.

M.R.C.S., 1854.

Services :—Indian Mutiny, 1857–58.

Served with the Body Guard from 24 Feb., 1859, to January, 1866.

Appointed Medical Officer to the 17th Bengal Cavalry, 10 March, 1868.

MACPHERSON, HUGH MARTIN. (1820–1902.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 30 Aug., 1820.

Died in London, 4 April, 1902.

Asst. Surgeon, 18 Sept., 1842.

Surgeon, 22 May, 1857.

Surgeon-Major, 18 Sept., 1862.

Deputy Inspector-General, 31 March, 1869.

M.A., Aberdeen, 1837. M.R.C.S., 1842. F.R.C.S., England, 1867.

Appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Body Guard, 20 March, 1856.

Above appointment confirmed, vice Skinner deceased.—(G. O., 792 of 30 May, 1856.)

He left the Corps on promotion.—(G. O., No. 1003 of 11 Aug., 1857.)

He retired in India, 16 March, 1870.

MARTIN, SIR JAMES RANALD, Kt., C.B., F.R.S. (1796–1874.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Son of the Rev. Donald Martin.

Born at Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, 12 May, 1796.

Died, 27 Nov., 1874.

Asst. Surgeon, 1816.

Surgeon, 12 Sept., 1828.

He was offered a Combatant's Commission in the 42nd Highlanders by his uncle, Lieut.-General Sir John MacDonald, G.C.B., Adjutant-General of the British Army, which, however, he was obliged (for private reasons) to decline.

He came out to India in 1817 on the *Lord Hungerford*, and on his passage out he formed an intimate friendship with Capt. Sneyd, who afterwards commanded the Body Guard.

He was appointed to the medical charge of the Ramghur Battalion in 1820, and took part with that Corps in the reduction of the Larka Kols.

In 1821 the Marquess of Hastings, in recognition of his services, appointed him to the medical charge of the Body Guard.—(G. O., 31 Oct., 1821.)

In 1822 he proceeded to Mauritius on sick leave, and rejoined the Body Guard on his return the same year.

In 1824 he accompanied the detachment of the Corps which took part in the First Burmese War of 1824–26, and was invalided back to Calcutta in March, 1826.

The following account of an experience which he underwent whilst on his way down to Rangoon *en route* for Calcutta, is extracted from the *Life of Sir Ranald Martin, C.B.*, by Sir Joseph Fayrer :—

“An interesting episode occurred during his voyage down the Irawadi to Rangoon, a distance of about four hundred miles, on his return to India on sick leave. An escort of four sick troopers and a havildar of the Body Guard accompanied him in a Burmese boat. The river banks were at this time infested by the defeated and disorganized enemy, and robberies and murders were of daily occurrence. After sundry encounters, the boat arrived one afternoon at a part of the river which was narrowed by an island and a point of land jutting towards it. Here a detachment of the enemy was observed, numbering about eighty, and bearing firearms. The havildar, a Mahomedan, advised Mr. Martin, who was suffering from fever, to lie down under the thatched roof of the boat, whilst he and the troopers attacked the enemy with their carbines. Martin, however, ordered the havildar to stand close to him, placing the troopers with their sabres drawn, in a position to act, with instructions to cut down any of the Burmese boatmen who should attempt to leap overboard.

“The boat was now approaching the point where he expected to be fired upon, but to his surprise the enemy disappeared behind the bank. The enemy presently rushed back with loud shouts and opened fire upon them.

“The boat flew down the stream and passed the point into broader water.

“Many shots hit the boat and one wounded a servant of Martin's in the leg.

“A naval officer in charge of a small vessel near which his boat subsequently anchored, with some seamen and sepoys captured some of the party on the point. From these prisoners Martin ascertained that when his boat was passing they had seen him put a telescope to his eye which they mistook for a rocket apparatus, and immediately bolted. But as no noise followed, they returned, only to find that the boat had passed almost out of range.”

From Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., Commander of the Army during the Burmese War.

“Garth, by Aberfeldy,
June 18, 1842.

“My dear Sir,

. . . I beg to assure you that I perfectly remember your having been present with that very distinguished and valuable corps, the Governor-General's Body Guard, in all the actions in which they were engaged, from the period of their landing at Rangoon till the temporary cessation of hostilities at Melloon, when severe ill-health obliged you to leave the army; and not only were your professional services at all times available to any branch of the army requiring your valuable aid and assistance, but on many occasions during the sickness and absence of the officers of your regiment, you did duty with it in the field; and in one instance in particular, there being no commissioned European officer present, when engaged near Prome, you most ably and gallantly executed my commands in covering the retreat of a detachment of infantry.

* * * * *

“I remain, etc.,

(Sd.) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

To J. R. Martin Esq.



SIR RANALD MARTIN, C.B., F.R.S. (1821-1829).

In 1828 he was appointed Officiating Surgeon to the Governor-General.

He left the Body Guard 31 Jan., 1829, on appointment as Garrison Surgeon of Fort William.

During the period which he spent with the Body Guard, he did much to improve the general health of the Corps by inaugurating important sanitary reforms in the Ballygunge cantonment.

In 1837 he published *Notes on the Medical Topography of Calcutta*, and in 1841 he wrote with Dr. James Johnson a work *On the influence of Tropical Climate on European Constitution*.

He retired as Inspector-General of Hospitals and a Member of the Army Sanitary Commission, 20 May, 1842.

The Royal College of Surgeons elected him a Fellow in 1843, and the Royal Society in 1845.

He was made a C.B., 24 April, 1860, and was knighted in the same year.

Examining Physician to the East India Company, 18 Jan., 1859.

President of the Medical Board, India Office, 1864 to 1874.

One of his sons, Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., (*q.v.*) also served in the Body Guard.

MCANALLY, ACHESON ARCHIBALD. (1803-1859.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, Oct., 1803.

Died, 19 March, 1859.

Asst. Surgeon, 20 Jan., 1829.

Surgeon, 6. Feb., 1846.

Services :—Afghanistan, 1839-42. Capture of Ghuznee.

Served with the Body Guard from 6 Oct., 1830, to 2 July, 1832.

Appointed to the medical charge of the establishment at Hissar 2 July, 1832, and became an Assistant to the Hissar Stud, with a salary of Sonat rupees 200/- p.m. in addition to his pay (G. O. 9 Jan., 1835), which appointment he retained for several years.

He retired, 27 Jan., 1853.

ROGERS, WILLIAM HENRY. (1803-1835.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, June, 1803.

Died at Jodhpore, 23 Nov., 1835.

Asst. Surgeon, 30 June, 1826.

He was medical officer of the 4th Light Cavalry, and officiated in medical charge of the Body Guard from 25 Nov., 1831 to 14 April, 1832.

The following inscription taken from a tablet placed in the Church perpetuates his memory :—

“ This Tablet is erected by his brother
officers,
to the Memory of W. H. ROGERS, Esq.,
Assistant Surgeon 4th Light Cavalry, who
from over-exertion in the cause of
humanity, sacrificed his own valuable
life ; he died at Joudhpore in Rajpootanah,
on the 23rd Nov. 1835.
aged 31 years.”

RONALD, JAMES. (1796-1877.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 1 Sept., 1796.

Died at Glasgow, 5 April, 1877.

Offg. Asst. Surgeon, 24 July, 1819 to 31 Oct., 1820.

Asst. Surgeon, 14 May, 1822.

Surgeon, 15 Oct., 1835.

Services :—Burma, 1824-26.

He officiated in medical charge of the Body Guard in Burma on the departure of Doctor Martin for Calcutta, probably from January to March, 1826.

He retired, 1 March, 1843.

SCRIVEN, JOHN BARCLAY. (1828-1905.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, April, 1828.

Died in London, 22 July, 1905.

Asst. Surgeon, 20 Nov., 1850.

Surgeon, 12 Oct., 1863.

Surgeon-Major, 20 Nov., 1870.

M.B., London, 1849. M.R.C.S., 1850.

Services :—Served with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers in Burma, 1852-53. Martaban Column, and march to Tounghoo. (Medal.)

Appointed to the officiating medical charge of the Body Guard, 3 May, 1855, vice Skinner on leave, until the arrival of Asst. Surgeon Tierney, and on the departure of the latter on 10 Oct., 1855, to join the headquarters of the Corps during the Santhal Revolt, was put in medical charge of the detachment left at Ballygunge.

On the departure of Asst. Surgeon Tierney on sick leave, 18 Feb., 1856, he again officiated, vice Skinner, until the appointment of Asst. Surgeon Macpherson, 20 March, 1856.

He was the first Principal of the Lahore Medical College, Oct., 1860, to July, 1871.

Afterwards Civil Surgeon of Lahore.

He retired 13 June, 1881.

SEMPILL, The Hon'ble FRANCIS. (1791-1823.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Second son of Hugh, 13th Baron Sempill.

Born, 31 May, 1791.

Died at Fort William, 2 Jan., 1823.

Asst. Surgeon, 8 May, 1814.

Services :—Third Mahratta War, 1817-18, with the Body Guard.

Officiated in medical charge of the Body Guard from some date at the close of 1817, to 3 Jan., 1818, when he was relieved by Asst. Surgeon Butter.

He is buried in the South Park Street Cemetery, Calcutta.

The wife of Hugh, 11th Lord Sempill, was maternal aunt of Clive.

SKINNER, GEORGE ROBERT. (1825-1856.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, Oct., 1825.

Died at Bath, 26 Mar., 1856.

Asst. Surgeon, 20 Dec., 1852.

F.R.C.S., England, 1852.

Served with the Body Guard from 3 March, 1854, to 26 March, 1856, but was absent on sick leave from May, 1855, to the date of his death.

SMITH, HENRY SEYMOUR. (? -1884.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, (?) .

Died at Allahabad, 18 April, 1884.

Asst. Surgeon, 10 February, 1859.

Surgeon, 10 Feb., 1871.

Surgeon-Major, 1 July, 1873.

Civil Surgeon at Dehra Dun.

He was in medical charge of the Body Guard from 24 Jan. to 29 March, 1866.

SPENS, THOMAS. (1803-1836.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Younger brother of Major-General Andrew Spens.

Born, 12 Aug., 1803.

Died at Ballygunge, 5 Jan., 1836.

Asst. Surgeon, 28 Dec., 1825.

M.D., Edinburgh, 1824.

Served with the Body Guard from 3 April, 1833, to 5 Jan., 1836.

His grave is in the South Park Street Cemetery, Calcutta.

TIERNEY, JOHN FRANCIS. (1830-1859.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 19 Feb., 1830.

Died at Berhampur, 6 April, 1859.

Asst. Surgeon, 26 July, 1853.

M.R.C.S., 1851.

Services :—Santhal Revolt of 1855, with the Body Guard.

Served with the Body Guard from 10 Oct., 1855, to 18 Feb., 1856.

TYTLER, ROBERT. (1787-1838.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 18 Nov., 1787.

Died near Gwalior, 17 March, 1838.

M.D., Edinburgh, 1807.

Asst. Surgeon, 17 March, 1808.

Surgeon, 20 Jan., 1823.

He was Surgeon to the Body Guard in 1811.*

He accompanied the Expedition to Burma in 1824, and his Diary, containing the results of the scientific observations taken by him during the war, was afterwards published in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, of which body he was a member.

* There is some slight doubt as to whether he ever actually served in the Body Guard.

The *East India Register and Army List* shows him as Surgeon to the Body Guard in 1811, and he certainly served on the Java Expedition ; but the General Order appointing him to the Corps has not been traced, nor does his name appear as Surgeon to the Body Guard in the Prize Rolls for that Campaign.

He was also author of a book, published in London in 1825, entitled :—

“*Illustrations of Ancient Geography and History, referring to the Sites of Ophir, Sheba, Tapobrahe the Aurea Chersonesus, and other Scriptural and Classical Cities and Subjects. Elucidating also the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon at Jerusalem, derived from Recent Investigations in the Eastern Indian Archipelago.*”

He had taken part in the Conquest of Java in 1811, and whilst there, had apparently arrived at the conclusion that the Queen of Sheba had come from that island.

On 20 Nov., 1826, he was appointed naturalist, mineralogist and surgeon to an expedition about to proceed on a voyage of discovery.

The following passage is taken from an article entitled “Two Eccentric Doctors,” by “Fitzwalter,” which appeared in the *Calcutta Englishman*, of 19 June, 1909 :—

“His elder brother Robert was gifted with great bodily strength and an extraordinary memory. Besides a work on Buddhism he published a treatise on Cholera which attracted the attention of the medical faculty in Europe. An indefatigable controversialist, his scientific enthusiasm was equalled only by his religious zeal ; and these qualities he contrived to mingle with great ingenuity but in a manner which, it is said, made others doubt his sanity.

“Subsequently, when he turned his attention to the science of Electro-Magnetism, his last whim was a conviction that he had discovered the magnetic pole at Gwalior. With the object of proving his theory he was on his way to that station, but died within a few miles of it in his palanquin, on St. Patrick's Day, 1838.”

In an obituary notice which appeared in *The Englishman*, of Calcutta, of 31 March, 1838, the following passage occurs :—

“With great bodily strength, a robust constitution, an extraordinary memory, a very considerable talent, Dr. Tytler was of a class particularly fitted for a traveller and a discoverer in a country like India. Unfortunately, he appeared always on the verge of mental disease, and this cause alone prevented him from acquiring permanent distinction in some of the paths of science.”

WALKER, HENRY. (1803–1857.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 10 April, 1803.

Died at Hendon, 22 May, 1857.

Asst. Surgeon, 5 May, 1839.

Surgeon, 16 May, 1853.

L.S.A., 1824. M.R.C.S., 1832.

Services :—Gwalior, 1843. Maharajpore. (Bronze Star.)

Sutlej Campaign, 1845–46, as Surgeon to the Governor-General. Moodkee (horse shot under him), Ferozshahr, Sobraon.—(Despatches. *Lond. Gaz.*, 1 April, 1846. G. O., 15 Feb., 1846. Medal with two clasps.)

Served with the Body Guard from 20 Jan., 1841, to 11 April, 1845, when he was appointed Surgeon to the Governor-General.

WALSH, RICHARD FETNAM (?–1831.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died at Bogra, 22 April, 1831.

Offg. Asst. Surgeon, 1 April, 1824. (Not confirmed. Struck off in 1827 by orders from England.)

Services :—Burma, 1824–25, with 40th Native Infantry.

Officiating in medical charge of the Body Guard for a short time in 1827.

He afterwards became an indigo planter.

WOON, ANDREW. (1796-1879.)

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, 6 Feb., 1796.

Died in Edinburgh, 7 July, 1879.

Asst. Surgeon, 1 Oct., 1816.

Surgeon, 14 April, 1827.

Superintending Surgeon, 10 Aug., 1849.

Services:—Gwalior Campaign, 1843, as Superintending Surgeon. Maharajpore.
—(Despatches, G. O., 4 Jan., 1844. *Lond. Gaz.*, 8 March, 1844. Bronze Star.)

Appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Body Guard, vice Martin on sick leave, 9 Feb., 1822.

Appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of the Body Guard at Ballygunge on Mr. Martin's departure on foreign service with the Head-quarters of the Corps.—(G. O. No. 367, of 2 Dec., 1824.)

He sailed for England on furlough, 6 April, 1825.

Retired, 1 March, 1854.

APPENDIX VIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

BARRETT, WILLIAM. (? -1870.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born (?)

Died, 19 Sept., 1870.

Veterinary Surgeon, 10 April, 1827.

Army Rank, 11 Sept., 1834.

He was Veterinary Surgeon to the 5th Light Cavalry.

Appointed to the Body Guard, 27 Nov., 1837, and returned to his Regiment in 1840.

He retired 15 August, 1843.

BATH, HENRY. (? -1889.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died, 15 Dec., 1889.

Veterinary Surgeon, 12 April, 1858.

1st Class do., 19 Feb., 1870.

Services :—Served with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry in Turkey under Generals Beatson and Smith during the Eastern Campaign of 1855-56.

Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard from 23 Nov., 1860, to 3 April, 1863.

He retired 16 Nov., 1878.

BATT, EDWIN JOHN. (? -1885.)

Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Artillery.

Born, (?)

Died at Mussoorie, 29 Oct., 1885.

Veterinary Surgeon, 20 Nov., 1859.

1st Class do., 17 July, 1874.

Appointed to the Body Guard from "D" Battery, 2nd R.H.A. Brigade, on 15 Sept., 1863, and remained with the Corps until the abolition of the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard in April, 1865.

Posted to the Stud Department.—(G. O. No. 433 of 1 May, 1865.)

BICKNELL, ISAAC. (1803- ?)

Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.

Born, Sept., 1803.

Died, (?)

Veterinary Surgeon, 10 May, 1828.

1st Class do., 1 May, 1865.

Services :—Served during the Afghan Campaign, 1839, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee.

Served with the Body Guard during the Sutlej Campaign, 1845–46. Present at the battles of Moodkee, Aliwal and Sobraon. (Medal and two clasps.)

In 1838 he was serving with the 2nd Light Cavalry.

Appointed to the Hauper Stud, 25 Oct., 1839.

Appointed officiating Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard in 1842.

Proceeded to Europe on sick leave, 9 Jan., 1844.

Appointed permanently to the Body Guard, 14 Feb., 1845, and served with the Corps till 13 June, 1851.

He retired, 11 March, 1873.

COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD. (? – ?)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment, afterwards Bengal Medical Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died, (?)

Veterinary Surgeon. (?) in private practice.)

Asst. Surgeon, 26 March, 1828.

Surgeon, 19 Dec., 1844.

Services :—Afghanistan, 1842. Ghuznee. In medical charge of Shah Shuja's Infantry, and afterwards of Christie's Horse.

Sutlej Campaign, 1845–46. Ferozshahr and Sobraon. (Medal and clasp.)

Temporarily attached to the detachment of the Body Guard left at Ballygunge (G. O. No. 23, of 21 Sept., 1825), as a Sub-Asst. Veterinary Surgeon.

He remained with the Corps until it set out on tour with the Governor-General, in August, 1826.

He retired, 31 Dec., 1847.

CORKER, CHAMBRÉ. (? –1859.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died at Dum Dum, 7 Dec., 1859.

Veterinary Surgeon, 17 May, 1855.

He was appointed to the officiating Veterinary charge of the Body Guard, 17 May, 1855, and accompanied the Corps on the expedition against the Santhals.

Appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the Lahore Light Horse, 18 Jan., 1858.

DE L'ETANG, CHEVALIER ANTOINE. Knight of St. Louis. (1757–1840.)

Veterinary Surgeon.

Born, 20 July, 1757.

Died at Ghazipore, 1 Dec., 1840.

He was originally Superintendent of the Stud of Louis XVI. of France,* and going out to Pondicherry to escape a *lettre de cachet*, remained in India until his death.

He appears to have migrated to Calcutta about the year 1796, and set himself up in business as a Riding Master and Veterinary Surgeon.

In a legal document bearing his signature, dated 17 Nov., 1805, he is described

* Mr. Cotton, in *Calcutta, Old and New*, says that he was formerly a page to Marie Antoinette, but it is doubtful if this statement is correct.

as "Antoine De L'Etang of the town of Calcutta, Stable keeper, Riding Master and Farrier."

Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of 14 Sept., 1797.

"From the great number of Horses that every day come under the inspection of Mr. de L'Etang, he has had occasion to observe appearances in some of the Glanders and the Farcy (two disorders of a most malignant and infectious nature to which these animals are subject), having made their appearance among the Horses in Calcutta and the neighbourhood; which, if not carefully watched, may spread to a very alarming degree."

He was appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard, 25 Feb., 1802, and left the Corps 31 Dec., 1805, on which date the post of Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard was abolished.

In 1807 we find him being called in to "expel an epidemical Catarrh which attacked the horses of the Body Guard."

He afterwards took service under the Nawab of Oudh, but apparently did not get on well with the Native officials of the Court.

The Marquess of Hastings in his Diary, under date, Lucknow, Nov., 1814, writes of him as follows:—

"Mr. De l'Etaing has not been here six weeks, is a man of exemplary character and most polished manners; and is moreover highly qualified for superintending a stud (the function he was to discharge here), having held such an office under Louis XVI. in France. Luckily I can reinstate the poor man in the appointment he held in our stud."

G. O. by H.E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, 19 Jan., 1816.

"His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Stud Department.

"Mr. De L'Etang . . . to be Sub-Assistants to the Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Stud, with a salary of Sonat Rupees 400 each per mensem."

On 29 July, 1824, from being Senior Sub-Assistant, he was promoted to 2nd Assistant, and on 11 Nov., 1825, he was promoted to be 1st Assistant in the Stud Department.

In 1831 he published, "*The Genealogical Stud Book*, dedicated by permission to the Right Hon'ble Lord W. C. Bentinck, containing the Pedigrees of all Stallions from the year 1795 to 1st January, 1832, in the Government and in private Studs. By the Chevalier A. de L'Etang, K. St. L., 1st Asst. Govt. Stud."

He also published, in the same year, *The Stud Book Guide*.

His eldest daughter, Julie, married Eugene Clutterbuck Impey (younger son of Sir Elijah Impey, the first Chief Justice of Bengal), who was aide-de-camp and Military Secretary to Sir John Lawrence, the Governor-General, from January, 1862, to April, 1865.

Another daughter, Adelina, married James Pattle of the Civil Service, and was the mother of the "beautiful Miss Pattles."

His son, Eugene De L'Etang, was an Ensign in the 1st European Regiment, and died at Buxar in 1829.

There is a Tablet in the Ghazipore Church to the memory of Antoine De L'Etang, which bears the following inscription:—

"M.S.
Chevalier ANTOINE DE L'ETANG,
Knight of St. Louis,
born 20th July 1757, died 1st Dec. 1840."

From *The Statesman* of Calcutta, of 20 Oct., 1907.

"Miss Kathleen Blechynden, adding to the large fund of information on 'Old

Calcutta' already published over her name, writes in the October *East and West* :—

* * * * *

"THE CHEVALIER DE L'ETANG.

"There were many foreigners in Calcutta at that time—adventurers indifferent under what flag they served, refugees from their own countries on political and other grounds, and French prisoners of war. Among these latter was Captain De L'Etang, who spent a great many years in Calcutta, amassed considerable means, and was known to all Calcutta society in its varied grades, from the Governor who frequently welcomed him as a guest, to the horse-dealer. As a Cavalry officer in the French Army, De L'Etang saw service in Southern India, and it was while fighting against the British troops there that he was made prisoner. He owed his life on this occasion to his own humanity, as the following story quaintly recorded by a contemporary serves to show. The period, it may be premised, was that of the French Revolution, when the thirst for the blood of 'aristocrats' had spread even to the French force in India.

"While out near Pondicherry an English Officer, who was reconnoitring, galloped up to him. De L'Etang seeing from his buttons that he was a staff officer, and dreading the consequence of his carrying him into Pondicherry among the democratic mob, called out to him in English to gallop off as hard as he could, and then rode another way pretending to his people they could not overtake so swift a horse on a straight course, and therefore, they must try and cut him off to some other place. By which means the officer escaped, and proved to be Colonel Maxwell, who on relating the circumstance to Colonel Floyd, the prisoners were questioned who this officer was, and on being informed it was De L'Etang Colonel Braithwaite issued orders for every attempt to be made to take him, but for no one whatever to attack him with arms or to presume to fire at him. The order was very fortunate for him, for a few days afterwards he fell into an ambuscade and was so surrounded that whichever way he attempted to turn his horse, he was completely hemmed in. The officer who commanded the party called to him by name, and bade him surrender, which he did, and then learnt the orders which had been issued in his favour.

"Released on his parole in Madras, De L'Etang with many other French officers, was hospitably received among the English residents there, and later, when he published a book on farriery, he was able to dispose of the whole edition among his English friends. Coming to Calcutta about 1796, De L'Etang appears in charge of the *Manege* in the room of an unfortunate man named Soubise, who, confined in jail for debt, was supported on half the profits earned in the riding school. This building stood at the Chowringhee end of Park street, on the site which was later occupied by the Asiatic Society's house, and here De L'Etang made a large number of friends among the riding public—and nearly all Calcutta men then as now were riders—and also made a fair income. Besides acting as riding-master, De L'Etang practised as a veterinary Surgeon.

"So successful was he that he was able to purchase for six thousand rupees some stables in Dhurumtollah where he started a 'Repository' for horses and auction rooms,* and there he appears to have prospered, for he sent for his wife and family, presumably from Pondicherry, and settled down as a Calcutta resident."

* * * * *

* In his advertisements, which appeared regularly in the *Calcutta Gazette* at the very end of the eighteenth, and commencement of the nineteenth century, he describes his repository as being situated "at No. 12, Chitpore-road, almost opposite to the police prison."

EWART, SAMUEL HENRY. (? -1832.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died at Meerut, 10 May, 1832.

Hospital Steward.

Sub-Asst. Veterinary Surgeon, 15 Oct., 1830.

"Hospital Steward S. H. Ewart, now attached as Apothecary to Head Quarters, is appointed Hospital Steward to H.M. 16th Regiment."

Appointed to officiate as Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard, 17 Oct., 1829, and confirmed in the appointment, 13 Oct., 1830, retaining it until his death.

HODGSON, J. T. (? - ?)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died, (?)

Sub-Asst. Veterinary Surgeon, 1823.

Veterinary Surgeon, 29 May, 1826.

Appointed to the Body Guard from the Hissar Stud, 17 March, 1821, and was at the same time ordered to superintend the tuition of Veterinary Students at Ballygunge. He was also placed in charge of the Veterinary Establishment at that place.

Resigned, 5 Jan., 1824.

He was apparently re-admitted to the Service, 29 May, 1826, and retired finally 20 July, 1834.

HUGHES, JOHN. (1799-1846.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, 1799.

Died at Calcutta, 21 Sept., 1846.

Sub-Asst. Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Aug., 1823.

Appointed to the Body Guard 5 Jan., 1824; accompanied the Corps to Burma, and remained with it until 13 Oct., 1830, when he resigned and set up in private practice in Calcutta.

HULSE, HENRY CHARLES. (1804-1870.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, 16 Feb., 1804.

Died in England 3 Aug., 1870.

Veterinary Surgeon, 23 Aug., 1828.

Services :—Served in the Cabul Campaign. (Medal.)

Served with the 10th Light Cavalry in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore. (Bronze Star.) Present during the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49, at the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat. (Medal.)

Served in the Second Burmese War, and was present at the taking of Prome. (Medal.)

He was in Veterinary charge of the Body Guard from 10 Nov., 1852, to 13 March, 1856.

He died whilst on furlough, having served for 42 years.

KETTLEWELL, GEORGE. (? -1900.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, (?)

Died at Bedford, 17 Sept., 1900.

Veterinary Surgeon, 5 Dec., 1854.

1st Class do., 10 March, 1869.

Staff do., 1 Oct., 1877.

Services :—Served with the 1st Troop, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery throughout the Mutiny from the outbreak at Jullundur. Present at the siege and capture of Delhi ; Bulandshahr, 28 Sept. ; Agra, 10 Oct. ; Relief of Lucknow, 1857 ; siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858. (Medal and two clasps.)

Served with the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry during the China Campaign of 1860. (Medal and clasp.)

Appointed to the Body Guard 5 May, 1863, and resigned 15 Sept. the same year.

In 1879 he was at the Army Remount Depot at Saharanpore.

In 1882 he was Professor at the Lahore Veterinary College.

Gazetted Veterinary Lieut.-Colonel, and retired in 1895.

LAWRENCE, JOSEPH. (1820–1853.)

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.

Born, 29 March, 1820.

Died in England 10 Sept., 1853.

Veterinary Surgeon, 16 May, 1850.

He was in Veterinary charge of the Body Guard from 13 June, 1851, to 8 Sept., 1852.

APPENDIX IX.

NOTES ON THE EUROPEAN RIDING MASTERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

AIRD, THOMAS.

Private, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons.

Employed in 1820 for the purpose of instructing the Body Guard in the "New Sword Exercise," for which he was granted extra pay at the rate of Rs. 10/- per mensem.

BARTLETT, J.

Sergeant-Major and acting Riding Master to the Body Guard in 1839.

Appointed Riding Master, 25 Jan., 1847.

Died at Meerut, whilst on leave, 21 Jan., 1848.

Served with the Body Guard throughout the Sutlej Campaign. (Medal and three clasps.)

BRODRICK, JOHN.

Sergeant of the Gallopers during the Pindari Campaign, 1817-18.

BROWN, JOHN.

Asst. Farrier and Saddler-Sergeant, No. 17 Light Field Battery.

Appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant to the Body Guard.—(G. O. 113 of 17 March, 1848.)

Promoted Sergeant-Major and acting Riding Master, 24 Oct., 1849.

Appointed to the Veterinary charge of the horses of the Body Guard at a staff salary of Rs. 80/- per mensem on 13 March, 1856.

Transferred to the Pension Establishment, 1 July, 1861.

BUCK.

Sergeant-Major in 1806.

CARR, G.

Quartermaster-Sergeant in 1847.

Sergeant-Major, 23 Aug., 1847.

Promoted Riding Master, 19 Oct., 1849, and posted to 4th Light Cavalry.

Retired on a Sergeant's pension, at his own request, 27 March, 1852.

Served with the Body Guard throughout the Sutlej Campaign, as Quartermaster-Sergeant, and was present at the four battles.

CLAXTON, WILLIAM.

Gun Corporal in 1818. Sergeant of the Gallopers in 1819. Promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant, 9 Oct., 1819.

Died, 12 May, 1821.

Served with the Body Guard in the Pindari Campaign.

COOPER, WILLIAM.

Sergeant-Major in 1813.

On 12 July, 1813, owing to "a complication of disorders, among which a dropsical habit seems to prevail," he was "permitted to reside at the Hon'ble Company's Stud until his health shall be recovered."

DALEY, WILLIAM.

Bombadier, 7th Troop, Horse Brigade, Bengal Artillery.

Appointed Gun Corporal to the Gallopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. G. O. 17 Feb., 1823.)

Promoted Sergeant and appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 5th Light Cavalry.—(G. O. 24 July, 1824.)

DICKENSON.

Gun Corporal in the Body Guard in 1820.

Promoted Sergeant and appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant to the 4th Light Cavalry, 18 Nov., 1820.

EARL, JOHN.

Late Corporal of the Horse Brigade of Artillery.

Promoted Sergeant and attached to the Gallopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 13 Jan., 1824.)

Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant in Burma during the First Burma War, and was later promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Pensioned, 12 April, 1830.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM.

Sergeant-Major in 1819.

Removed to the Hon'ble Company's Stud, 9 Oct., 1819.

FITZPATRICK, KIERNON.

Gun Corporal with the Body Guard during the Pindari Campaign, 1817-18.

FOSTER, JAMES.

Formerly a Sergeant in the Rungpore Local Battalion.

Appointed to the Governor-General's Body Guard as Sergeant (G. O. 28 Oct., 1824), and served with the Corps in Burma.

Appointed to the Commissariat Department.—(G. O. 8 Feb., 1827.)

IRWIN, MAXWELL.

Sergeant-Major to the Body Guard from (?)

He was promoted Conductor and posted to the Magazine at Cuttack on 1st June, 1809, but was allowed to remain with the Body Guard until its return from Madras in November, 1810.

G. O. by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

"Fort William, 21 July, 1809.

"The services of a Sergeant-Major appearing to be indispensably necessary with the Detachment of the Body Guard proceeding to Fort St. George, the

Governor-General in Council, is pleased under the peculiar and urgent circumstances of the case, to direct Mr. Conductor Irwin, late Sergeant-Major of that Corps, to accompany the Detachment and to continue with it in that capacity, without prejudice to his promotion to the Rank of Conductor, until its return to Bengal. The arrangement at present in force for the conduct of the duties of the Magazine at Cuttack, to which Mr. Conductor Irwin has been appointed, to be performed as at present, until he shall be at liberty to join that station."

He died in Calcutta on 13 July, 1815, aged 39 years, and is buried in the North Park Street Cemetery.

LARKMAN, —

Gun Corporal in the Body Guard in 1820.

Promoted Sergeant and appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 4th Light Cavalry on 6 Oct., 1820.

Reverted to his appointment of Gun Corporal to the Body Guard, 18 Nov., 1820.

MCCUTCCHAN, JOHN.

Late Pay Sergeant in the Corps of Artillery.

Enlisted, 1767.

Corporal, 1770.

He was serving in the Governor-General's Body Guard as Sergeant in 1782.

The following is an extract from his petition, praying for the appointment of Brevet Ensign, Conductor or any other suitable post.

O. C. No. 5, 4 Nov., 1782.

"To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq.,

Gov. Gen., &c., &c., and Council.

"The Humble Petition of John McCutchan, late Pay Serjeant in the Corps of Artillery, but now Serjt. in the Hon'ble Governor-General's Body Guard.

"SHEWETH,

"That your Honour's Petitioner has now served the Hon'ble Company for the space of 15 years, during which period he behaved himself with a degree of Reputation scarcely to be paralleled by one of his Rank, having never once been brought before the face of an Officer, for any Crime or Misdemeanour whatever ; and consequently has never been brought to a Court Martial, nor never Confined, an infallible proof of which is, his being 12 years a Noncommissioned officer."

* * * * *

Extract from Minutes of Council, dated 4 Nov., 1782.

"AGREED, that Serjeant John McCutchan be appointed a Brevet Ensign and stationed in any of the Corps of Militia Sepoys where his Services may be wanted."

The following extract is from the Records of Baptisms at St. John's Church, Calcutta :—

"29th December, 1796.—John Macutchin (*sic*), aged about 11 years, son of Brevet-Ensign John Macutchin deceased."

This lad appears to have been a ward of the Upper Orphan School at Calcutta.

The entry of his father's interment has not been traced.

MELLINGTON, ROBERT.

Late Private, H.M. 8th Dragoons.

Appointed Trumpeter to the Governor-General's Body Guard, 3 Jan., 1823.

Served during the First Burmese War as Trumpet-Major.

Transferred to the Horse Artillery as a Private by G. O. of 19 July, 1825.

MORRISON, JOHN.

Sergeant in 1824.

Accompanied the Body Guard to Burma, and during this campaign was in charge of the two additional Galloper Guns which had been added to the Corps in 1824.

Appointed Gun Sergeant to the Rungpore Light Infantry Battalion by G. O. of 17 Nov., 1826.

NUNN, ———

Sergeant in the Body Guard in 1820.

Appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant to the 1st Light Cavalry by G. O. of 4 March, 1820.

PARRY, PETER JAMES.

Private, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons.

Employed in the Body Guard in 1820, as a "Teacher of the New Sword Exercise," at a monthly remuneration of Rs. 10/-

PERRY, JAMES.

Late Gunner, Bengal Artillery.

Promoted Sergeant and appointed Gun Sergeant with the Gallopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 1 July, 1821.—(G.O., 14 July, 1821.)

Quartermaster-Sergeant, 29 Dec., 1821.

Sergeant-Major, 14 Dec., 1822.

PRENDERGAST, JAMES.

Gun Corporal with the Body Guard during the Burma Campaign.

RAY, THOMAS.

Late Horse Brigade of Artillery.

Promoted Sergeant, from Corporal, 23 Jan., 1822, and attached to the Gallopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(G. O. 18 Feb., 1822.)

Appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, 14 Dec., 1822.

Acting Sergeant-Major in Burma during the Campaign.

RICE-WATKINS.

Sergeant-Major in the Governor-General's Body Guard.

Promoted Brevet-Ensign, 15 Aug., 1783.

Extract from Minutes of Council, dated 15 Aug., 1783.

"AGREED that Rice Watkins, Serjeant-Major in the Governor-General's Body Guard, who has served the Company above 16 years and is much disabled by Wounds which he has received in the Service, be appointed a Brevet-Ensign of Militia."

ROBINSON, HENRY.

Late Sergeant "E" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Attested at Spalding, 31 May, 1852.

He joined the Body Guard as officiating Sergeant-Major on 20 Nov., 1860, vice Sergeant-Major Brown, and on 1 July, 1861, was confirmed in the appointment on the latter being transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Promoted Riding Master, 2 May, 1869, and died at Ballygunge, 20 Oct., 1873.

He performed the duties of Veterinary Surgeon in addition to his other duties from April, 1865, to the date of his death.

Services :—Crimea and Indian Mutiny.

G.G.B.G.

SHARPE, SIMON.

Gun Corporal in 1819, and was appointed Sergeant to the Gallopers of the Body Guard, 9 Oct., 1819.

Promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant, 12 May, 1821.

Appointed Bazaar Sergeant at Cawnpore, 29 Dec., 1821.

SOLOMON, SIMON.

Staff-Sergeant in the Body Guard during the Pindari Campaign, 1817-18.

SPICER, MARK.

Late Corporal, 1st Troop Horse Brigade of Artillery.

Appointed Gun Sergeant to the Gallopers of the Body Guard.—(G. O. 17 Feb., 1823.)

Reverted to Horse Artillery at his own request.—(G. O. 13 Jan., 1824.)

STONE, JOHN.

Late Gunner in the Artillery at Dum Dum.

Promoted Corporal and appointed to the Galloper Establishment of the Body Guard.—(G. O. 25 Aug., 1824.)

Acting Gun Sergeant during the First Burmese War.

TURNER, WILLIAM.

Served with the Body Guard during the Pindari Campaign, 1817-18, as Staff-Sergeant, and was Quartermaster-Sergeant in 1819.

Promoted Sergeant-Major, 9 Oct., 1819.

Promoted Riding Master, 10 Dec., 1822, retaining that appointment until 1827, after which date there is no further trace of him.

WALSHINGHAM, JOHN.

Sergeant-Major of the Body Guard during the Pindari Campaign, 1817-18.

WEBB, SAMUEL.

Promoted Sergeant from Private, and posted to the Body Guard as Farrier-Major, 29 March, 1823.

Struck off the strength of the Body Guard, 4 March, 1824, and appointed to the charge of the Governor-General's Stable Department.

WINCE, JOSEPH.

Late Private, Hon'ble Company's European Regt.

Appointed Trumpeter to the Body Guard, 31 Jan., 1823.

WRENN, M. F.

Riding Master, 7th Light Cavalry.

Attached to the Body Guard in 1822, until 10 December of that year.

Transferred to the Invalid Establishment, 26 May, 1827, and died at Allahabad, 12 Oct., 1829.

YARROLL, JOHN.

Trumpeter in the Body Guard, 1844.

Promoted Trumpet-Major, 11 Feb., 1847.

APPENDIX X.

NOTES ON THE NATIVE OFFICERS.

List of Native Officers who have served as such in the Body Guard, as far as can be traced, from 1773 to 1908.

This list is unfortunately very incomplete, owing to the difficulty which has been experienced in tracing those who served and were transferred to the Pension establishment prior to 1860.

The old spelling of the names, as given in General Orders, Pension and Prize Rolls, Recommendations for promotion, &c., has been preserved, although differing considerably in many cases from that now in vogue.

These names are given as far as possible in chronological order, not alphabetically as in the case of British Officers and N.C.O.'s.

ABDULLAH BEG.

Appointed Native Commandant of the Governor's Troop of Body Guard by Warren Hastings, on its being raised in 1773, as a reward for his past services in the interests of the Hon'ble Company.

He took part in the operations against the Saniyasis and in the Rohilla Campaign. He was afterwards despatched by Warren Hastings on a special secret mission to Cabul, and died near Lucknow on his return journey, in 1779.

MANAWAR KHAN.

Madras Establishment.

Pensioned as a Subadar in September, 1803.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased in conformity to the desire of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to direct that Manawar Khan, late Soubadar of His Excellency the Governor-General's Body Guard, shall be pensioned for life on the full pay of his rank, with the usual allowance for a Palankeen, on account of the long and faithful services of that Native Officer, and of his present infirm state of health."—(G. O., Madras, 20 Sept., 1803.)

USOOF ALI YEG.

Risaldar and Native Commandant of the Body Guard from 1779, to November, 1810.

He was a son of Abdullah Beg (*q.v.*) and, as a reward for his father's "good conduct during a long series of Services in the Army," was appointed Native Commandant of the Body Guard on his father's death, he being at that time only 9 years of age. In addition to his commission as Native Officer in the Body Guard, he was granted an increased allowance of Rs. 300/- per mensem, 150/ of which was to provide for the maintenance of the wives and daughters of Abdullah Beg.—(*Vide* p. 30.)

He died suddenly at Ballygunge in November, 1810.

Captain Gall writes of him in the following strain:—

“The character of the deceased was most respectable and he was held by all ranks of Mussulman in the highest veneration, a more faithful Officer never held a Commission in the Hon. Company's Service. Being a man of very good Family he was never in the ranks, but was promoted at once to the Rank of Commandant, which existed in former days, and which by Courtesy he was allowed to retain in the Corps to the hour of his Death.”

Extract from Military Proceedings of 22 February, 1811.

“The Governor-General in Council in consideration of the Long and faithful Services of the late Ysoph Ali Beg who held the rank of Subadar in the Body Guard has been pleased to grant to his Widows and Children a pension of 100 Sonat Rupees per mensem during their respective Lives in the following portions vizt:—

“To the Widow 50 Rs., and the remaining 50 to be divided equally among the Children. His Lordship in Council has been further pleased to allow the mother of the Soobadar to continue in the enjoyment of the portion of the Soobadar's Salary heretofore drawn by her, vizt. 50 Rs., during the remainder of her life.”

MOHAH SINGH.

Enlisted, 1773.

Jemadar, 1792.

Subadar, 1799.

Pensioned, 1805.

This Native Officer, “enlisted at the age of 15 in a Regiment of Native Infantry at Bombay. He accompanied General Goddard to Gujerat and was present in several engagements, in one of which he was badly wounded and was promoted to the rank of Naigue. On the renewal of the war with Hyder Ally the Corps to which he belonged was embarked at Goa and formed part of the Force with which General Matthews took Forts Coonoor, Mangalore and Bedanore. The Battalion to which he belonged composed part of the Garrison of Mangalore which under Colonel Campbell held out for upwards of nine months against the United Forces of Tippoo Sultaun. On the capitulation of this place the troops embarked at Tellichery and shortly after marched against Cannanore, in the storming of which he was again wounded.”

He took his discharge on peace being declared, and was shortly after enlisted in the 2nd Regiment of Madras Cavalry, and made Naick. He was promoted Jemadar during the Third Mysore War, and was a Volunteer on the Manilla Expedition.

He served in the Campaign in Mysore in 1799, and was promoted Subadar. He was subsequently chosen by Captain Montgomery for the Detachment of Madras Cavalry which was furnished for the Governor-General's Body Guard in July, 1799.

Captain Montgomery wrote of him as follows:—

“I do hereby declare I consider him the very best Native officer I have ever met with during a service of upwards of 19 years.”

Captain Daniell, in recommending him for a special pension and a grant of land, wrote as follows:—

“This Native Officer is now upwards of 48 years of age and has served the Hon'ble Company 32 years with uncommon Zeal and Fidelity.” He requests that, “he may be pensioned for Life on the Monthly Sum of 40 Pagodas—and also have the usual allowance for a Palanqueen as a mark of the Approbation of Government.”

Extract from a Minute by the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, dated 16 August, 1805.

"In conformity to a Resolution of Government of the 19th inst. requesting me to state my opinion of the extent of the provision which it may be proper to allot for the support of Subadar Moha Sing of the Governor-General's Body Guard, I recommend that he be transferred to the Pension Establishment on the full Pay of a Subadar of Cavalry of the 1st Class. An allowance for a Palanqueen has been frequently granted to Native Officers of very meritorious character, there can therefore be no objection to granting that allowance to Moha Sing. . . ."

This pension and a grant of land were accordingly sanctioned.

ISHMAEL KHAN.

Enlisted, 1779.

Jemadar, (?)

Subadar, (?)

Pensioned, 1814.

On 28 May, 1812, Captain Gall forwards to Government a petition from this Officer praying that he may be granted the pension of Rs. 150/- per mensem vacant through the death of Usuph Beg, and also an allowance for a Palanqueen; urging that, "Independent of 33 years and upwards of Military Service, during which Ishmael Khan served in Lord Cornwallis' Campaigns in the Carnatic, in Lord Lake's Campaigns in Hindoostan and on the late Expedition (to Java), begs leave to state that this Officer has been three times on board Ship—a circumstance which alone renders him deserving of the favourable notice of Government.

"Among the records of the Corps there is not one instance of misconduct of any kind whatsoever which can be adduced against Ishmael Khan, throughout every rank that he has passed through."

The following is a copy of Ishmael Khan's petition, dated 22 December, 1811 :—

"Most humbly Sheweth,

"This 33 years your Petitioner was in the Hon'ble Company's Service and in Several Actions and likewise in the battle of Seringapatam and your Petitioner have existed himself for the good of the Service like a Sepoy with Lord Cornwallis and Several other Officers. And now my old time is come and your Petitioner could not stand any Marching, and I hope my Lordship will take this into consideration to fix your Petitioner on a Pension. As two other Subadars Named Manuver Cawn and Manua Sing from your Lordship's Body Guard that has been granted a Pension to them on full Pay and a Palanquin allowed to them during their Life and likewise after their death a Salary is allowed to their family and I trust my Lordship will have the goodness to grant your Petitioner as your Lordship may think proper.

"Me and my family may live upon the Earth for which act of Charity and humanity your Petitioner and his Numerous Family will in duty bound very gratefully Pray."

This petition was rejected, and he remained on in the Body Guard until December, 1814, when Captain Gall again forwards a petition from him, praying for a pension of Rs. 60/- per mensem instead of the normal one of Rs. 40/-.

Gall writes—

"I can confidently recommend the Subadar as an Officer deserving of the consideration of Government and as an highly respectable character in every point of view and very old in the Service. It is with reluctance that I shall part with a man for whom I have the greatest esteem as a Brother Soldier. His loss however will be compensated in a great measure by the casual circumstance of his wishing to reside at Futtu Ghur which will enable him to procure recruits for the Body Guard and persuade up country men to enlist for Calcutta duty to which they all have an

utter aversion and as in point of Military Character they are far preferable to the Bengalese, it is an object of some importance to conquer their prejudices upon that score."

This petition was for a second time refused, and Ishmael Khan went on a pension of Rs. 40/- per mensem.

ISMAILL KHAN.*

Subadar-Major, 14 April, 1818.

Pensioned, 22 May, 1819.

He served in both the Java and Pindari Campaigns as a Subadar.

He was the first Native Officer of the Body Guard to hold the rank of Subadar-Major, which appointment had been created by G. O. of 24 Feb., 1818.

G. O. by H.E. the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

"Fort William, 22 May, 1819.

"The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Subadar-Major Ishmail Khan, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, to retire on the Invalid Pension Establishment, with a Pension of Sonat Rupees (40) Forty per mensem, and the Brevet Pay of Subadar-Major, which latter is continued to him on account of his meritorious Services, as provided for in Government General Orders of the 24th of February, 1818. Ishmael Khan is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Futtyghur."

MIRZA CHIRAGH ALLY BEG.

Enlisted, 1786.

Subadar-Major, 22 May, 1819.

Pensioned, 1 Dec., 1822.

He served as a Subadar in both the Java and Pindari Campaigns.

G. O. by the Governor-General, dated 23 November, 1822.

"The Governor-General in Council, impressed with a High Sense of the Merits of Mirza Chiragh Ali Beg, Subadar-Major of the Governor-General's Body Guard and *Urz Begghy* to His Lordship, and of the very excellent character borne by that deserving old Soldier, during his long and faithful Service of 36 years, is pleased as a special case, to bestow on him a Pension of Sonat Rupees 100 (one hundred) per mensem, on his retirement from the Service which will have effect from 1st proximo."

MEER NASSAR ALLY.

Served as a Jemadar in the Java Campaign, and as a Subadar in the Pindari Campaign.

KAZI WALI MAHOMED.

Subadar-Major, 1 June, 1823, and held the appointment until his death, which took place on 9 November, 1833.

He served as a Jemadar in the Java Campaign, as a Subadar in the Pindari Campaign, and as Subadar-Major in the First Burmese War.

During the latter Campaign, he greatly distinguished himself on more than one occasion, and his name was specially brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces for the "coolness, zeal and courage" manifested by him in an action which took place on 30 Jan., 1826.—(*Vide* p. 108.)

G. O. No. 160 by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

"Fort William, 21 July, 1826.

"The gallant and distinguished conduct of Khajeh Wullie Mahomed, Subadar-Major of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard, on several

* Very possibly this Native Officer is identical with the foregoing Ishmael Khan.

occasions while on foreign service in Ava, having been brought to the particular notice of Government, His Lordship in Council is pleased to resolve that a pension of 70 Rupees per mensem, commencing from 1st ultimo be granted to that meritorious Officer in addition to any other pension which on retiring from the active duties of his profession he may be entitled to receive. His Lordship in Council further resolves, that Subadar-Major Khajeh Wullie Mahomed be presented with a Palankeen as a Mark of public approbation."

During the latter portion of his Service he held the post of *Arr Begi* (corresponding to the modern native Aide-de-Camp) to the Governor-General; and on his demise, both this post and the appointment of Subadar-Major in the Body Guard were abolished.

Extract from a letter to the Court of Directors, dated 20th November, 1828.

Para. 147. "In paras 259 and 260 of our General Letter of the 31st July, 1827, We brought to the Notice of your Hon'ble Court that in consideration of the highly respectable character and distinguished conduct during the Burmese War of Khajeh Wullie Mahomed, Soobadar, of the Governor-General's Body Guard we had presented him with a Palankeen, as a mark of our approbation, and conferred upon him a Pension of (70) Seventy Rupees per mensem, in addition to any other Pension, he might have become entitled to, on retiring from the active Duties of his profession.

148. "One of the Marginal Papers is an acknowledgment of our bounty, from the Subadar-Major, but requesting it might be still further extended to him as in the case of Bugwant Sing, Soobadar of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry. On this officer for exemplary Gallantry in the Field on a most important occasion a grant of (300) Three hundred Beegahs of Land had been conferred as communicated in para. 388 of General Letter in this Department, dated 26th December, 1818.

149. "Entertaining a just sense of the Meritorious conduct of Subadar-Major Wullie Mahomed while serving with the Rangoon expedition and receiving it in conjunction with past claims he had established in having twice before been engaged on foreign service in Egypt and Java, we felt that his title to public and distinguished reward was of the highest character, and under the impression that a Compliance with his prayer would purely as a Political measure, be conducive to the Public Interests—We have with the confident hope that the proceeding will be approved of, by your Hon'ble Court, conferred upon the Soobadar-Major of the Body Guard a Jaghair containing 348 (Three hundred and forty-eight) Beegahs, yielding an annual rent of 580 Rs., which Estate is to descend to his Heirs and Legal Successors in Istumrar at a Jumma not exceeding one half of what it would under ordinary circumstances produce."

NESSER ALLY KHAN.

Served as a Jemadar in the Java Campaign

SHEVUCK SING.

Enlisted, 1782.

Subadar-Major, 1 Dec., 1822.

Pensioned, 1 June, 1823.

He served as a Subadar in the Pindari Campaign.

The Brevet pay of his rank was continued to him after retirement on account of his "long and meritorious Services," by G. O. of 24 June, 1824.

AZEEM KHAN.

Died as a Jemadar, 1 July, 1820.

He served as a Havildar in the Java Campaign, and as a Jemadar in the Pindari Campaign.

GOOLAUM ALI KHAN.

Enlisted, Feb., 1799.

Subadar, 1 Dec., 1822.

Pensioned, 1 Jan., 1836.

He served as a Jemadar in the Pindari Campaign.

Extract from a letter from Lieut. Dawkins, dated 14 Dec., 1835, forwarding a petition from Goolam Ally Khan, praying for an increased pension.

"I beg respectfully to support the solicitation of Subadar Goolam Ally Khan that on his transfer to the Invalid Establishment he may receive the small increase of Rs. 15/- to his monthly stipend. The Subadar in consequence of his not having accompanied the Body Guard to Rangoon in 1824, seeks an indulgence limited in comparison with what has been granted to some of his predecessors. It is however but justice to him to state that his want of employ on Foreign Service which others of his grade can boast, resulted from the high estimation he was held in by his Commanding Officer, not from the slightest want of zeal on his own part. For when the Guard volunteered its services with the Expedition to Rangoon, Goolam Ally Khan was as ready to proceed as any other man in the Corps, and for such purpose had actually embarked, when it was deemed expedient that in the absence of European Officers a Native Commissioned Officer in whom confidence could be placed should remain with the detail of the Regiment attending upon the Governor-General, and this Officer, from his known character, was selected for the trust. From the discontinuance of the situation of *Urz Beggee*, a personal attendant upon the Governor-General selected from the Native officers of the Body Guard (since the demise of the late Kadje Wallie Mahomed) as also from the discontinuance of the Subadar-Majorship, the natural expectations of this man have been considerably damped. . . . The Subadar holds testimonials of unqualified approbation of his conduct from all his former Commanding Officers, and I beg in adding my mite thereunto to express my hope that his request may meet with indulgent consideration."

His request was acceded to, and an increase of Rs. 15/- per Mensem, making Rs. 40/- all told, was sanctioned for his pension by G. O. No. 9 of 4 Jan., 1836.

SHAICK KARIM ALLY.

Served as a Jemadar in the Pindari Campaign.

PEER MAHOMED.

Served as Havildar in the Java Expedition, and as a Jemadar in the Pindari Campaign.

DINDAR KHAN.

Subadar, 28 May, 1825.

He served as a Naick in the Java Expedition, and as a Jemadar in the Pindari Campaign.

PUNCHUM SINGH.

Served as a Jemadar in the Pindari Campaign.

BHEEM SING.

Pensioned, 1 July, 1820.

He served as a Jemadar in the Pindari Campaign.

MEER BOO ALLY.

Jemadar, 1 July, 1820.

Died, 10 Dec., 1820.

PURSAND SINGH.

Jemadar, 1 July, 1820.

Promoted Subadar and transferred to 8th Light Cavalry, 14 May, 1823.

MUDDY KHAN,

Jemadar, 10 Dec., 1820.

Subadar, 1 June, 1825.

He served as a Private in the Java Expedition, and as a Havildar in the Pindari Campaign.

DUNIAW SINGH.

Subadar, 1 June, 1823.

SHAICK EMAM BUX.

Enlisted, March, 1803.

Jemadar, 14 May, 1823.

Pensioned, 1 Oct., 1830.

Served as a Havildar in the Pindari Campaign.

SHEO LAL SINGH.

Jemadar, 1 June, 1823.

Served as a Havildar in the Pindari Campaign, and accompanied the Body Guard to Burma in 1824, as a Jemadar.

He was killed in action at Kokein on 15 Dec., 1824.

KURREEM ALLI KHAN.

Jemadar, 1 Dec., 1822.

Subadar, 18 July, 1826.

He served as a Naick in the Pindari Campaign.

Copy of a Memo. from the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, dated 18 July, 1826.

"In consequence of the gallant conduct of Jemadar Kurreem Ally Khan, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and Trooper Mosaham Khan of the same Corps while on Foreign Service, His Lordship has been pleased to promote the former to the rank of Subadar, and the latter to that of Naick."

SHAICK HEDIAT ULLA.

Jemadar.

Pensioned, 28 May, 1825.

SHAICK ROOSTUM ALLI.

Served as a Naick in the Pindari Campaign.

Jemadar, 18 Oct., 1824.

SHAICK RUHIM ALLY.

Jemadar, 15 Dec., 1824.

Subadar, 9 Nov., 1833.

Died, 25 July, 1840.

Served as a Trooper in the Pindari Campaign.

G.G.B.G.

AHMID KHAN.

Jemadar, 28 May, 1825.

Served as a Trooper in the Pindari Campaign.

HINGHAN KHAN.

Jemadar, 1 June, 1825.

Pensioned, 1 May, 1832.

Served as a Trooper in the Java Expedition, and as a Havildar in the Pindari Campaign.

AKHBAR KHAN.

Jemadar, 1 June, 1825.

Served as a Trooper in the Java Expedition, and as a Havildar in the Pindari Campaign.

SHAICK GOLAM NUBBY.

Jemadar, 18 July, 1826.

SHAICK KURREEM BUX.

Enlisted, 1 Feb., 1815.

Jemadar, 1 Oct., 1830.

Subadar, 1 Jan., 1836.

Pensioned, 1 May, 1841.

He served as a Trooper in the Pindari Campaign

SHAICK JOWELL HUSSEIN.

Enlisted, 7 Dec., 1814.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1832.

Subadar, 25 July, 1840.

Pensioned, 30 April, 1855.

HUSSEIN ALLY KHAN.

Subadar, 1 May, 1841.

KASSIM ALI KHAN.

Jemadar, 9 Nov., 1833.

Subadar, (?).

Subadar-Major, (?).

He served in the Pindari Campaign as a Trooper
Order of British India, 1st class, 11 Aug., 1857.

GANESH DOOBAY.

Enlisted, 30 Dec., 1814.

Jemadar, 25 July, 1840.

Subadar, (?).

He served in the Pindari Campaign as a Trooper.
Order of British India, 1st Class, 11 Aug., 1857.

SHAICK MAHOMED ALI.

Enlisted, 10 April, 1808.

Jemadar, 1 Jan., 1836.

Pensioned, 27 May, 1843.

Served in the Java and Pindari Campaigns as a Trooper.

MANOUR KHAN.

Pensioned as a Subadar, 1 May, 1863.

SOOBHAN KHAN.

Subadar, 1 May, 1855.

Served as a Trooper in the Pindari Campaign.

ZOOLFAKAR KHAN.

Died as a Jemadar, 15 Nov., 1853.

Served as a Trooper in the Pindari Campaign.

SHAICK KURREEMOOLLAH.

Jemadar, 15 Nov., 1853.

GUNDRUP SINGH.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1855.

MIR KALAM ALI.

Enlisted, 29 July, 1818.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1841.

Subadar, 8 Nov., 1847.

Subadar-Major, 8 Jan., 1861.

Pensioned, 30 Sept., 1864.

Order of British India, 1st Class, 8 March, 1862.

Served with the Body Guard in the First Burmese War, Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns, and Santhal revolt.

ALIF KHAN.

Enlisted, 8 Dec., 1826.

Jemadar, 8 Nov., 1847.

Subadar, 1 Nov., 1865.

Pensioned, 3 March, 1867.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 14 Dec., 1858.

Served in Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns and the Santhal revolt.

NADIR BEG.

Enlisted, 29 May, 1824.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1860.

Subadar, 1 May, 1863.

Pensioned, 31 Oct., 1865.

Served with the 1st Light Cavalry in Afghanistan in 1842. Gwalior Campaign and Sutlej Campaign with the Body Guard.

BYZOO SINGH.

A Brahmin.

Enlisted, 1 May, 1833.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1862.

Subadar and Subadar-Major, 1 Oct., 1864.

Pensioned, 1 Jan., 1871.

Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns.

JEHANGIR BUX.

Enlisted, 31 Oct., 1835.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1862.

Pensioned, 1 Jan., 1871.

Afghanistan, 1842. Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns.

BANIE SINGH.

Jemadar, 6 May, 1862.

Pensioned, 1 Oct., 1868.

HUBEEBOOLAH KHAN.

A Pathan.

Enlisted in 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, 12 May, 1831.

Transferred to the Body Guard on its augmentation in 1842.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1863.

Subadar, 3 March, 1867.

Pensioned, 1 June, 1880.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 15 March, 1872. Ditto, 1st Class, 1 Jan., 1877.

Served with a force in Central India sent to destroy the hill forts about Shekawatee. Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns and Santhal revolt.

FUTTEH KHAN.

A Pathan.

Enlisted, 17 May, 1832.

Jemadar, 1 Nov., 1865.

Pensioned, 1 May, 1876.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 21 Sept., 1873.

Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns and Santhal revolt.

HINGUN KHAN.

Enlisted, 1 May, 1838.

Trumpet-Major, 3 Jan., 1865.

Jemadar, 3 March, 1867.

Pensioned, Sept., 1870.

Afghanistan, Capture of Ghuznee and Cabul.

Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns and Santhal revolt.

SUNKUR SINGH.

Enlisted, 3 Sept., 1825.

Jemadar, 1 Oct., 1868.

Pensioned, 1 May, 1869.

Siege and capture of Bhurtpore. Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns and Santhal revolt.

ALI MAHOMED KHAN.

Enlisted, 21 March, 1838.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1869.

Pensioned, 1 Jan., 1871.

Afghanistan, 1842. Gwalior and Sutlej Campaigns.

DEBI SINGH.

A Rajpoot.

Enlisted, 20 Aug., 1842.

Jemadar, 1 Jan., 1871.

Pensioned, 1 May, 1874.

Sutlej and Sindh Campaigns

KASHI SINGH.

Enlisted, 1 March, 1859.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1874.

Died, 26 March, 1876.

IMDAD ALI.

Enlisted, 19 Jan., 1859.

Jemadar, 24 March, 1876.

Subadar, 1 June, 1880.

Pensioned, 10 June, 1895.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 12 Aug., 1887. Ditto., 1st Class, 7 Sept., 1894.

Native A.D.C. to the Viceroy, 10 June, 1890. Honorary ditto, 10 June, 1895.

GUNPUT SINGH.

A Rajpoot.

Enlisted, 27 July, 1860.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1876.

Pensioned, 1 Nov., 1879.

BHUGWAN SINGH.

A Brahmin.

Enlisted, 18 Feb., 1863.

Jemadar, 1 Nov., 1879.

Pensioned, 1 May, 1895.

WALI MAHOMED.

Enlisted, 10 Aug., 1861.

Jemadar, 1 June, 1880.

Subadar, 11 June, 1890.

Risaldar-Major, 1 April, 1899.

Pensioned, with Honorary rank of Captain, 1 June, 1901.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 9 July, 1893. Ditto, 1st Class, 13 Oct., 1894.

Native A.D.C. to the Viceroy, 1 June, 1896.

Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy, 1 June, 1901.

DEBI DAYAL.

A Brahmin.

Enlisted, 1 Aug., 1867.

Jemadar, 10 June, 1890.

Risaldar, 1 June, 1896.

Risaldar-Major, 1 June, 1901.

Died, 27 Dec., 1903.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 1 May, 1898. Ditto, 1st Class, 5 Jan., 1900.

Native A.D.C. to the Viceroy, 1 June, 1901.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN.

Enlisted, 22 Aug., 1878.

Jemadar, 1 May, 1895.

Ressaidar, 1 April, 1899.

Risaldar, 1 June, 1901.

Risaldar-Major, 1 June, 1906.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 13 Aug., 1897. Ditto, 1st Class, 1 Sept., 1904.

Native A.D.C. to the Viceroy, 19 April, 1909.

KAMALUDDIN.

Enlisted, 15 March, 1873.

Jemadar, 1 June, 1896.

Ressaidar, 1 June, 1901.

Pensioned with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, 7 Feb., 1909.

Order of British India, 2nd Class, 25 Sept., 1903. Ditto, 1st Class, 14 Sept. 1906.

HIMMAT KHAN.

Enlisted, 15 Nov., 1887.

Jemadar, 1 June, 1901.

Pensioned, 7 Feb., 1909.

KEHAR SINGH.

Enlisted, 1 Sept., 1883.

Jemadar, 1 April, 1899.

Ressaidar, 1 Jan., 1903.



RISALDAR-MAJOR ABDUL KARIM KHAN, SARDAR BAHADUR.

APPENDIX XI.

THE BALLYGUNGE CANTONMENT.

The earliest reference to the Body Guard Lines at Ballygunge is to be found in a lease, dated 1st of January, 1801, from which the following extract is given.

1801.

The earliest mention of Ballygunge.

Copy of the lease of the land at Ballygunge.

“Dated 1st day of January, 1801.

JAMES FORBES, Esq.

to

The United Company
of Merchants of
England trading to
the East Indies.

Lease of a Piece or
Parcel of Land Situate
at Ballygunge for
five years.

Monthly Rents, Sa. Rs., 64.

(Sd.) JACKSON, Atty.

to the Hon'ble Company.”

“THIS INDENTURE made the First day of January in the Forty-first year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and One, BETWEEN James Forbes of Calcutta at Fort William in the Province of Bengal in the East Indies Esquire of the one part and The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the other Part WITNESSETH. . . .

“All that Piece or Parcel of Land Bounded on the North by the Bally Gunge Great Road, On the East by the Road leading from the said Great Road to the house of him the said James Forbes, On the West by Ground now or late the property of Mrs. Green and Partly by Straw Houses the property of Riots, On the South by the North railing to the aforesaid House and Ground of him the said James Forbes which railing runs from East to West the whole length of the land so demised. . . .

“AND IT IS hereby covenanted and agreed upon by and between the Parties to the Presents that the said Land is hereby demised Leased set and to farm let for the purpose of being used as a Parade and no otherwise. . . .

“YIELDING AND PAYING therefore monthly and every Kalendar month during the said Term of five years unto the said James Forbes His Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns the full Rent or Sum of Sicca Rupees sixty-four.”

“To John Buller, Esq.

Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

“Gentlemen,

“His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having determined to establish the Cantonments for his Lordship's Body Guard at Ballygunge, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter from Captain Wyatt with the Memorandum and Plan alluded to in it, and to

Copy of a
Letter from
the Chief
Secretary to
Government,
18th March,
1801.

1801.
—

desire that the Board will issue the necessary orders to the Collector of Calcutta to examine the nature of the tenures of the Native Occupants of the Ground mentioned in the Memorandum, and to adjust the terms of purchase of the lands of such of the Occupants as shall be found to possess valid titles to the lands held by them respectively.

Council Chamber
the 18th March
1801.

I am, &c.
(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy : to the Govt.

No. 4.
Enclosure
from the
Chief Secre-
tary to the
Government.

Extract from a Letter from Captain Wyatt, dated the 1st March, 1801.

"His Lordship having approved of establishing the Cavalry (Commanded by Captain Montgomery) in the neighbourhood of Bally Gunge I have the pleasure to send you herewith a Sketch of the Ground, showing the respective divisions which will necessarily be required to afford sufficient space for the temporary erection of stables and Barracks until it suits the convenience of Government to construct others of a nature more durable and permanent.

"The accompanying Memorandum (having immediate reference to the Plan) exhibits the names of the Proprietors and the extent of Ground belonging to each, distinguishing the Premises intended to be leased from those proposed to be purchased, and it will be necessary that the nature of the Tenures of the Native Occupants should be examined into previous to concluding the purchase of the Lands."

(A true Extract.)

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.
Chief Secretary to the Government.

No. 5.
Enclosure
from the
Chief Secre-
tary to
Government.

"Memorandum showing the respective Proprietors of Houses and Grounds at Bally Gunge, distinguishing the Ground intended to be purchased from the Premises proposed to be leased by the Hon'ble Company on the terms annexed.

"*Mr. Forbes' Ground.* Mr. Forbes having agreed to lease the Ground to the Hon'ble Company for the term of 5 years at 64 Rupees a month the Company's Attorney should be directed to call on that Gentleman for a description of the Premises in order to enable him to prepare a Lease on the terms above specified.

"*Mr. Egerton's Ground.* As this property has been purchased at the rate of 7 Rupees a Cottah amounting to 427 Rupees the Company's Attorney should be directed to prepare the necessary Conveyance and to call upon Mr. Egerton for the metes and boundaries of the Premises.

"*Mrs. Green's Ground.* This property has also been purchased on account of the Hon'ble Company for 1,650 Rs., the Company's Attorney should therefore be desired to prepare the necessary Deeds of Conveyance, calling on Mrs. Green for a description of the boundaries.

"*Mr. Lang's Ground.* The terms relative to this property will be adjusted in a few days, when it will be necessary for the Company's Attorney to apply to Mr. Lang for a description of the Premises in like manner with the foregoing.

"*Mr. Hutchinson's Ground and House.* These premises having been leased to the Hon'ble Company at 200 Rupees per month for the Term of 5 years (the Repairs at the charge of the Proprietor) the Company's Attorney should be instructed to prepare a Deed of Lease accordingly."

In addition to the above, the names of 24 Natives who owned between them an area of 21 bigahs were given. Against their names the following note was entered.

"For the adjustment of this Ground, an order will be necessary from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Calcutta, instructing him to examine into the Tenures by which these People hold this Land, and to adjust the purchase with those whose titles shall be found unexceptionable on terms as economical as possible."

The total area of the ground thus acquired by Government amounted to 67 bigahs 1 cottah.

1801.

The above Letter and its enclosures having been received on 19 March, 1801, a copy of them was forwarded to the Collector of the 24-Parganas with direction to pay immediate attention to the orders of the Governor-General in Council, "for the adjustment of the terms of Purchase of the lands of such of the native occupants mentioned in the Memorandum furnished by Captain Wyatt, as shall be found to possess valid titles to the Lands held by them respectively." The Plan of the Ground required for the Body Guard, which accompanied the above Letter, was also forwarded for the information of the Collector, but unfortunately no trace of it can be found at the present day.

Extract from Military Proceedings of 16th of March, 1801.

"From Captain Montgomery,
To Captain Hooke,
Secy., Mily. Dept.

Estimate for
clearing the
ground and
erecting
buildings at
Ballygunge.

"9th March, 1801.

"Sir,

Having received the Commands of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to direct Lieutenant Daniell to clear the ground at Ballygunge to be occupied as a Cantonment for the Body Guard, and to erect temporary Buildings thereon for the accommodation of the Serjeants, Men and Stores of the Corps, together with a Guard Room, Hospital and Stabling. . . ."

With this letter was forwarded the following estimate of the cost of the various buildings, viz. :—

"Stabling for 312 Horses at 10/- per Horse	...	...	Rs. 3,120
Quarters for 4 Serjeants	...	...	300
4 Barracks for the Men at 300/- each Barrack	...	...	1,200
Store House	...	...	100
Hospital	...	...	200
Guard Room	...	...	100

Total 5,020

"This is exclusive of the expence of levelling and filling up some low ground, enlarging two Tanks for watering Horses and filling up others which are in the centre of the Exercise ground and where the Stables are to be built, the expences of which I should hope will not exceed 1,000 Rupees."

In April of this year, a revised Estimate amounting to Rs. 12,564 was submitted, which included the construction of Quarters for the following European Non-Commissioned Officers :—

- 1 Sergeant-Major,
- 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
- 1 Artillery Sergeant,
- 1 do. Corporal,
- 1 Trumpet-Major.

Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in the Revenue and Judicial Department, under date 18th of June, 1801.

"The Secretary was directed to write the following Letter to the Board of Revenue on the 10th inst.

1801.

"To John Buller, Esq.

Actg. Presdt. and Members of the Board of Revenue.

"Gentlemen,

I am directed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to acquaint you that a spot of ground at Ballygunge being required for a Cantonment for the Most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard, his Lordship in Council desires you will instruct the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs to make a proper adjustment of any compensation, which either the proprietors or immediate occupants of the Ground may be entitled to from Government and . . . [illegible] remove the latter from the Ground in question. Captain Montgomery of the Body Guard will point out to the Collector more particularly the situation of the ground required."

Deed of
Conveyance
to Govern-
ment of
Mrs. Green's
land at
Ballygunge.

The following is an extract from the Deed of Conveyance of Mrs. Green's land.

"Dated the Third day of August 1801.

Mrs. ELIANOR
CHRISTIANA GREEN

to

The United Company
of Merchants of
England trading to
the East Indies.

Release of a Piece or
Parcel of Land or
Ground at Bally Gunge.

Consideration 1,650 Sa. Rs.

* * * * *

" . . . Elianor Christiana Green of Bally Gunge in the Province of Bengal in the East Indies Widow of the one part and the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the other.

"WHEREAS the said Elianor Christiana Green is at the time of Sealing and Delivery of these Presents seized and possessed of and in good lawful and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee simple or for ever in possession of and in a certain Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground situate lying and being at Bally Gunge in Dee Chikerbere in the Province of Bengal aforesaid containing by estimation Ten Begahs and fourteen Cottahs be the same more or less bounded on the East and South by Land the Property of and now in the occupation of James Forbes Esquire on the West by a Garden or Piece or Parcel of Land the property of William Lang and on the North by the Public Road or Highway leading from the Bytaconnah Road to Bally Gunge aforesaid. . . ."

On 6th of October, 1801, Captain Montgomery writes as follows from Patnah, on the subject of the Body Guard Lines at Ballygunge.

"As Lieutenant Daniell the Quartermaster of the Corps is now absent from Calcutta on duty with His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, I beg leave to recommend that Lieutenant George Herbert Gall be instructed to carry on the work."

The work here alluded to was that of clearing and levelling the ground in the new cantonment.

1802.

Compensa-
tion paid by
Government
to the late
proprietors of
the land at
Ballygunge.

On 11th of February, 1802, the sum of Rs. 6,987-11 was authorized to be paid to the late proprietors of the land at Ballygunge.

Extract from Proceedings of 25th February, 1802.

"To Charles Buller Esq.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

"Sir,

I am directed to desire you will inform the Board of Revenue, that the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council observes, that on the 11th instant,

they were authorized to pay, to the late Proprietors of the Ground required for the Body Guard at Bauloo Gunge, the Sum of Sicca Rupees 6,987-11 including the Sum of Sicca Rupees 852-10-10 to Mrs. Green, that on a reference to the Proceedings in the Public Department, it appears that the sum of Rupees 1,650 was ordered to be paid to Mrs. Green on account of her property at Bauloo Gunge on the 28th ultimo, and that there appearing therefore grounds to apprehend that a double compensation may have been ordered to be paid to the above Individual the Vice President in Council desires the Board will report whether the ground, ordered in both cases to be paid for, is the same property, and, if so, to explain the difference observable in the adjustment of the price of it.

1802.

I am, Sir,

your obd. humble Servt.

(Sd.) [Illegible.]”

Council Chamber,
the 25th February, 1802.

On 1st of September, 1802, the following bill was submitted by Captain Montgomery.

Contingent
Bill for the
upkeep of the
buildings at
Ballygunge.

“Charge for keeping in repair the Buildings erected at Baloo Gunge for the Body Guard of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

“The Hon'ble Company.

Dr.

“To Allowance for keeping in repair the several Buildings at Baloo Gunge the Cantonment of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard. For the Month of August, 1802.

“To 4 Bells of arms at 12 annas each ...	...	...	Rs. 3/-
Standard Guard ...	...	...	2/8/0
Rear Guard ...	...	...	2/-
Store Room ...	...	...	4/-
Native Hospitals & Offices ...	...	...	14/-
Sergeant-Major's Quarters...	...	...	7/-
Quartermr.-Sergeant's do. ...	...	...	7/-
Four Stables of 84 Stalls each at 6 annas per stall.			126/-

Total St. Rs. 165/8/0”

“From Captain Daniell,
to Captain Hook,
Military Secretary, &c. &c.

1803.

Estimate for
improvements in the
Lines.

“Fort William, 13 Jan., 1803.

“Sir,

I have the honor of forwarding Estimates of the probable expence of building a Riding School, levelling some ground, and filling up a tank at Balloogunge, which I request you will submit as indispensably necessary to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and obtain his sanction to them.

* * * * *

“I beg you will also state to His Excellency that I am anxious the Magistrate should be directed to take measures for having some trees cleared away in different places round the Cantonment of Balloogunge, which will tend to give a more free Circulation of air, and lessen the damp during the rainy Season.”

Letter from Lieut. Gordon of Engineers, dated 29th of Jan., 1803, addressed to Major-General Cameron, Chief Engineer.

Trees and
undergrowth
to be cut
down.

“With respect to the latter Para. of Capt. Daniell's letter, I have to observe that having accompanied by him, gone over the ground in the vicinity of the

1803.

Cantonments, it appears to me (and to him also) that making the requisite openings to admit a free circulation of air, would incur so very great an expence, as almost to preclude the attainment of this desirable object. An estimate of the required sum cannot readily be made but should Government deem it worthy of serious consideration it will be necessary that the Collector or some other person deputed for that purpose should put a valuation on the very numerous fruit and other trees of consequence with which the neighbourhood abounds.

"Some benefit however might be derived perhaps from the interference of the Collector or Magistrate if the Natives living around Baloo Gunge could by him be induced to cut down such trees as are of no real value, and at the same time keep the ground about their huts perfectly free from undergrowth."

A Riding
school to be
built.

"From Mily. Board.

To His Excellency the Most Noble
Richard Marquis Wellesley, K.P.
Governor-General in Council,
&c. &c.

"4 Feb., 1803.

"My Lord,

We have had the honour to receive Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter of the 13th ultimo, with Copies of Captain Daniell's Letter, and the Papers referred to relative to a Riding School, new Drains &c. at Bally Gunge, and in obedience to your Excellency's desire, we have the honor to report, it is our opinion that the proposed works are necessary, and the Estimates for executing them very reasonable.

* * * * *

"... being of opinion that a Building of the same dimensions and Materials as that proposed to be constructed at Bally Gunge is perfectly well calculated for all purposes of a Riding School, we take the liberty to submit the enclosed Plan of the same and to recommend that the Dimensions, materials and Workmanship, detailed in Captain Daniell's Estimate may be adopted for all Riding Schools to be in future erected, but with somewhat greater pitch of roof."

* * * * *

"ORDERED that Captain Daniell be informed that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council authorizes the Execution of the Works at Baloo Gunge, as recommended by the Military Board limiting the expence to Rupees 4043/5/4 the amount of the Estimate."

"From Captain Daniell,
To J. Lumsden Esq.
&c. &c.

"Sir,

I request that you will obtain the Sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, for an advance being made me of 4,000 rupees for the purpose of erecting the works at Balloogunge as proposed by me and authorized by Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
&c. &c."

19 Feb. 1803.
SANCTIONED.

Re. Erection of 1 Stable for 150 Horses, 1 Barrack and 1 Gun Shed.

1803.

"From Captain Daniell,

To Secy., Mily. Board, dated 20th Sept., 1803.

Stables and
a Gun-shed
to be erected.

"Sir,

I have the honour of forwarding to the Military Board Estimates of Buildings which have received the sanction of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General to construct at Balloogunge for the use of His Excellency's Body Guard.

* * * * *

"Estimate of the probable Expense of Erecting a Temporary Stable for 150 Horses at Balloogunge for the use of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard, consisting of 6 Ranges, each Range 175 feet long and 12 feet broad, and for making a Chopper in the Center of each double Range and for Jhamps to protect the Horses against the Weather."

* * * * *

N.B.—The total estimate for all three works amounted to only Rs. 3,050-2-6.

In December, 1803, two further estimates were submitted as follows :—

"For erecting a temporary Stable for 50 Horses at Balloogunge, to complete the number of Stalls necessary for the accomodation of the temporary augmentation of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard, consisting of one double Range, each Range 196 feet long and 12 feet broad."

Temporary
stabling to
be erected at
Ballygunge
and Barrack-
pore.

This estimate amounted to Rs. 720/-.

Secondly, an "Estimate of the probable expense of erecting a temporary Stable for 36 Horses at Barrackpore for the use of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard."

This amounted to Rs. 964/1/5.

"Ordered that the Military Pay-Master-General be directed to take measures for advancing to Captain Daniell the Sum of St. Rs. 1692/4/4 the amount of his Estimate for the construction of the Temporary Stables at Bally Gunge and Barrackpore for the use of the Body Guard."

"Body Guard Lines, Balloo Gunge, 24 Jan., 1804.

1804.

"Estimate of the Probable expense of levelling 26 Begahs, 10 Cottahs and 8 Chuttocks of Ground, lately purchased and cleared of jungle at Balloogunge by Directions of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General," amounting to Rs. 1865/7/11.

"30th of April, 1804.

"Estimate of the Probable Expense of removing stabling for 180 Horses and erecting it at the distance of 600 yards from its present situation, so as to be more conducive to the convenience of officers and men, as well as to the affording of more Ground for exercise," amounting to Rs., 2461/7/2.

"From Captain Daniell, Comdg. Body Guard.

To Capt. Hook, Secy., etc.,

"Fort William,
25 July, 1804.

Purchase by
Government
of a bunga-
low built by
Lieut. Gall.

"Sir,

I request you will solicit His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to grant me permission to purchase a Bungalow (situated

1804. within the Limits of the Body Guard Lines at Balloogunge) on account of the Hon. Company for the sum of 3000 sicca Rupees.

"I request you will also submit to His Excellency in Council that Lieutenant Gall built this bungalow about two years ago, and having now resolved to sell it I am induced to make this proposal from a desire to prevent its being purchased by any person but an Officer of the Body Guard (none of whom are at present willing to purchase), as the utmost inconvenience arises from strangers residing so close to the Lines of the Corps.

"The bungalow will always either be rented by an Officer of the Body Guard or otherwise usefully appropriated for the Public Service.

I have the honour to be

Sir,
your etc.,
(Sd.) FRANS. DANIELL."

The above was sanctioned.

1805. "To Captain Cook,
Military Secretary.

Regarding
the purchase
of additional
ground at
Ballygunge.

"Sir,

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter together with the accompanying inclosures (which I return) and in reply beg leave to inform you that the authority for purchasing the ground for the Body Guard Lines at Balloogunge in 1803 was transmitted to the Governor-General through his Lordship's Military Secretary to Mr. Thornhill the Collector.

"With respect to the additional ground required for the Corps (authority for the purchase of which was transmitted to Mr. Proby, Collector, in June, 1804), I beg leave to state that as orders have been issued for material reduction of the Body Guard, this new purchase will not, in my opinion, be necessary.

I have the honour to be

Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
FRAN. A. DANIELL,
Major Comdg. Body Guard."

Body Guard Lines
Balloogunge,
22nd Dec., 1805.

1806. On 16th of Sept., 1806, Captain Gall writes to the Asst. Secy., Mily. Dept., regarding the bad state of the stables at Ballygunge, as follows:—

Dilapidated
condition of
the buildings
at Bally-
gunge.

" . . . in the event of much more rain it is to be apprehended that several Stalls in the Stables will fall down to the great danger of the Cattle."

In consequence of this report a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Cantonment, and it recommended, in November, that an entirely new range of buildings should be constructed, at a cost of Rs. 8325/14/1. This estimate included the cost of erecting a bungalow each for the Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and the Trumpet-Major.

1807.

The Lines
rebuilt.

In 1807, the whole of the stables and buildings at Ballygunge, which appear to have been in a very bad state of repair, were completely rebuilt.

1809.

Brick floors
for the
stables.

In the Military Consultations of 6th of June, 1809, the sum of Rs. 3634/12/0 was sanctioned for the purpose of re-flooring the Stables at Ballygunge with *pucca* masonry.

"From Capt. G. H. Gall,
Comdg. Governor-General's Body Guard.
To C. W. Gardiner, Esq.
Secy. to Government.

1813.

An enclosed
Riding
school to
be built.

"Body Guard Lines,
1 April, 1813.

"Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to submit to His Lordship in Council my request that he will be pleased to authorize the building of a Riding School for the use of the Troopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard, the reasons for erecting one I shall have the honor to state, and I hope they will prove Satisfactory to His Lordship in Council.

"When the Cantonment of the Body Guard was fixed at Ballygunge the improvements which are now in progress in the vicinity of Calcutta were not in the contemplation of those who selected the spot, and they could not foresee that the Cantonment would be so surrounded with roads, that neither pistol or Carbine practice could be executed without danger to the public; no provision therefore was made to guard against such a Contingency. At present the Corps is precluded the use of fire Arms from the Crowds of people who throng the intersecting roads leading to and out of Cantonments; an enclosed riding School independent of many other evident advantages would enable me to resume the Target practice by furnishing a secure place for its performance and also for that of various evolutions which are better taught in an enclosed space than in the open riding Schools, where the attention is distracted by extraneous objects and the learners annoyed by the gaze of a mob which will always collect whilst a Lesson is giving."

* * * * *
"ORDERED (Mily. Proceedings of 3rd April, 1813), that the Executive Officer be desired to prepare and submit for the information of Government an Estimate of the Expense of constructing at Ballygunge a *Cutchu Pucka* Riding School of the usual Size used in the Cavalry, including Pillars and a leaping bar, for the use of the Troopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard."

Memorandum by Captain Rainey on the subject of the Ballygunge Cantonment, dated 10th of March, 1818.

1818.

"The strength of the Most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard while formerly at Ballygunge, was agreeable to the Return No. I which I enclose, the present strength is in the Return No. II, by which it will appear that a bungalow will be required for a Gun Sergeant and Corporal, a Gun shed and store room attached for 2 Gallopers (6 Prs.) with two waggons. Additional stabling for 126 Horses and Ground for 2 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 2 Trumpeters and 100 Troopers besides Syces and Grasscutters.

Capt.
Rainey's
Memo. on the
subject of the
Ballygunge
Cantonment.

"I have been given to understand that a very small part of the Ground at Ballygunge appropriated for the accommodation and exercising ground of the Body Guard is the property of Government, only 22 men when the Guard was at Ballygunge had Huts within the limits of Cantonments, the remainder were scattered through the villages of Chuc Kerbere, Surampore and Praunagore. It appears to me a most desirable thing that Ground should be procured and a regular Cantonment marked out within the limits of which all men attached to the Body Guard should be obliged to reside.

"The Stables at present at Ballygunge consist of two Ranges of 64 Stalls each. These are at such a distance from each other that two Ranges might very well be built between them, and ground might easily be procured towards the rear completely detached from any village, for the mens' lines, &c. &c."

In order to give effect to the recommendations put forward by Captain Rainey in the above Memorandum, measures were, in July, 1818, directed to be taken for

Sept., 1818. the construction of permanent as well as temporary buildings at Ballygunge; and for this purpose an estimate amounting to Sonat Rupees 3,636/12/5 for the erection of 12 Ranges of temporary Stables was sanctioned in Military Consultations of 19th September, 1818.

12 Ranges of temporary stabling to be erected.

The following correspondence contains the earliest reference to Ballygunge traceable in the old records of the Office of the Collector of the 24-Parganas, at Alipore.

“ To W. O. Solomon, }
 W. H. Grant, }
 S. Swinton, } Members of the Board of Revenue.
 “ Gentlemen,

With Reference to your Board's letter under date the 16th ultimo, I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of an extract from the proceedings of the Military Department bearing date the 13th instant and to request that you will issue the necessary instructions to the Collector of the 24-Parganas for giving early effect to the arrangement therein specified.

Fort William,
 the 18th March, 1819.

(Sd.) A. MACKENZIE,
 Secy. to Government.”

(Copy.)

“ Extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department under date the 13th March, 1819.

Capt.
 Rainey's
 Memo. on the
 state of the
 Cantonment,
 1st March,
 1819.

“ Memorandum of the state of the Cantonment of the most noble the Governor-General's Body Guard at Ballygunge, 1st March, 1819.

“ When I was appointed to the charge of the Body Guard, I found the Cantonment at Ballygunge extremely confined with regard to the limits that few of the native officers and troopers resided within the Cantonment, but had purchased or hired habitations in the village in the vicinity.

2nd.—“ As far as I could ascertain 150 Bighas including a portion of the exercising ground rented from Captain Gall at 60 rupees per month was the extent of the Cantonment and no part of this could be appropriated for the accommodation of the men.

3rd.—“ When the Governor-General made known his intention that the guard should accompany His Lordship to the Presidency, I was directed to communicate with the Quartermaster-General respecting the accommodation that would be required for the guard as it then stood.

“ No. 1 is a copy of my memorandum on the occasion.—(*Vide* p. 327.)

4th.—“ Some time after our arrival in Calcutta the Collector, Mr. Trower, called on me to point out the ground that would be required in addition to that which we then had.

“ No. 2 is a sketch of the ground I pointed out to Mr. Trower's Surveyor, as being necessary, comprising only one range of officers' bangalows taking a spot in the angle of the ground to the front for a Bazar and placing the grasscutters on the right instead of the rear, thus occupying less ground than would otherwise have been required and avoiding some low ground immediately in rear of the stables.

5th.—“ The whole Cantonment when completed will contain about 400 Bighas. In levelling and raising the exercising ground considerable expense has been incurred at different periods, and at present people are employed in clearing and draining the ground in rear and making roads under the authority of the Military Boards. Contracts have been given for having this work executed—all is in a great state of forwardness, and we have the prospect of having as dry and comfortable a cantonment as any in India.

6th.—“A new Hospital and two ranges of stabling are now building and may be ready before the rains set in. The lines for the troopers of three troops are nearly completed at their own expense and are better and more comfortably constructed than usual. The old Public Buildings are not very valuable, particularly the Bangalows for the Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant, which are low and considered unhealthy, they are on a spot of ground to the north of the road leading to Mr. Wilson's house, completely detached from the lines, and might be sold with the ground on account of Government [for] more than it would require to build bangalows in a proper situation.

7th.—“A good bazar has been constructed and respectable bunyas reside in it. *Hauts* and markets to which many thousand resort twice a week have been established, and everything is provided that can induce the men to remain within the limits of the Cantonments.

8th.—“The distance from the Government House is extremely convenient for all duties, and although it may be said to be rather too near the Town, yet no complaints have been made by any of the Civil authorities, nor has any act of misconduct of the Troopers in the Town come to my knowledge.

9th.—“The objection to the Cantonment remaining in the present situation is the difficulty which arises in getting possession of two pieces of ground, one belonging to Captain Gall, and the other disputed property said to belong to a Mr. Clementine.

10th.—“By taking as much ground to the left of the present boundary, as would be required for the buildings which it is intended should be erected on Captain Gall's ground it might remain in his possession without much inconvenience.

11th.—“The great objection, I am told that Mr. Clementine has to dispose of his property which is in the very heart of the Cantonment is that never having paid the person from whom the property was purchased he would get no part of the money now paid for it, there is also a heavy mortgage on the property.

“Mr. Clementine is in jail; but to the people who lived in a small hut on the property I have made an offer of a much more comfortable house than the one they reside in.

(Sd.) W. H. RAINEY.”

“The most noble the Governor-General remarks on the foregoing memorandum that in consequence of the obstacle opposing all negotiation for the purchase of the ground within the Body Guard lines which belongs to Major Gall it will be advisable to relinquish any further attempts to effect that object and to direct the Collector of the 24-Parganas to take the necessary measures in communication with Captain Rainey for purchasing as much ground on the left flank of the Ballygunge Cantonments as will suffice for the erection of the buildings for the site of which Major Gall's ground had been originally selected. By this arrangement the lines of the Body Guard will be properly connected and the Collector of Revenue may be authorised to dispose of the ground on which the Bangalows of the Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant now stand, and which is separated from the Cantonment by a Public road.

The
Marquess of
Hastings'
remarks on
the above
Memo.

“ORDERED with reference to the extract of the proceedings of Government in the Military Department under date the 20th of July last recorded in the Territorial Department, that copies of the foregoing memorandum and the late remarks of the most noble the Governor-General in Council on it be also recorded in the Territorial Department whence the necessary orders will be issued for giving effect to His Lordship in Council's wishes.

(A true Copy.)

(Sd.) W. CASEMENT.”

1819.

Estimate for
new build-
ings sanc-
tioned, June,
1819.

In June, 1819, the undermentioned estimates for increasing the accommodation at Ballygunge, in consequence of the augmented strength of the Body Guard, were sanctioned.

<i>Pucka</i> Hospital with out-offices	4,268/14/1
Two Ranges of <i>Pucka</i> Stables, each containing 34 double stalls, each 12½' by 10'	20,670/11/0
Flat-roofed Gun shed and Store room, 43' by 21'	888/9/8
House and Offices for the Gun Sergeant and Corporal	2,420/0/7

1820.

A bill submitted by Lieut. Shadwell for digging tanks, levelling ground and making *Cutch* roads in the Cantonment, amounting to Sicca Rupees 7,830/13/8, was passed in Military Consultations of 12 January, 1820.

On the same date Lieut. Shadwell was granted a remuneration of Rs. 150/- per mensem for the period (upwards of 12 months) during which he was employed in executing the works entrusted to him at Ballygunge.

1821.

Sanitary im-
provements
carried out
by Dr.
Martin.

In 1821, many sanitary improvements were carried out in the Ballygunge Cantonment on the recommendation and under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon Martin, at that time Medical officer to the Body Guard. These included the construction of tanks for pure water, and the draining, clearing and levelling of the entire Cantonment, as well as improvements in the Regimental hospital and the men's huts.

Sir Ranald
Martin's
Note on
Ballygunge.

The following is extracted from Sir Ranald Martin's *Notes on the Medical Topography of Calcutta*, published in Calcutta in 1837.

"*BALLY GUNGE*. Here I beg to solicit attention for a moment to the beneficial effects resulting from very simple, and apparently trifling improvements, executed at my suggestion some years back, in the Cantonment of Bally Gunge.

"Having shortly before served with troops in the field in the very unhealthy countries of Orissa, along the borders of the Chilka Lake towards Ganjam, and in the interior of Gundwana, on the Mahanuddy, I was appointed to the charge of the Governor-General's Body Guard at Bally Gunge, in 1821; and there, I found severe remittent fever, such as I had first seen and personally suffered from in the jungles, prevailing to a great extent, and I learnt that it had been so for years.

"To ascertain the cause of a state so different from what I had been led to expect, I made several careful examinations of the localities, and discovered that in the men's lines alone, besides stagnant drains, there were 60 pools and pits of various dimensions, to all which, and the neglected state of the grounds around the regimental hospital, I had no hesitation in referring as a sufficient cause of the extreme unhealthiness of the Corps.

"I represented the necessity of drainage with a sufficient fall—the filling up of the pools and pits, and the construction of two large tanks at a proper distance from the lines. The Governor-General, the Marquess of Hastings, was pleased to order all my suggestions to be carried into effect, and the result during the three following years, was, a reduction in the frequency and intensity of fever, as remarkable as it was satisfactory. I had intended to have brought the details to the notice of the authorities, but I lost my papers in a shipwreck on the coast of Ava, when proceeding thither, during the late war, with the Body Guard. The fact, however, is as I have stated."

On 1st of January, 1822, Captain Sneyd writes to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General to say that about 90 Bighas of land situated in the very centre of the Cantonment, close to the edge of the parade ground, and within 20 or 30 yards of the right range of Stables, belong to Major Gall.

The ten-year lease of this plot of land has now expired, and Major Gall is willing to part with the land, or, preferably, to lease it to Government for a further term of ten years at a rent of Rs. 350/- per mensem, and is willing to pull down the house which stands on the ground in question.

1822.
—
Government purchases 90 bighas of land from Major Gall, for Rs. 40,000.

Resolution of the Governor-General.

"The term of lease of that portion of the Parade Ground of the Governor-General's Body Guard at Ballygunge, which belongs to Major G. H. Gall, of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, having expired, and it being determined that the same shall in preference to renewing the lease, be purchased for the public Service from that Officer, who is disposed to part with it.

"RESOLVED that a communication of this circumstance be made to the Territorial Department, whence the necessary instructions will be issued to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs to take immediate steps in conjunction with the Officer Commanding the Body Guard, for effecting the purchase of the Ground in question."

The sum of Rupees 40,000 was subsequently paid to Major Gall for this land, which measured about 90 Bighas.

In June, 1823, a tank, 3 Bighas 16 Cottahs in area, situated in the Body Guard Cantonment to the north of the stables, which was used for swimming and washing horses, was purchased by Government from Babu Rajchunder Ghose for the sum of Rs. 1400/-.

1823.
—
Purchase of a tank.

In 1824, a *Pucka* forge and shoeing shed was erected in the lines.

1824.
—

On 6th of February, 1828, Captain Honeywood writes to ask, "that the Tanks on the Sides of the Roads leading from the Circular road round the Cantonment be enclosed with Rails."

1828.
—

In a letter from Captain Honeywood, dated 16th of February, 1829, we read that, "There are 3 buildings in Ballygunge Cantonment suitable for the residence of a European and not now used by persons of that description:—

1829.
—

"1. House built for the use of the Riding Master containing 2 rooms, 16 ft. square and about 16 ft. high surrounded by an open sloping verandah 8 ft. wide.

"2. House similar to above formerly occupied by the Gun Sergeant and Corporal, and another now occupied by the Trumpeter of the Guard which was formerly appropriated to the use of the Trumpet-Major and European Farrier."

Proposals *re* the Ballygunge Lines, submitted 30th of September, 1835.

1835.
—

1. "That the stud stables marked D. be repaired immediately and the Department kept where it is, its removal to the centre of the Body Guard Lines being strongly objected to by the Officer Commanding.

Alterations to be carried out in the Lines.

2. "That the two Sergeants' bungalows and out-offices marked E. and F. be forthwith sold.

3. "That in communication with the Officer Commanding, *half* the Eastern range C. be repaired for the permanent occupation of the Commander-in-Chief's Escort* (they are now in it) and as by this measure two small store rooms H. H. will be taken away from the Body Guard, it is proposed to convert two stalls in

* At this period this escort consisted of 25 men and horses of the 8th Light Cavalry.

1835. — length or the area of four stalls at the Northern end of the range K. K. into two store rooms by running up walls of the old materials gained by throwing down the remainder of the *half* range not required; thus leaving a space intervening between the store rooms and the converted Escort stalls. The diagram below will show what I mean and I have no doubt that the sale of the useless old materials will fully cover the expense.

4. "Premising that there is no probability that the Western range B. will be required for any purpose, I recommend that it be pulled down and sold, or sold as it stands, since the value of the Materials is daily diminishing by decay, dilapidation, want of repair, &c. &c.

"Diagram showing the E. range (marked C. on the annexed sketch*) on an enlarged scale, as referred to under head 3rdly in the above letter.

B. D. F. G. 32 Stalls, in 25 of which the Commander-in-Chief's Escort now is, proposed to be permanently done up for their accommodation.

H. H. Godowns at present occupied by the Body Guard which it is proposed to give up to the Escort being required.

K. K. New Godowns proposed for the Body Guard in lieu of H. H., 2 stalls in length and of the breadth of the stables.

A. B. C. F. Portion of stables to be pulled down and sold which will leave the Body Guard Godowns clear of the Escort stables as wished by the Commanding Officer."

1842-1851. — The Body Guard was absent from Calcutta, except for detachments sent down from time to time, from the middle of 1842, when it accompanied the Governor-General to the Upper Provinces, until the end of 1851.

During this period the Lines appear to have been considerably neglected.

During the absence of the Corps the dues derived from the Bazaar together with the fees for grazing were appropriated by the Military authorities, and shortly before its return the question of the assessment of the former by the Civil authorities was brought up. This proposal was however vetoed.

1851. — Copy of a letter from the Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.
"To the Military Board, 25th of July, 1851.

* * * * *

"You have now found that to bring the 'Ballygunge Haut' which will be required for Military purposes should a portion of the Governor-General's Body Guard be again located in the Barracks at Ballygunge under temporary assessment by the Deputy Collector would be objectionable, and His Honour in Council therefore approves of your having given directions that no temporary assessment thereof be made."

Temporary accommodation to be provided. Extract from a letter from Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., dated 15th Nov., 1851.

"With reference to the arrival of the Body Guard at Ballygunge . . . take measures for having temporary Buildings erected for stabling the extra horses.

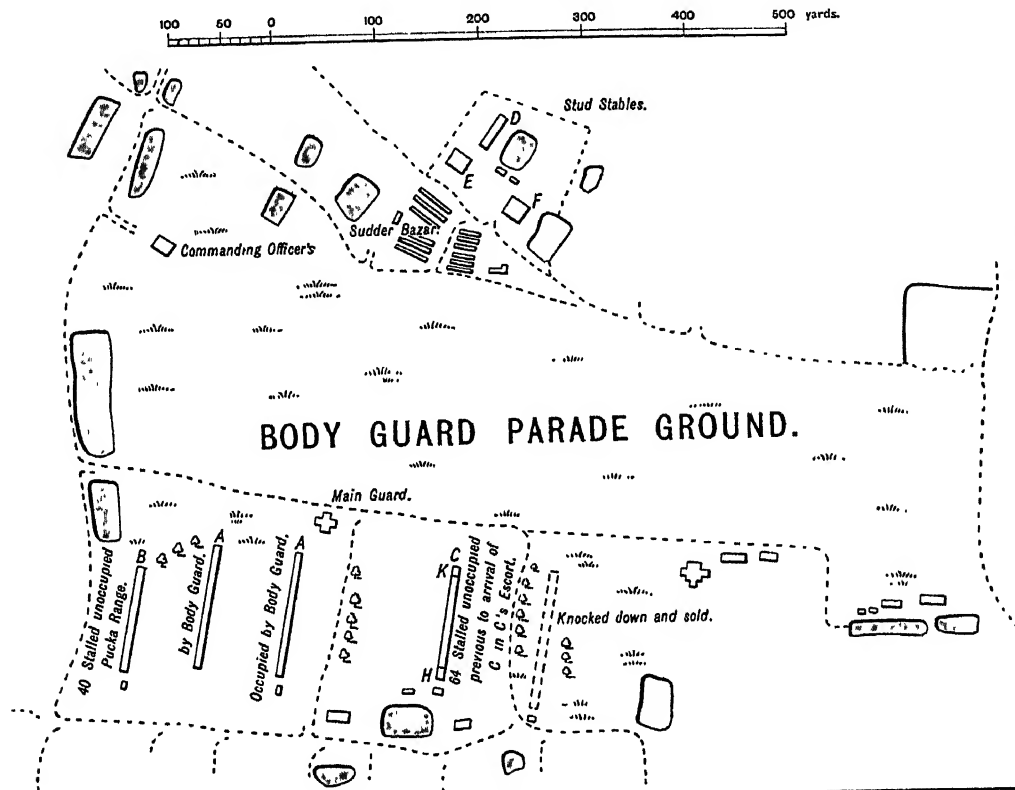
"I have ascertained that on 1st inst. the number of Regimental Horses amounted to 302 and of Officers' to 12, but as that number is in course of absorption by casualties, accommodation for the whole will not be required.

"The existing accommodation at Ballygunge and Government House will I believe suffice for about 200, and further temporary stables will therefore be required say for about 100 Horses."

* See opposite page.

ROUGH SKETCH OF BALLYGUNGE CANTONMENT IN 1835.

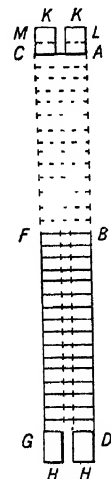
Scale 200 yards = 1 Inch.



Eastern Range of 64 Stalls, marked C

Long 344 feet, Broad 39 feet.

- A. A. Stables occupied by Body Guard Horses.
- B. Western unoccupied Pucca Stables, 40 Stalls
- C Eastern " " " 64 " of which 32 are in preparation for C in C's Escort
- D. Stud Stables requiring repair
- E. F Sergeants Bungalows & out offices, (proposed to be knocked down & sold)



31st of December, 1851.

"His Lordship has for two successive years endeavoured in vain to find the means of reducing the Body Guard at once but has been unable to do so with any advantage to Government.

"The Governor-General thinks that stabling of a temporary character should be provided after allowing for the full accommodation of the parties at Barrackpore and at the Half-way house."

"From the Offg. Civil Architect,
To Lieut. W. A. A. Thomson,
Comdg. Governor-General's Body Guard.

"28th February, 1852.

1851.

1852.

The Bally-
gunge
Bazaar.

"Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have been directed by the Military Board to make over to you the Bazaar or Haut situated within the limits of the Ballygunge Cantonment.

"I have accordingly directed the Contractor to make it over to you without delay.

"I have the honour to be
Sir, &c.,
(Sd.) E. OMMANNEY, Capt.
Offg. Civil Architect."

On the 1st of March, 1852, an estimate amounting to Rs.3337/11/8 was sanctioned for repairs to the Ballygunge stables, including the thatched stable which was burnt down in October, 1843, and which had not as yet been rebuilt. Repairs to the Lines.

On the 14th and 15th of May, 1852, a very severe storm of wind and rain did considerable damage to the lines, blowing down parts of the stabling and completely demolishing the old Remount stud stable, which was then being used as a veterinary hospital. Damage done by a storm, 14th May, 1852.

A new *pucca* horse hospital was therefore built (the one now in existence) during the year at a cost of Rs. 1318/-

In 1853, all the European Sergeant's bungalows, with the exception of the Sergeant-Major's, were dismantled.

1853.

In 1856, the Committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the severe outbreak of glanders which had occurred during the preceding 12 months, recommended that brick floors should be laid down in all the stables in place of the existing clay ones. It further recommended that two tanks near the stables should be filled in, and that rain gutters and pipes should be provided for all the buildings.

1856.

During this year also the question of fixing the boundary pillars of the Cantonment was brought forward by the Board of Revenue. The greatest difficulty was experienced in carrying this out, owing to the paucity of reliable information as to the various plots of ground alleged to have been bought and sold during the early years of the occupation of the lines by the Body Guard. A considerable portion of the Cantonment appears to have been occupied at this period by private individuals, who claimed to hold the lands free of assessment under an order of Government, No. 105 of the 25th of April, 1825. Boundaries of the Cantonment fixed.

1860.

In December, 1860, the Remount Dépôt which was situated in what is now known as "Rainey Park" was abolished, the horses being transferred to the Kurnal Dépôt. Remount Dépôt at Ballygunge abolished.

1865.

Ballygunge
Fund
started.

Office Memo., Mily. Dept., Simla, 29th of July, 1865.

"It appears proper that in future the funds realised by grazing etc. at Ballygunge should be administered by the Commandant of the Body Guard in the same manner and for the same purposes, as is the case with other Cantonment grazing funds, with the exception that the Commandant may himself perform the functions of the Commandant of the station and grazing Fund Committee."

This was the commencement of the present "Ballygunge Fund."

1866.

Plot of land
sold.

In January, 1866, a small plot of land in Ballygunge was sold, which realized Rs. 11,300, the sale being effected by the Bengal Government.

1869.

Brick floors
for the
stables.

On the 24th of February, 1869, orders were issued for "the whole of the present floors (including the horse hospital) to be taken up, those that are of wood being replaced by a brick flooring, and the floors being raised at least a foot (if there is no difficulty about doing this)."

Improve-
ments to the
stables.

At this period the Troop of the Guard which used to remain at Calcutta throughout the entire year, was quartered in the centre ranges of stables, where it was somewhat overcrowded, owing to the existence of the old wooden stall partitions.

In March, 1869, however, sanction was accorded for the improvement of the existing stables and for the construction of new barracks for the men.

As regards the actual stables themselves, before this date the horses had to stand tail to tail, facing outwards, and a drain ran down the centre of the building.

This was now altered, the horses were stabled facing inwards, and wide verandahs were built.

1874.

In 1874, new floorings were laid down which were renewed in 1880 and again in 1884, on which latter occasion they were constructed of brick at a cost of Rs. 2,231/-

1879.

In 1879, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,100/- was sanctioned for providing a wire fence round the stables.

1884.

In 1884, the present enclosed Riding School was constructed.

1892.

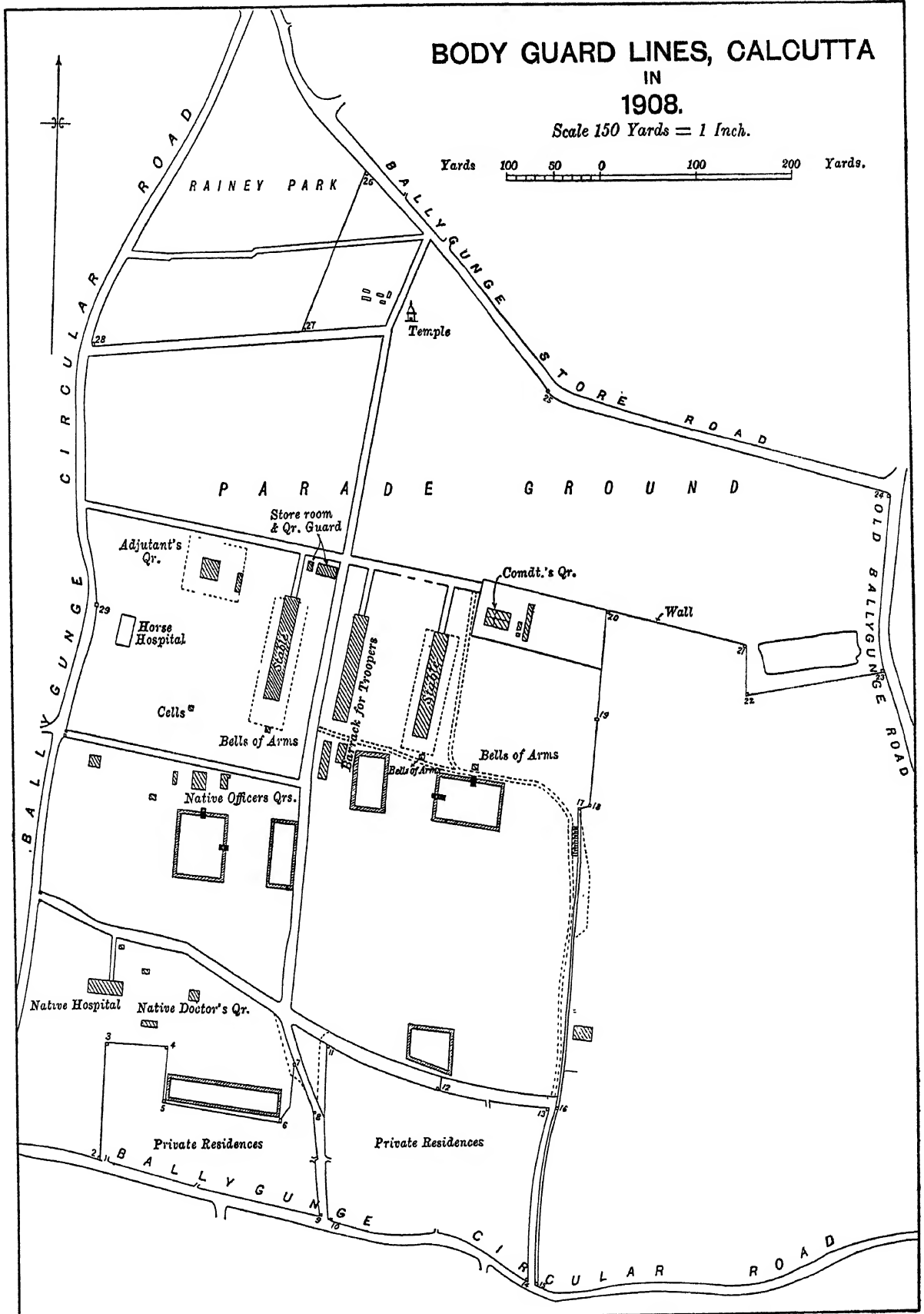
Adjutant's
bungalow
built, 1894.

In 1892, an extra room was added to the Commandant's Quarters, and in September, 1894, the Government of India sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,000/- for the construction of Quarters and Out-houses for the Adjutant. Previous to this, the Adjutant generally occupied a tent during the cold weather.

BODY GUARD LINES, CALCUTTA IN 1908.

Scale 150 Yards = 1 Inch.

Yards 100 50 0 100 200 Yards.



APPENDIX XII.

THE DEHRA DUN ESTATE.

Although, as already stated (*vide* p. 117), it is believed that the Body Guard first spent the hot weather at Dehra Dun in 1831, whilst Lord William Bentinck was at Simla from April to October, and probably returned there the following year; yet the first occasion of which there is any record was in 1838, when the Corps remained at that station from April to November. 1831 and 1832.

Extract from a Letter from the Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., dated Simla, 26th of March, 1838. 1838.

“His Lordship has been induced to fix upon Deyra for the temporary stables ordered in consequence of the abundance of forage in that locality during the present season of scarcity.” Reason for locating the Body Guard at Dehra Dun.

On the same date the Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., wrote to the Executive Engineer, 11th (Meerut) Division, conveying to that officer “the authority of the Right Hon’ble the Governor-General to build temporary stables at Deyra of the very cheapest description for the accommodation of the Horses of His Lordship’s Body Guard upon such site as shall be pointed out to you by Captain Dawkins and approved of by Lieut.-Colonel Young.” Temporary stables to be built.

It was further added, “It is supposed that the expense of building the stables will not exceed 1200 Rupees.”

In 1839, the Body Guard returned to Dehra Dun and remained throughout the hot weather. It is not known on what site the camp was pitched or the temporary stables erected—probably the camping ground,—but it was not on the site of the present lines, which was not taken up until 1847. 1839.

On the 14th of March, 1847, the Body Guard arrived at Dehra Dun, whither it accompanied the Governor-General. 1847.

Extract from a letter from the Superintending Engineer, to the Military Board, dated 20th of March, 1847.

“It having been determined to locate the Body Guard at Deyrah during this hot season, the Officer Commanding the Sirmoor Battalion in connection with the Civil Authorities selected an eligible site about 2 miles North of Cantonments, it is a fine plateau of ground having a strong face in three directions. Mr. Conductor Todd has marked out the Lines, laid in supplies of materials and has commenced the construction of the Sergeants’ Bungalow, &c.” Selection of a site for the Lines.

On the departure of Lord Hardinge from the Dun, the Body Guard was left behind; and in the beginning of April it occupied for the first time a portion of the site of the present Body Guard estate. Towards the end of June, a further considerable portion, making up a total area of 320 bighas or 183 acres, was taken up by Major Mayne, who set up pillars to mark the boundaries. Occupation of the present site.

1847.

This area was made up as follows :—

Area of the
land taken
up.

						Bighas.	Biswas.
Fallow, cultivateable land	...	...	...	...	...	246	5
Cultivated land of which the crops were destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	41	11
Occupied by public road	...	...	...	...	...	5	17
do. by canal <i>puttree</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4	15
do. by <i>topes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
<i>Khuds</i> and ravines (barren)	...	...	...	...	...	20	13
Total						320	13

Authority for
the occu-
pation of the
land.

At this period the only authority for the occupation of the land was a verbal order to that effect from the Military Secretary to the Governor-General. The following year, the question of stationing the Body Guard at Dehra Dun was raised, when the Military Board wrote to the Earl of Dalhousie, under date 2nd of May, 1848 :—

“We have the honor . . . to state that we see no objection to the occupation of the 183 acres as a Cantonment for the Lines of the Governor-General's Body Guard at Deyrah.”

Minute by
Lord
Dalhousie.

In a Minute by the Governor-General on the above, dated 18th of May, 1848, Lord Dalhousie wrote, “The Military Board say they see no objection to the Body Guard occupying an area exceeding by 58 acres the space allowed for a Cavalry Regiment, the ground is said to be much broken, and therefore a larger space is required. In my humble opinion the Body Guard is out of its place up there and I have no intention of leaving it, therefore the less space they take possession of the better.”

Sanction for the occupation of the land at Dehra Dun was subsequently definitely accorded by Military Department letter No. 411, dated 27th of May, 1848, which requested that, “His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces may be moved to cause the ground near Dehra to be transferred as a cantonment for the Body Guard so long as the Corps may be located there,” and stating that the ground might be resumed by the Civil authorities on the withdrawal of the Guard.

Major
Mayne
marks
out the
boundaries.

Extract from a letter from Major Mayne to A. Ross, Esq., C.S., Superintendent of the Dun, dated Deyrah in the Dhoon, 5th July, 1847.

“I have the honour to inform you that I have marked my boundary pillars on the ground I have taken for my Lines, Parades and Riding-schools. The movements of the Body Guard depend so entirely on the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, that it is impossible for me to say whether my Regiment will occupy the new Cantonment permanently or only for a short period.”

Erection of
stables, etc.

In November, 1847, an estimate was submitted amounting to Rs. 8,365/0/0, for the construction of temporary Lines for the Body Guard near Deyrah in the Dhoon. The Lines were to consist of the following buildings :—

- “A bungalow for the Riding Master.
- do. for the Staff-Sergeant.
- A Veterinary Stable, 120' by 14', containing 12 stalls.
- A Standard Guard and place of Arms.
- A Magazine Store-room.
- A Hospital.
- 8 Stables each 450' by 12', to contain 50 Stalls each.

“The stables to be of strong *Sal* posts with *latties*, walls on both sides, and ends with side *jhamps*. The roof to be thatched.”

The above estimate was sanctioned on the 17th of December, 1847.

That land in the Dun was valuable even in those early days, is shown by the following extract from a letter from the Superintendent of the Dun, to the Commissioner, Meerut Division, dated 15th of July, 1848.

1847.
High value
of land at
Dehra Dun.

"Cultivated land in the vicinity of the station of Dehra, especially that lying between Rajpore and Dehra as the Body Guard Lines do, lets as building sites and gardens at very high rates varying from Rs. 2 - 11 - 0 to Rs. 10 - 8 - 0 per acre, or from three to above ten times the Revenue rates of 14 annas 6 gundahs per acre."

"In the very village of Jakhun, the lands of which are now occupied by the Body Guard Lines, the zemindars were actually in treaty at the time the Body Guard arrived to let a portion of their lands to a resident at the rate of Rs. 7 - 8 - 0 per acre."

Compensation to the inhabitants of the village of Jakhun for their crops destroyed in April, 1847, and for the rent of the land, was assessed by the Civil authorities at Rs. 331 - 2 - 4 for the year 1st of May, 1847, to 30th of April, 1848, and at Rs. 227 - 1 - 0 for the year 1848-49, and in future annually during such time as the Body Guard should continue to be cantoned at Dehra Dun.

Compensation to the owners of the land.

The payment of these sums as compensation was sanctioned by the Government of the North-West Provinces, who, however, requested that the necessity might be shown "for locating the Body Guard on this particular spot where land is so valuable," and asking whether, in future, land unoccupied, though at a short distance further off, would not be sufficiently suitable.

In his reply to the above, dated 14th of Sept., 1848, the Superintendent of the Dun wrote as follows :—

"I beg to state that I had no voice in the selection of the spot for the location of the Body Guard, the locality having been selected by a Committee of Officers who are believed to have been guided in their selection by the superiority of that part of the station over any other in point of salubrity, at the same time it may be observed that no other locality in or near the station of Deyrah would have been less open to objection on the score of the high value of the land, as there is literally no unoccupied land in the vicinity of the station."

On 29th of September, 1848, the Body Guard left the Dun and proceeded to Ambala.

1848.

On 3rd of October, 1848, the Superintendent of the Dun wrote as follows to the Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut :—

Dilapidated
condition of
the Lines.

"Having reason to believe from conversation with Captain Graham, the Executive officer of the Division, that in consequence of the dilapidated state of the lines and stables, he has recommended their removal, it does not appear probable, should his suggestion be followed, that the locality will again be used as a Military station, in which case it would appear expedient at once to ascertain the views of Government in the matter, in order that the land may at once be restored to the zemindars and the loss arising from the payment of an annual compensation be thus saved to the Government."

The land, however, was not immediately restored, and on 4th of July, 1849, the sum of Rs. 227 - 1 - 0 was sanctioned as rent for the land taken up by the Governor-General's Body Guard for the past year, viz. 1st of May, 1848, to 30th of April, 1849, "and for so long as it may be required for Military purposes."

On 28th of April, 1849, the Body Guard returned to Dehra Dun, where, with the exception of the cold weather of 1849-50, it remained until the end of the year 1851.

1849-1851.

1853.

In April, 1853, a portion of the unoccupied stables of the Body Guard lines at Dehra Dun was made over to H.H. Maharajah Duleep Singh for the accommodation of his horses, &c.

The stables
lent to Maha-
rajah Duleep
Singh, 1853.

1854.

The stables
to be dis-
mantled,
1854.

In October, 1854, orders were issued for the stables at Dehra Dun to be dismantled, but to keep in a state of repair the Riding Master's and Sergeant-Major's bungalows, the Hospital and the Quarter Guard.

1856.

The men of
the Sirmoor
Battalion
petition for
the land to
be leased to
them, 1856.

On 18th of December, 1856, Lieut.-Colonel Evans, Commanding the Sirmoor Battalion (now the 2nd K.E.O. Goorkhas), forwarded to the Superintendent, Dehra Dun, a petition from the men of the Battalion under his command, praying that the land formerly occupied by the Lines of the Governor-General's Body Guard might be leased to them at the usual rates.

This petition, dated Deyrah Dhoon, 12th of December, 1856, ran as follows :—

“ Honored Sir,

We all people of the Battalion most humbly beg to inform your honor that the old lines of the Body Guard (which is in Cantonments) is all vacant by several years, also not occupying by any one, and the land is all ruined.

“ Therefore we all beg that the same land may be presented to us, and may be by our names, for making buildings and houses for living of our children and family Persons, because on marching of the Battalion, we are taking our children with us, quite trouble takes place and becoming debtor, which debt cannot be paid till a year, and by the rate the Hon'ble Company give the rent of it we will also pay the rent, and also agree to pay the rent whatever it may be ordered. . . .”

In reply to the above, the Superintendent of the Dun wrote as follows, under date 23rd of December, 1856.

“ I have the honour to inform you that I have reported the abandonment of the Body Guard Lines for the orders of superior authority : but I believe you have already been informed that, as far as the zemindars are concerned, the land is not likely to be available for the object you desire.”

The question
of the re-
sumption of
the land by
the original
owners.

A few days later, the Superintendent wrote to the Commissioner, Meerut Division, stating that “ the zemindars of Mh. Jakhun have applied for the restoration to their use and cultivating occupancy of the lands formerly enclosed in the lines of the Governor-General's Body Guard, which were taken up for that purpose in 1848, and are now apparently vacated by the Military Department.

“ I have not, however, received any official intimation of the fact, nor is there any very specific provision in the original order cited in the margin (No. 91 of 15th Aug., 1848).”

The Commissioner, Meerut Division, replied as follows :—

“ I have to observe that according to the original order (Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., to Secy. to Govt. N.W.P., No. 411 of 27th of May, 1848) of the Supreme Government for the occupation of the land required for the Cantonment of the Body Guard, permission was accorded to the Civil authorities to resume the ground on the withdrawal of the Body Guard from the Doon and that according to the orders of the Government of the North-West Province permission was sanctioned for so long as the land is required by the Body Guard or for other Military purposes.

“ In the spirit of the last-quoted order, it will be proper for you to ascertain at once, from the Executive Engineer of the Division, whether the land is still required for Military purposes and to be guided by his reply.”

The Executive Engineer, being addressed on the subject, replied, under date 12th of Jan., 1857.

“ I have the honor to state that the Body Guard buildings having been pulled down and removed, the ground taken up for the formation of the lines is no longer required as far as this Department is concerned.”

The petition of the men of the Sirmoor Battalion, being submitted to the Military authorities, was referred by them to the Civil authorities who eventually refused to grant it.

1860.

The Body
Guard
returns to
Dehra Dun.

On 17th of March, 1860, the Commissioner of the Meerut Division wrote to the Superintendent of the Dun saying that the land was again required for the use of the Body Guard.

The Corps arrived on 1st of April, 1860, and pitched its tents on the camping ground in Dehra Dun whilst quarters were being got ready for it in the old lines.

On 4th of October, the Body Guard left the Dun, but returned for the hot weather of the following year.

Again, on 9th of April, 1863, the Body Guard marched on to its old site, and compensation was paid for the land from 13th of February of that year, so it is possible that a detachment of the Corps may have been in occupation from that date.

1863.

In 1860, six acres only were sanctioned by Government for the lines, at an annual rent of Rs. 3/- per acre. Major Thompson, however, took up a total area of 38 acres, or 32 in excess of that authorized, sanction for which was eventually accorded by the Viceroy towards the close of 1863.

It was at the same time suggested that the land should be taken up permanently for use as a camping ground when not required by the Body Guard, but no further steps were taken in the matter for the present.

In December, 1864, an additional area of 53 acres was procured for a parade ground.

1864.

In March, 1865, Major Delane, in a letter to the Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, requesting that the necessary orders might be passed for paying the required amount of rent, wrote, "I beg leave to state that I have only taken up the same quantity of land as my predecessor, Major Thomson, occupied on two occasions when the Body Guard was located here in the time of Lord Canning. The stables alone cover 6 acres of land, so that it must have been an error on the part of the Military Secretary to say that only 6 acres were to be taken up, and I could not possibly do with less ground than I now hold."

1865.

In the month of May of this year, it was ordered that only the yearly rent of the land actually occupied was to be paid, as it had not yet been decided by the Government of India how much land was permanently required.

Extract from Government of India, Military Department Letter No. 239, dated Simla, 20th of July, 1865.

"The undersigned has the honour to inform the Military Secretary that on submitting to the Viceroy correspondence regarding land required for a parade ground for the Body Guard at Deyrah, His Excellency was pleased to observe that, as the Lahore Light Horse has been disbanded the Body Guard go to Calcutta, when they may start will hereafter be settled . . . and the North-West Government will be informed that no further steps need be taken towards appropriating land for the use of the Body Guard at Deyrah."

On 8th of December, 1869, the Body Guard left Dehra Dun for Calcutta, and did not return for five years.

1869

On 10th of April, 1875, the Body Guard arrived in Dehra Dun and marched on to the old site, on a portion of which stables were under construction, Captain Peacock having taken a lease of the land and, as he understood, of the old Riding Master's bungalow on it for one year from 1 April, 1875, for Rs. 1060/-. This land had been purchased some time previously by Major-General Delane, and a portion of

1875.

1875. it, together with the bungalow in question, had been leased by his agent to another tenant. As was only natural, therefore, some misunderstanding arose between the Officer Commanding the Body Guard and this other tenant, the up-shot of the matter being that the latter filed a suit *versus* Government which was not finally settled until May, 1880, when the case was decided in the plaintiff's favour.

Stables built. For stabling, three open sheds with tiled roofs were built in echelon facing N E., in the centre of the present exercising track, the most southerly stable being within 25 paces only of the main road from Dehra to Rajpur.

Huts for the men. At first the men were under canvas, but towards the end of May, three lines of huts (stone, with thatched roofs) were ready for occupation. These stood on the same site as the present men's barracks.

Guard-room and hospital. A Guard room and a hospital for the men were also built, of *chappar* throughout, the former at the N.W. corner of the Adjutant's garden, the latter, with accommodation for five men only, on the site of the present Native Doctor's house.

A temporary horse hospital also was built on the site where the *Masjid* now stands.

The only bungalow which existed at this period was the one over which the dispute had arisen, which had been built, and was formerly occupied by the late Riding Master, Mr. Robinson. It will thus be seen that the land, the tenancy of which formed the subject of dispute, formed only a small portion of the Body Guard estate, being probably no bigger than that now occupied by the Adjutant's bungalow, outhouses and garden.

During the period from 8th December, 1869, to 10th April, 1875, which the Body Guard spent entirely in Calcutta, the old stables had become completely uninhabitable, if, indeed, any trace of them remained at all, which is probably the reason why Captain Peacock chose this new site.

The Northern boundary at this period ran, roughly, from the present Commandant's bungalow (which did not then exist) in an easterly direction to the gate which now leads to the parade ground on the west of the Rajpur road; and immediately to the north of this gate stood some Dâk pony stables. It was owing to the frequent outbreaks of Glanders which occurred in these stables, that they were ordered to be burnt down in 1878, and the Body Guard stables were removed to the old site in 1880.

1877. In 1877, the horse hospital and two out of the three ranges of stabling were accidentally destroyed by fire.

1880. On 27th of May, 1880, orders were issued that the land at Dehra Dun occupied by the Body Guard was to be taken up by Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

1881. In 1881, when the land was finally purchased by Government for the sum of Rs. 26,277/14/3, it was owned by 12 different proprietors, the largest holder amongst them being Major-General Delane, who possessed an area of 700 bighas out of the total of 1298 bighas.

The Body Guard estate purchased by Government 1881. The value of his holding was assessed as follows:—

Value of land	...	...	...	...	Rs. 11,176 - 3 - 2
do. of trees	...	...	...	...	1,065 - 0 - 0
do. of houses	...	...	...	...	5,422 - 0 - 0
do. of water-duct, 2 miles long	...	...	...	...	3,000 - 0 - 0
Total					20,663 - 3 - 2

In August, 1881, the land was surveyed and mapped, and the area found to be as follows :— 1881.

					Acres.	Sq. miles.
Total of Body Guard lines	...	...	...	...	237'91	0'37
Deduct area of road	...	...	...	...	9'02	0'01
Remaining area	...	...	...	...	228'89	0'36

During the cold weather of 1895-96, permanent stone barracks were built for the men out of a grant from Government of Rs. 21,000/-. These barracks were occupied for the first time on 12th of July, 1896. 1896.

A bungalow for the Mess was built in 1898, and an additional Native Officer's quarter in 1900. In 1902, temporary stables were erected for the 30 extra horses authorized for the Delhi Durbar, and during the cold weather of 1907-08, a new range of stables was built. New
barracks
built for the
men, 1896.

APPENDIX XIII.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

GALLOPER GUNS.

Although light Field Guns, termed *Gallopers*, had been issued to the Madras Army as early as 1786, yet it was not until July, 1801, that orders were given for attaching two of these 6-pounders to each of the six regiments of Native Cavalry on the Bengal Establishment.

1800.

The Body Guard, however, was in possession of this "Flying Artillery" prior to the issue of this order, though precisely when the guns were first issued to the Corps is not known. Very possibly the Detachment from the Madras Cavalry which joined the Body Guard in April, 1800, brought a couple of these Gallopers with it.

The earliest reference to the Gallopers which has been found, occurs in May, 1800, on which occasion they were employed in firing a salute of 17 guns at a review of the Corps by the Marquess Wellesley.—(*Vide* p. 39.)

The Gun
Detachment.

The Detachment for working the two guns consisted of :—

- 1 European Sergeant,
- 1 do. Corporal,
- 1 1st Tindal,
- 1 2nd do,
- 12 Gun Lascars.

1801.

3-pounder
guns issued
to the Body
Guard.

The guns issued to Cavalry Regiments were 6-pounders, but, as will be seen from the following correspondence, those attached to the Body Guard were, in the first instance, 3-pounders.

Extract from Military Proceedings of 10th of April, 1801.

To the Secretary to the Military Board.

"Sir,

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General being desirous that a Brigade of Flying Artillery should be attached to his Body Guard in the room of those lately gone on foreign service* and constantly kept in readiness to be employed wherever required on the shortest notice has commanded me to address the Military Board and to request that two 3-Prs. Complete with Carriages, ammunition waggons, &c. &c. to be furnished with as little delay as possible the whole of a Construction such as I have already by His Lordship's orders communicated to the Agent for Gun Carriages.

"I also beg you will solicit the Board to send instructions to the Founder that

* *i.e.* to Egypt.

the Guns to be cast for His Excellency's Body Guard may be half an hundred-weight more than the 3-Prs. now in use on the Establishment and two Calibers longer, the additional metal to be thrown well back or behind the tronnions.

1801.
—

"I have &c.

(Sd.) H. C. MONTGOMERY, Capt."

Fort William,
4th March, 1801.

"Order the Guns to be immediately cast and direct Capt. Anburey * to be careful of the metal."

In 1802, the Governor-General, in a letter to the Court of Directors, refers to the guns of the Body Guard simply as "Light Guns," and in another letter, dated 11th of August, 1803, he mentions that "6-Pr. Field-pieces have been attached to the Body Guard in room of 4-Prs., and an increase in the number of Lascars has been made in consequence."

1802.
—

From Major Daniell,
To the Secy. to the Military Board.

"23 December, 1802.

"Sir,

I request you will state to the Military Board that the Guns attached to the Body Guard frequently require trifling repairs, in consequence of accidents at Exercise, and that I beg Major Glass may be directed to put them in order, on my sending them as such accidents occur."

In 1803, two of the new 6-Pounder guns accompanied the Detachment of the Body Guard which took part in the reduction of Cuttack.

1803.
—

In April, 1804, Major-General Cameron in his inspection report mentions that, "The gallopers were served and brought up with great exactness and celerity."— (*Vide* p. 54.)

1804.
—

In 1818, the Gun Establishment was increased to the following :—

1818.
—

1 Gun Sergeant,
1 Gun Corporal,
2 Havildars,
2 Naicks,
1 Farrier,
24 Troopers,
37 Horses.

Increase of
Establish-
ment.

G. O. C. C. of 1st of May, 1819.

1819.
—

"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the 'Gallopers Guns' shall no longer be considered to form a component part of Dragoons or Cavalry, and that the guns and establishments attached to them be accordingly discontinued from this date."

Gallopers
abolished
except for
the Body
Guard.

The above order, however, did not apply to the Body Guard, which was permitted to retain its guns.

By G. O. of 18th of Oct., 1824, two additional guns were temporarily added to the Body Guard; and by G. O. No. 332 of 4th of November, 1824, a Jemadar, two Havildars and two Naicks were also temporarily attached to the Gun Establishment.—(*Vide* Appendix XVI.)

1824.
—

Two addi-
tional guns
attached.

* Capt. Thomas Anburey, of the Royal Engineers, afterwards Sir Thomas Anburey, C.B., Cadet, 1782; Major-General, 10th January, 1837.

1824. Four guns accompanied the Body Guard to Burma in 1824, and on the occasion of the Barrackpore Mutiny on 1st of November, 1824, we read that the Gallopers of the Body Guard gave the signal for opening fire on the Mutineers.

1826. The following was the gun establishment on the return of the Corps from Burma in 1826 :—

1 Gun Sergeant,
1 Gun Corporal,
1 Gun Tindal,
8 Gun Lascars,
2 Gun Drivers,

two waggons and 28 sets of harness.

By G. O. of 8th of July, 1826, the Tindal and 7 Lascars attached to the extra Galloper guns with the Body Guard were transferred to the Artillery as Supernumeraries, and were sent to Dum Dum.

The guns
abolished,
December,
1826.
Galloper
guns in
action.

The Galloper Guns were finally abolished in December, 1826.—(*Vide Appendix XVI.*)

The following note on Galloper Guns is taken from *The Nineteenth and their Times*, by Colonel Biddulph.

“At first the guns closely attended their Regiments, in action, seconding its efforts with their fire when possible. In line of battle they were placed in pairs, in the interval between different Corps. After a time this system was discontinued, and the guns were brigaded together under command of a Cavalry Officer, or they were brigaded with Artillery Guns, in which case difficulties arose as to their command. In 1815, it was ordered that, whenever galloper guns were brigaded, they should be commanded by an Artillery Officer. But complaints were made that the want of uniform training rendered them unfit to be brigaded with Horse Artillery guns, and they were finally abolished in May, 1819.”

Ammunition
for the guns.

The quantity of ammunition allotted to the Gallopers was fixed by G. O. C. C. of 19th November, 1809, as follows :—

“The following is the quantity of ammunition with carriage apportioned to two six-pounder Galloper Guns attached to a Regiment of Cavalry, which is to be immediately conformed to and invariably observed in future; the Tumbrill with additional ammunition, which is to be drawn by bullocks, is only to be indented for whenever corps may be ordered on service beyond the Jumna.

“Ammunition with carriage apportioned for two six-pounder Gallopers attached to a Regiment of Cavalry.

For one Gun—in the Limber box	...	...	5 Round – 5 Case.
In the Waggon and its Limber, with proportion of			
Portfires, &c.	...	...	90 Round – 15 Case.
Total	...	...	95 Round – 20 Case.

Ammunition for two Galloper Six-pounders—

1st Gun and Waggon	95 Round – 20 Case.
2nd Gun and Waggon	95 Round – 20 Case.

Total	190 Round – 40 Case.
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Additional in Depôt for distant service, one ammunition Tumbrill, containing, with proportion of Portfires, &c.

Total	315 Round – 65 Case.”
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G. O. of 15th of October, 1811.

"Each Gun Limber Box is constantly to carry, besides the ammunition, the following Implements, &c.—3 Portfires ready pointed, and 1 Portfire Socket, put into a Portfire Case; 1 Cartridge of Priming Powder; 1 Priming Pouch; 2 Cannon Cartridge Pouches; 1 Bit; 1 Drift; 1 Gun Hammer; 2 Priming Wires; 2 Spikes; ^{1811.} ^{Implements to be carried in the} ^{Limber-box.} $\frac{1}{2}$ piece of Wax Cloth."

The following is extracted from an article on the Bengal Artillery which appeared in the *Calcutta Review* for 1848, vol. xix.

"In 1800 the first instance of the introduction of horse draught for Artillery in Bengal occurred; an experimental Brigade of two Horse Artillery guns being organized at Dum Dum under the command of Lieutenant Clements Brown. For these guns which were light six-pounders of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., carriages were purposely prepared, which weighed only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., giving a total of only 10 cwt. to the gun and carriage.

"The *personnel* consisted of one Subaltern in Command, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 4 Gunners, and 8 Matrosses—these being allotted to the guns, and two Native Drivers (Troopers) for the waggons; together with a detail of 2 Tindals and 20 Lascars. The staff consisted only of one Farrier.

"The number of horses allowed was 20, which were allotted four to each gun and two to each Tumbrel, 3 for the two Non-commissioned Officers and the Farrier and 3 spare.

"It would appear that in this experiment the Gunners must have been carried on the Carriages.

"Early in the following year, this detail was increased to one Conductor, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 10 Gunners, 1 Farrier and 4 Golundaz, to which were also added 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naiks and 22 Troopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard, to ride the troop horses in harness; a detail of 3 Tindals and 40 Lascars was also attached."—(*Vide* also p. 44.)

STANDARDS.

By G. O. C. C. of 14th of September, 1797, Standards were originally issued to Regiments of Regular Native Cavalry, and in G. O. C. C. of 3rd of September, 1818, definite orders were issued regarding these Standards, one per Squadron being allowed.

The first was dark blue, with the Royal Arms in the centre and the Union in the upper corner; the second was crimson with the Company's Arms; the third the colour of the Regimental facings with the number of the Regiment in the centre.

Very few references to the Standards borne by the Body Guard have been traced, the earliest occurring on 26th of May, 1800, when the Marquess Wellesley presented Colours to the Corps at the conclusion of his review of the Guard.—(*Vide* p. 40.)

1800.
—

In 1815, again, we find the Countess of Loudoun and Moira presenting a Standard to the newly-raised Squadron of the Body Guard.

1815.
—

No further mention of the Standards borne by the Body Guard is made until we come to the year 1844, when, as the following letter will show, a new Standard was supplied in place of one which was worn out and past repair.

1844.
—

1844.

Two Standards to be supplied for the two newly-raised Squadrons.

"From Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.
To Mily Board, Ordnance Dept.

"Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter . . . I am directed in conveying sanction to the Indent for two Standards Cavalry to be complied with, required for the two additional Squadrons lately added to the Body Guard, to state that no necessity is seen for any alteration being made in the pattern of the Body Guard Standards as heretofore in use and that with regard to the old Standard adverted to in your letter, which has been sent down for the purpose of having the word "Maharajpoo" embroidered on it, as it is reported to be worn out and decayed, it will be better that a new standard be supplied in its place.

2. "The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the Color Belts of the Body Guard Standards being made of Buff leather similar to those of the Regular Light Cavalry Regiments with the substitution of steel mounting to match those of the Sword belts leaving it optional with the Commanding Officer to furnish the more costly silver mounting, after receipt of the Belts, should they be fully approved.

(Sd.) J. STEWART, Lt.-Col.
Secy., &c. &c."

Council Chamber,
8th November, 1844.

1845.

In his description of the Battle of Moodkee fought on 18th of December, 1845, Reynell Taylor makes mention of his Squadron Standard.—(*Vide* p. 133.)

This is the last occasion on which any reference to the Standards can be found.

Standards were abolished in Regiments of Native Cavalry in 1864, but the Standards of the Body Guard had been done away with before this date, although it is not known exactly when this occurred.

ARMS.

In what manner the Body Guard was armed when first raised is not known. Probably the men carried pistols as well as sabres, and possibly carbines in addition.

1786.

The Court of Directors send a new pattern of firearm to Bengal.

In a letter, dated 14th of February, 1786, the Court of Directors, writing to the Government of Fort William, say—

"We shall send you this season by way of trial 100 Musquets with Bayonets, 80 Carbines and 50 Pairs of Pistols of a new Construction which have been particularly recommended as they may be fired much oftener than other Pieces within the same space of time. An account of the Method of loading and firing them, with a further description of their use, will be transmitted by a future Conveyance, and we direct that you report to us how far they merit the favorable representation that has been made of them."

1807.

We know that in 1807 pistol practice was carried out at Ballygunge.—(*Vide*, p. 60.)

1810.

Two pistols to be carried instead of one.

In 1810, two pistols were authorized instead of one.

G. O. C. C. of 4 May, 1810.

"It being determined to arm the Cavalry on this Establishment with two pistols each man, instead of one, and to reduce the number of carbines with each Regiment to 15 per Troop—Commanding Officers of Corps will immediately direct indents to be transmitted to the nearest magazines for pistols, to complete such saddles as

have holster pipes; indents for the number of holster pipes wanting to complete are to be at the same time forwarded to the Commissary General, for which the required number of pistols will be hereafter ordered; all carbines, surplus to 15 per troop, to be sent into the nearest magazines; Commanding Officers distributing those to be retained among such men as are well mounted, and in their opinion best qualified to act as skirmishers." 1810.

During the attack on Cornelis in 1811, we learn from Captain Taylor's poem (*vide* p. 71), that the Corps discarded the "pond'rous sword" for the "light fusee and bayonet," as being more handy in the dismounted attack. 1811.

In 1813, Captain Gall mentions the fact of carbine practice being carried out at Ballygunge.—(*Vide* p. 327.) 1813.

From this date down to the year 1844, the Body Guard continued to be armed with a sword and two pistols. In the latter year, carbines were issued to the Troopers, and percussion pistols in place of flint-locks to the non-Commissioned Officers.* 1844.
Carbines issued.

Extract from a letter from the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, dated 13th of February, 1844.

"The Governor-General wishes to arm the two Ressallahs of Irregular Cavalry, which were added to the Body Guard in General Orders of yesterday's date, with Musketoons made out of condemned Muskets cut down. Your Board will be pleased to take measures for sending 200 such Musketoons to Sultanpore, Benares, addressed to the Officer Commanding the Body Guard at that station."

In 1863, the carbines were abolished and lances were issued for the first time. 1863.

In 1864, pistols were abolished, except for the Native Officers, Trumpeters and Farriers. Lances issued. 1864.

In 1893, Webley revolvers were issued in place of the Enfield revolver. 1893.

In 1905, Martini-Lee-Enfield carbines were issued, and withdrawn the same year. 1905.

By G. O. C. C. of 21 October, 1822, the amount of ammunition authorized was laid down as follows:—Ammunition.

"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following Statement exhibiting the proportion of Service Balled Ammunition which each of the Corps forming the Bengal Army, is, according to its situation and Nature, in future, to be equipped with in Pouch and Box:—

* * * * *

"For Governor-General's Body Guard.

"84 Rounds of Ammunition per 2 Pistols (60 in Box and 24 in Pouch)."

SADDLERY AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The following few details are all that can be gleaned as to the Saddlery and accoutrements worn by the Body Guard during the earlier period of its existence.

* In 1840, when the Commander-in-Chief called upon Sir Joseph Thackwell for his opinion on certain matters connected with the Native Cavalry, the latter recommended that each trooper be armed with a carbine and one pistol.

1804. On 3rd of January, 1804, the following Contingent bill was submitted by the Officer Commanding the Guard :—

“The Hon'ble Company

Dr.

“To 214 Setts of Horse accoutrements for the use of the Temporary augmentation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General's Body Guard, at Rs. 40 per Sett ... Sa. Rs. 8560

“Each Sett consisting of the following articles at the following rates :—

Saddle complete with Holster pipes, Stirrup irons polished and Brass Cantles	23
Baggage Bag with Straps and Buckles complete... ..	4
Ditto. Pad with Crupper do. do.... ..	2
Bridles Complete with Head-stall, Reins, &c.	11
Total Sa. Rs.	40/-”

1806. The following is a list of the various accoutrements in use in 1806, together with the prices of the same :—

Sabre Pouch with ornamental stars	Rs. 1/-
1 Pr. Boots	3/-
1 Pr. Shoes	1/-
1 Cloak case	-/10
1 Pr. Spurs	1/-
1 Cantling Brass	1/-
1 Cloak	6/-
1 Uniform Cloth Jacket	8/8
1 Helmet new for Sergeants	30/-
1 Helmet new from Europe	60/-
1 Hussar Cap for Trumpeters with feather	10/-

Extract from Military Proceedings of 24th of December, 1806.

On the 13th of November, 1806, Captain Gall indents for linking chains for the use of the Body Guard, and writes as follows :—

“Having seen links with a Regiment of Cavalry in the Field which had been sent with Europe Saddlery up the Country, I was induced to indent for some from the arsenal for the facility of dismounting for Exercise on Foot, which I hope will be deemed a sufficient reason for the Board to pass the indent.”

This indent was not passed.

1808. Military Consultations of 30th of May, 1808.

New
saddlery
ordered from
Cawnpore.

“Ordered that Mr. Maxwell of Cawnpore be immediately instructed to make up and dispatch to the Arsenal for the Service of the Body Guard a new Sett of Saddles and their appointments, &c., at 25/15/3 Lucknow Sicca Rupees per Sett.”

1844.

On the augmentation of the Corps in 1844, a complete new outfit of saddlery was provided, for which Captain Dawkins asked for, and obtained in May, an advance of Rs. 25,000.

Heavy
Dragoon
saddles
issued.

550 Heavy Dragoon pattern saddles were issued. These were made up by private firms in Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 69/- each.

White metal or steel mountings were used in the construction of these saddles instead of brass, in order to match the silver lace of the uniform.

Sword and pouch belts of Buff leather with polished steel mountings were also issued at a cost of Rs. 4/12/0 each.

1847.

In 1847, we learn that, “As only a few of the Body Guard are armed with Carbines, large pouches for carrying ammunition with which the Guard are now supplied are not required.”

APPENDIX XIV.

UNIFORM, NATIVE RANKS.

Although an idea of the uniform worn at different periods by both Officers and men of the Body Guard can perhaps best be gathered from a close inspection of the various plates which accompany this book ; it may be of interest to give here such few details as are known regarding the earlier types of dress.

Before proceeding to do so, it should be explained that, from the earliest times down to the year 1857, the Body Guard was clothed entirely at the expense of the Commanding Officer, who drew for this purpose a sum of money annually from Government. This money was known as *Off-reckonings*, and any surplus over, after the necessary clothing had been provided, became the property of the Commanding Officer.

Extract from Military Proceedings of 11th of Oct., 1785.

1785.

“Resolved that the Commanding Officers of the troop of Body Guards and the two ressalahs of Cavalry, do each clothe their own Corps, and draw the monthly allowance established for that purpose.”

In Minutes of Council in the Secret and Military Department, dated 3rd of April, 1788, we find it laid down that the *Off-reckonings* of the Troop of Body Guards appertains to its Commanding Officer, who was to furnish the prescribed clothing ; that the *Off-reckonings* of this Corps was to be calculated separately to the General *Off-reckoning* Fund ; and that the amount thereof was to be applied at the end of the year to the credit of that Officer.

1788.

In addition to the articles of dress which were to be supplied by the Commanding Officer, there were certain other minor items which the men were required to provide for themselves.

In order to enable them to do this, a small monthly or quarterly allowance was made to them. This allowance, called *Half-mounting*, consisted of a sum which varied at different periods from a few annas to a rupee per mensem.

In Minutes of Council, Military Department, dated 18th of November, 1796, it was laid down that the Commanding Officer was to furnish Recruits with the following articles of dress :—

1796.

Clothing for
Recruits.

- 2 Nankeen Jackets.
- 2 prs. do. Pantaloons.
- 1 Turband.
- 1 Leather Stock.
- 1 Brass do. clasp.
- 1 pr. Spurs.
- 1 pr. do. leathers.
- 1 pr. Boots.
- 2 Shirts.

1802.

Description
of the cloth
for uniform
coats.

In 1802, the qualities of the cloths of which the coats of the several ranks were to be made were as follows :—

For Subadars and Jemadars, the best superfine broad or town cloth.

For Havildars, fine scarlet cloth.

For Naicks and Troopers, *Aurora* cloth.

For Trumpeters and Farriers, cloth the colour of the facings of the Corps, and faced with *Aurora*.

The Body
Guard to
wear blue
facings, 1805.

We find the first actual mention of the colour of the facings of the Body Guard uniform in the following G.O. by the Vice-President in Council, dated 29th of November, 1805.

“The uniform of the Body Guard is the same as directed for the Native Cavalry, with Blue, instead of orange-coloured facings.”

1806.

Half-
mounting.

By G. O. of 4th Sept., 1806, an allowance for Half-mounting of Re. 1/- per man per mensem was sanctioned, out of which the men were to provide the following :—

Undress Jacket of English *Purpet* and broad cloth.

Watering-cap of blue broad cloth.

White Pantaloon.

Wellington boots.

Shoes of English pattern.

Screw spurs.

The following were also worn at this period :—

Leather breeches.

Stocks.

Sashes or belts of English worsted.

Chacos.

1809.

Uniform of
European
Staff-
Sergeants.

G. O. G. G., 4th August, 1809.

“The following articles are to be supplied to each Non-commissioned Officer and Private of Horse Artillery, and to the European Non-commissioned Officers attached to Corps of Native Cavalry, from the Off-reckoning fund :—

One Jacket

One pair of leather gloves } Annually.

One pair of boots

One pair of Leather Breeches every two years.

A helmet and a cloak every three years.

One pair of Spurs to be furnished to each man, in the first instance only.

Leather
breeches for
the Native
ranks.

“The Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Regiments of Native Cavalry are to be furnished from the Off-reckoning Fund, once in two years, each, with a pair of leather Breeches.”

1809.

In December, 1809, when the colour of the facings of Regiments of Regular Native Cavalry was changed, the Body Guard retained its Blue facings.

Extract from a Letter from the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, to the Secretary to the Military Board, dated 26th June, 1809.

Cloaks.

“I am directed to inform you, that the Governor-General is satisfied of the necessity of the Governor-General's Body Guard being furnished with Cloaks.”

In 1813, the following articles of uniform were kept up by the Native Ranks of the Body Guard :— 1813.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 Jacket, supplied annually from the Off-reckoning Fund. | |
| 1 Head-dress, ditto, ditto. | |
| 1 Pr. leather pantaloons, biennially. Supplied by stoppage from the Soldier's pay of 8 annas a month. | |
| 2 blue linen jackets, with the usual trimmings | } supplied by the Soldier. |
| 2 pr. linen pantaloons of strong <i>dosooty</i> | |
| 1 watering turban of <i>cossah</i> | |
| 2 Shirts | |
| 1 pr. boots | |
| 1 pr. spurs and leathers | |
| 1 leather stock | |
| 1 brass stock clasp | |

In 1814 the uniform of the Body Guard was as follows :—

Full Dress—Red and Dark Blue, with Silver lace.
Undress—French Grey and Dark Blue, with Silver lace.

1814.

At this period also "Long gaiter Pantaloons and shoes" were worn "in Parade Order inside Government House."

In 1818, it appears to have been decided that the men who came from the various Regiments of Bengal Native Cavalry, for 2 years' duty with the Body Guard, "should retain the number of their Regiments on their caps." They discarded their own regimental uniform, however, for the distinctive kit of the Body Guard.

1818.

G. O., 6th of Feb., 1824.

"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that on occasions of relieving the details of Non-commissioned officers and Troopers furnished to the Governor-General's Body Guard from Regiments of Light Cavalry, they be allowed to take with them the last leather Pantaloons served out to them, and in like manner the relieved details will carry back with them those which were last supplied to them in the Body Guard."

1824.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to Govt., Mily. Dept., to the Secretary, Clothing Board, dated 11th Oct., 1828.

1828.

"It never was the intention of Government to issue any but the first set of Leather Pantaloons to the Body Guard *gratis*, and all future issues are to be paid for by the men, the Officer Commanding the Corps being debited with the amount, and held responsible for its payment."

1831.

In 1831 (?) the Undress uniform of the Corps was changed to a Blue Jacket with Scarlet facings and silver lace, the Full dress remaining as before. Undress uniform changed.

In the 'Forties the uniform consisted of :—

- Black varnished Shakos with black horse-hair plume.
- Scarlet Jackets, or *Coatees*, with Blue facings and silver lace.
- Blue cloth Overalls with scarlet stripe.
- Wellington boots.
- Buckskin gauntlets or gloves.

The 'Forties.

Undress—

- White breeches or overalls, and coat.
- Forage caps.

1848.

Description
of the
uniform of
the Bengal
Cavalry in
1848.

The following (not very complimentary) description of the kit worn by the Native Troopers of the Bengal Light Cavalry was written in 1848.

"An unfortunate trooper of the Regular Cavalry has his clothes fitted on him so very tightly, that he can neither mount, nor dismount, without the danger of bursting both his jacket and his trowsers, and he certainly could not stoop to pick up his sword, or pistol, if they fell, without actually experiencing that misfortune. Nothing can be more *preposterous* than the dress of the Regular Trooper of the present day in Bengal. He has a *Light* Dragoon shakoe rendered top heavy by a large horse-hair plume. It is no defence to the head either against sun or sword, and only kept in position by a strap under the chin. The natives detest this head-dress, and sigh for their native turban. A stiff leathern collar round their throat like a *dog's collar* (and often so called by the troopers in jest). A very *short* waisted, and *very tight* Hussar jacket, buttoned up to the throat,—a *Light* Dragoon girdle, *Heavy* Dragoon leather breeches and jack boots—a sword that is meant to cut and thrust, but which is not fit for either."

N.B.—For the truth of the above remarks, *vide* plate, p. 148.

1846-1856.

Appended is a statement of the Clothing issued to the Body Guard from 1846 to 1856.

STATEMENT OF CLOTHING ISSUED TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD
FROM 1ST OF JANUARY, 1846, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1856.

Date.	Strength.	C. O.	Description of Clothing.
1/1/46	520	Capt. Dawkins } & Capt. Quin }	None.
1/1/47	520	Capt. Crossman From 16 Jan., } Major Mayne }	1 Undress Jacket & 18 Overalls. None.
1/1/48	380	Major Mayne	Full dress Coatees to whole Regiment. Undress Overalls to do. Full dress do. to do Undress Jackets to Native Officers.
1/1/49	343	Major Mayne	Undress Jackets to whole Regt. except Native Ofrs.
1/1/50	331	Major Mayne	Spurs. Full dress Chacos.

1846-1856.

Date.	Strength.	C. O.	Description of Clothing.
1/1/51	315	Major Mayne From 15 April, } Lt. Thomson }	None. Undress Jackets for whole Regt. except Native Ofrs. 54 new Chacos. 24 Chacos recovered and varnished. Over- alls of whole Regt. strapped & seated with leather. Pouches of Regt. varnished. 1 Native Ofr's undress jacket. 57 Cap lines.
1/1/52	306	Lt. Thomson	Full dress Coatees for Native Ofrs. Forage Caps for whole Regt. Puggries in lieu of Cap covers for whole Regt. 3 Full dress Chacos. Sabretasches for Native Ofrs. 1 Native Ofr's Undress Jacket. 1 do. Full dress Coatee. 1 do. do. Girdle.
1/1/53	290	Lt. Thomson	Overalls for whole Regt. 278 Cap lines. Chacos for whole Regt. White covers for do. Chowries for whole Regt. 1 Native Ofr's Full dress Girdle. White patent leather Sword and Pouch belts for Native Ofrs & patent leather gauntlets. 1 Undress Jacket for Sergeant-Major.
1/1/54	268	Lt. Thomson	Full dress Coatees for Regt. except Native Ofrs. Overalls of Regt. strapped and seated with cloth. 1 Native Ofr's Full dress complete. 1 do. undress do. 62 Full dress coatees, 21 undress jackets, 56 Overalls. Medal ribbon, Buckskin gloves, & gauntlets, Spurs, chin-chains, &c.
1/1/55	255	Lt. Thomson From 7 Feb. to 23 Dec., Capt. Rattray	None. } 4 Jackets.

24th of May, 1850.

Major Mayne, in submitting a contingent bill for Rs. 37,000 expended in cloth-
ing the Body Guard, writes as follows:—

1850.

"On assuming command of the Regiment in 1847 I found the Corps so
miserably clothed and equipped, that, in addition to the actual Clothing, I was
compelled to supply many articles which were not in use before, but which it was

G.G.B.G.

1850. — absolutely necessary should be issued to impart to the Regiment that appearance of smartness and superiority which, as a Corps of State, it is only proper it should have."

In a Minute sanctioning the above, Lord Dalhousie writes :—

Lord Dalhousie's Minute on the subject of the uniform of the Body Guard.

"The statements made by Major Mayne, regarding the very inadequate equipment and poor appearance of the Body Guard when he took command of it, is a matter to which I can testify, from seeing that portion of the Guard which was at Calcutta on my arrival in January, 1848.

"The Equipment of the Guard, as it now stands, and the appearance of the Regiment, are admirable, and leave nothing to be desired."

The contingent bill referred to above was as follows :—

Prices of the various articles of uniform.

400	Coattees @ Rs.	13/-	
350	do. @	17/-	
400	prs. coarse cloth Overalls @	10/-	
380	do. blue do. do. @	18/-	
350	do. do. do. do. @	18/-	
400	Shell Jackets @	7/-	
380	Prs. Gauntlets @	3/-	
380	Full dress Chacos @	4/-	
380	prs. Spurs @	1/8	
	Silver ornaments on pouches and valises,	1200/-	
10	Full dress Coattees for Sergeants and Native Officers @	60/-	
10	do. do. Chacos do. do. @	70/-	
10	Shell Jackets do. do. @	32/-	
	Pattern Helmets,	170/-	

Extract from a Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 5th March, 1851.

Orders from Court regarding the uniform of the Body Guard.

Para. 50.—"We desire that the Uniform and Equipments of the Body Guard be carefully inspected with a view to suitable patterns being fixed upon and that the whole be as distinctly specified in the forthcoming Code of Clothing Regulations as those of the other portions of the Army."

1855.

Extracts from the Clothing Regulations of 1855.

Clothing Regulations.

"Governor General's Body Guard"

European Non-commissioned Staff.

1	Cap complete,	quadrennially.	
1	Dress Jacket	} Biennially, in alternate years.	
1	Undress do.		
1	Pair Blue cloth Overalls	} Annually.	
1	Pair Leather Gloves		
1	Pair Boots		

Native Ranks.

1	Coat	} Biennially.	
1	Pair cloth Overalls		
1	Cap	Triennially.	
1	Stable Jacket	} Quadrennially.	
1	Forage Cap		

Girdles for Staff-Sergeants, Trumpet-Major and Havildars,	1855.
not to be renewed under 4 years.	
Cloaks for all ranks 6	
Spurs for Staff-Sergeants 2	
Coat, Scarlet, with Dark Blue facings and silver or white trimmings.	
Overalls, Dark Blue with Scarlet stripe."	

With effect from 1st January, 1857, the system which had been in vogue ever since the Body Guard was first raised, under which the Commanding Officer provided clothing for the men of the Corps, was abolished, and from this date the men's uniform was furnished by the Army Clothing Department.

As compensation for the loss of the profits on the Off-reckonings, the Com-mandant was granted a sum of Rs. 200/- per mensem.

In or about the year 1859, the Shako was abolished and in its place a Blue and Gold twisted cord Puggrie, with a black aigrette, was adopted. This head-dress was designed by Lady Canning, the Vicereine.

Shortly after the arrival of Lord Elgin as Viceroy in 1862, Lieut.-Colonel Seymour Blane (now Lieut.-Gen. Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.), Military Secretary, introduced a Red *Chupkan* and Blue *Kummerbund* in place of the incongruous European Coatee. Blue pantaloons were worn with this dress.

A Native Officer's *Chupkan* cost Rs. 72/15/1, and that of a Non-Commissioned Officer and a Trooper, 60/1/0 and 19/10/1 respectively.

As badges of rank, a Subadar wore Gold double Swords; a Jemadar, Gold single Swords; a Havildar, a Gold Crown and a 3-bar chevron on each arm; and a Naick, a 2-bar chevron on each arm.

Early in 1864, Gold lace was substituted for Silver lace.

In 1879, the colour of the pantaloons was changed from Blue to White.

The *Kummerbund* was abolished and the girdle substituted at some date prior to 1880.

In 1880, a new sealed pattern of *Chupkan* and pyjamas was sanctioned.

In February, 1892, the *Lungi* was substituted for the cord Puggrie.

In February, 1897, the Scarlet *Chupkan* was abolished and the present Frock-coat introduced. During this year also, Gauntlets were issued in place of gloves.

In 1898, White Frock-coats with blue piping were substituted for the White *Chupkan*.

APPENDIX XV.

DRESS, BRITISH OFFICERS.

1787.

Uniform to
be worn on
all occasions.

G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 17th of July, 1787.

"Lord Cornwallis is of opinion that an Officer of any rank can seldom be dressed with more propriety and convenience than in his military uniform; he therefore expects that no Officer, even when on leave of absence from his duty, shall appear in public in any other dress, and he positively orders that the Officers whilst at their proper stations, do not appear in public in any other dress than their uniforms, upon any pretext whatever."

1802.

Description
of the
uniform.

G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 18th of February, 1802.

"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following uniform for the whole of the Native Cavalry, from which no deviation is to be made without his express sanction. Officers' helmets to have a bear-skin crest, leopard-skin band, with double chains, a King's regulation feather, viz. 5 inches red at bottom and the top white, the length of the whole feather to be 17 inches, a red bow and silver tassels. The jacket of the Officers to be trimmed in every respect as the uniform jacket of His Majesty's 27th Dragoons, with the addition of scale wings. Hats and undress blue jackets are to be discontinued. White sword-belts are to be worn over the jackets, with one cross-belt for the cartouch box. The sabre-dash to be laid aside. Long boots to be worn when mounted, and half-boots with screw-spurs when dismounted."

1810.

Queenes
abolished.

G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 12th of October, 1810.

"Clubs and queues are abolished in all ranks, and the hair is in future to be cut close to the neck, no powder to be worn *on duty*."

"The very unmilitary practice of officers appearing out of quarters without their swords and uniforms is strictly forbidden, and the Commander-in-Chief will expect to find the Military character and costume as much preserved in all situations off duty beyond the limits of an officer's quarter as when actually employed upon it, except in such parades of dress as are indicative of it, viz. sash and gorget, &c., &c."

During the first half of the last century the uniform worn by Officers of the Body Guard was the same as that worn in Regiments of Light Dragoons, with the substitution of silver lace for the gold lace worn by the latter. It will not, therefore, be out of place to give here an extract from the Dress Regulations for 1834, which gives a description of the uniform as worn in the Light Dragoons.

1834.

Extract from Dress Regulations, 1834.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Jacket.—Scarlet, double-breasted; two rows of buttons, eight in each row, the distance between the rows two inches and a half at top, one and a half at

bottom; collar, cuffs and turnbacks, colour of regimental facings; gold bullion back pieces; plaited skirts, with three buttons on each side; the collar, cuffs, and sleeves edged with five-eighth inch gold basket braid, and ornamented with small gold Russia braid.

Epaulettes.—With plain lace straps, and gold double-bullion crescent, gold bullion two inches and a half deep.

Chaco.—Black beaver, with gold lace band, regimental ornaments and devices in front, gilt scales, gold lines.

Plume.—A white hair plume, dropping fifteen inches and a half from an upright stem of eight inches.

Trousers.—Dark blue, with two stripes of gold lace up each outward seam, three quarters of an inch wide, leaving a light between.

Boots.—Ankle.

Spurs.—Yellow metal.

Stock.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Dress of British Officers of the Body Guard during the 'Forties.

Scarlet cloth Coatee.—Blue cuffs and collar, trimmed with Russia and figuring braid.

Dress Jacket.—Scarlet cloth, blue cuffs and collar, half-inch braid round the edges, cuffs and side seams, trimmed with Russia and figuring braid.

Undress Jacket.—Blue cloth, scarlet facings, inch silver lace round the edges and sleeves, gimp on collar seam, shoulder straps a double cord only, the same as for a Surtout.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, leather top, Shabraque lace with a stripe of red in centre, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ditto on the peak with scarlet edging, and lace edged with scarlet, and round the top, but not sides.

Surtout.—Inch braid round the edges (6 loops on front), up the side seams, ending at the top with 3 eyes, and at the bottom there are two drops with a tassel.

APPENDIX XVI.

GENERAL ORDERS AND LETTERS RELATING TO THE PAY, ORGANIZATION, &c., OF THE CORPS.

The following General Orders, Minutes, &c., in amplification of the narrative of the History of the Governor-General's Body Guard are self-explanatory, and are therefore given here in chronological order without further comment.

1774. Military Consultations, 22nd of Jan., 1774.

The raising
of the
Body Guard. "The Hon'ble the Governor and Council have been pleased to order the raising of one Troop of Hindoostany Cavalry for the Service of a Body Guard, to be composed as follows:—

1 Captain,
4 Sergeants,
6 Duffadars,
2 Trumpeters,
100 Rank and File,
1 Farrier,
2 Behisties,
1 Sircar."

1778. Extract from a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 7th of May, 1778.

The Body
Guard only
to accom-
pany the
Governor-
General on
tour. Para. 9.—"As we do not intend that our Governor-General shall at any time exercise Military Command beyond the limits of the Garrison of Fort William, it is our Order that whenever the said Governor-General shall find it necessary to be absent from the Presidency, his usual and accustomed Body Guard only shall attend him, and remain under his Command during such absence as aforesaid, and the same rule is to be observed respecting every President and Governor at our other Settlements."

1786. Section of Pay, Batta, and fixed Allowances.

Rates of Pay
for the
Body Guard. Continuation of Minutes of Council, in the Secret and Military Department, 16th of June, 1786.

"TABLE OF THE PAY, BATTA AND FIXED ALLOWANCES OF EVERY RANK
IN THE ARMY.

TROOP OF BODY GUARD.

	<i>Captain.</i>					Allowances, which are by the month.
Pay for any month	186 - 0 - 0
Full Batta, Rs. 6/ per day						
Gratuity	36 - 0 - 0
Allowance for 2 Horses	70 - 0 - 0
House Rent	90 - 0 - 0

1786.

Lieutenant.

Pay for any month	...	...	...	...	...	113 - 0 - 0
Additional allowance, Re. 1/ per day.						
Full Batta, Rs. 4/ per day.						
Gratuity	...	...	...	...	...	24 - 0 - 0
Allowance for 2 Horses	...	...	...	...	...	70 - 0 - 0
House Rent	...	...	...	...	...	60 - 0 - 0

Cornet.

Pay for any month	...	...	...	...	...	100 - 0 - 0
Additional allowance, Re. 1/ per day.						
Full Batta, - Rs. 3/ per day.						
Gratuity	...	...	...	...	...	24 - 0 - 0
Allowance for 2 Horses	...	...	...	...	...	70 - 0 - 0
House Rent	...	...	...	...	...	60 - 0 - 0

Sergeant.

Pay per month, Rs. 20/-						
Rs. 10/-, for which the Commanding Officer is to furnish Cloathing	...					30 - 0 - 0
Full Batta (& no Barracks)	...	...	...	...		10 - 0 - 0

Natives.

Russaldar	} In full for Pay & Batta, in every situation, either within or without the Provinces.	{	200 - 0 - 0
Duffadar			40 - 0 - 0
Trooper			10 - 0 - 0
Trumpeter			15 - 0 - 0

"HORSES for each, including feeding, servants' wages, Saddles, Cloathing for the Native Officers and men, Boots, Spurs, Swords and Helmets, with every other necessary that may be wanted, and no Contingent expense whatever to be admitted, either for Men or Horses Rs. 35/-

"The Horses are the property of the Company, and Rs. 500/- per Horse is allowed for the purchase of Horses, to replace Casualties."

For purposes of comparison, the rates of Pay, Batta and fixed Allowances for the various ranks of a Troop of Native Cavalry are appended.

Rates of
Pay in the
Native
Cavalry.

*"TROOPS OF NATIVE CAVALRY.**Lieutenant.*

Pay, Rs. 2/- per day.							Allowances, which are by the month.
Half Batta, Rs. 2/- per day.							
Additional allowance, Re. 1/- per day.							
Gratuity	...	...	...	...	...	24 - 0 - 0	
Allowance for Horses	...	...	...	...	...	100 - 0 - 0	

Sergeant.

Pay, Rs. 20/-; Rs. 5/-.							
Half Batta, Rs. 5/-	...	...	...	...	...	30 - 0 - 0	

1786.

Natives.

Subadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	172 - 0 - 0
Jemadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 - 0 - 0
Havildar	In full for pay and Batta, in every situation, either within or without the Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	20 - 0 - 0
Naick		...	...	...	...	...	13 - 0 - 0
Trumpeter		...	...	...	...	...	10 - 0 - 0
Farrier		...	...	...	...	...	15 - 0 - 0
Private		...	...	...	...	...	10 - 0 - 0

"HORSES.—An allowance for feeding and providing Horses, Servants, Saddles, Bridles, Cloathing the Native Officers and men, and every other necessary Equipment for men and horses (excepting Carabins, which are to be furnished by the Company when necessary). For one horse to each of the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Native Officers and Troopers. Rs. 35/-.

"The Company are not to furnish any tents or quarters for the Natives of this Corps, nor stabling for the horses of either Officers or men, the above allowances being in full for every expense whatever, except the Camp Equipage, to be furnished by the Company to the Europeans.

"The Horses are private property, and only to be paid for, at the rate of Rs. 400/- per horse, by the Company, when killed in action, or by forced marches exceeding 15 *Coss*."

Officers of
the Body
Guard
entitled to
full Batta.

Extract from General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief. Fort William, 11th Sept., 1786. Continuation of Minutes of Council in the Secret Department of Inspection.

"Section of Staff Allowances.

"The following Staff Officers are entitled to the full Batta of their ranks, in Cantonments, within the Provinces :—

* * * * *

"Officers attached to the Governor-General's Troop."

* * * * *

1802.

New Estab-
lishment of
the Body
Guard fixed.

Extracts from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in the Secret Department, under date the 22nd of April, 1802.

"Extract from a Minute by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated 21st April, 1802.

14. "The Governor-General has fixed the Establishment of the Body Guard on its new formation according to the annexed statement.

15. "As the greatest proportion of the Native Commissioned Officers and Private Troopers of the Body Guard consists of the Men who have come from Fort St. George, the Governor-General proposes that the established rates of Pay of the whole Corps be the same as the rates of Pay established for the corresponding Ranks of the Body Guard of the Governor of Fort St. George. This will be a small increase of the rates of Pay formerly established at this Presidency.

"The Men from Fort St. George will be entitled to the new rates of Pay from the 1st July, 1799, at which period they were formed into a corps. The Native Officers and men of the former Body Guard will be entitled to the New Rates of Pay from 1st April, 1800, the period at which the Men from Madras arrived at the Presidency, and the whole were incorporated together.

16. "The Governor-General acquaints the Board that the Native Officers and Troopers who have been brought from Fort St. George were informed by his directions, that according to the usual practice of the Service with respect to Troops of our Presidency being detached and doing duty under another Presidency, they would receive Full Batta, which allowance will of course be due to the European Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and all Ranks of the Natives who have come from Madras. By granting Batta to that part of the Corps composed of Troops taken from another Presidency, and not to the rest of the Men, there will of course be a difference between the total amount of the Monthly Pay and allowances of the two descriptions of Troops, but this distinction is not only unavoidable, but is prescribed by the Regulations of the Service, by which the former Class is expressly entitled to Full Batta, and the latter is not entitled to any Batta.

17. "The present allowance for feeding the Horses of the Governor-General's Body Guard was established by a Resolution of the 2nd January, 1774, in the following terms:—

18. (*Vide p. 3, et seq.*)

19. "The present increase of the number of Horses and Men, has suggested to the Governor-General the possibility of diminishing in future the allowance for feeding Horses, and furnishing the Cloathing and accoutrements of the Men, in the hopes that the Commanding Officer by purchasing at once larger quantities of the different articles, will thereby be enabled to procure the articles at a reduced price. His Lordship under this View of the Subject, and being desirous of limiting the expense to what is indispensably necessary, is induced to propose that the allowance shall in future be reduced to 30 Rs. a month.

"The Governor-General trusts that this reduced allowance will answer the purpose.

"It is proper however to observe that since the period at which the original allowance was established the price of the various articles which the allowance is meant to provide have been greatly enhanced. The articles of Equipment both of the Men and Horses of the Body Guard will require to be oftener replaced than formerly, in consequence of its new formation its extended and more constant duties, and the propriety of its appointments being always maintained on a scale of superior perfection. It may therefore be found necessary at a future period to increase the allowance.

20. "The Governor-General proposes that the Commanding Officer of the Body Guard shall be permitted to draw 90 Rs. a month for Horse allowance and also the usual allowance for repairs of arms and stationery.

"The Commanding Officer is entitled, according to the Regulations of this Establishment by which Officers Commanding Corps are permitted to draw the Batta of the Rank Superior to that of their Regimental Rank, to the same indulgence.

21. "The Governor-General adverting to the situation of the Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Body Guard for whom no Staff Allowances have been established, and observing that the duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster are not performed by one Officer in the Regiments of Native Cavalry, proposes that the Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Body Guard be permitted to draw exclusive of the pay, Full Batta, and Horse Allowance of his Rank, the same Staff allowance as those established for the Brigade Majors of Cavalry which are as follows:—

Staff Pay	...	...	...	...	...	124
Horse	...	...	...	...	...	30
Writer	...	...	...	...	...	40
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	40
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	30
						—
St. Rs.						264

1802.

22. "With a View to provide Medical assistance for Men of the Body Guard, the Governor-General thinks it proper and necessary that an Assistant Surgeon should be nominated for that duty. Mr. W. L. Grant Assistant Surgeon has accordingly been appointed for the performance of that duty. It will however be necessary that the Medical Board be desired to state what will be an adequate monthly sum for supplying the Corps with Medicines.

23. "The Assistant Surgeon of the Body Guard will be entitled to Full Batta and 30 Rs. a month Horse Allowance.

24. "The European Officers including the Assistant Surgeon will be entitled to the House Rent of their Rank when not provided with Quarters.

25. "The Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Private Troopers of the Body Guard will be entitled, according to the existing Regulations to all the privileges of the Invalid and Jagheerdar Establishments. Such of the Officers and Men, Natives of the Coast, who may be invalided, and shall prefer remaining on this Establishment, shall be permitted to do so, and be sent to Monghyr upon the Invalid Pay laid down by the Regulations of this Establishment for the corresponding Ranks of the Regiments of Native Cavalry when Invalided.

26. "Such of the Body Guard, Natives of the Coast, who after being Invalided, shall prefer returning to the Coast, should be sent to Fort St. George, when they will of course be entitled to the Privileges annexed to the Invalid Establishment of that Presidency.

27. "Issoof Allie Beg, formerly Russeldar in the Body Guard to receive the same allowance as formerly.

28. "With the view to enable the Commanding Officer of the Body Guard to maintain the discipline of the Corps, the following Non-effective Staff appear to be necessary :—

1 Native Riding Master per month St. Rs.	...	...	...	26
4 Rough Riders @ 5 Rs. 1st Class	...	...	...	20
4 do. do. @ 4 Rs. 2nd Class	...	...	...	16
				62
1 Native Adjutant	...	...	...	26
1 Drill Havildar	...	...	...	5
1 " Naick	...	...	...	2-8
A Pay Havildar to each Troop 5 Rs. each	...	...	...	25
An allowance for one Dooly	...	...	...	30

"ORDERED that an Extract from the above Minute to contain Copies of the 14th to 28th Paras. together with a Copy of the Establishment of His Excellency's Body Guard be sent to the Military Department that such orders as are necessary may be issued from thence."

Medical
Allowance
fixed.

Military Proceedings of 19th of July, 1802.

"The Governor-General in Council, on the grounds of the Medical Board's Recommendation, is pleased to fix the Medical allowance on account of the Governor-General's Body Guard at Sonant Rupees 155 per Menssem."

G. O. 23rd of September, 1802.

Camp Equip-
ment for
Officers of
the Body
Guard.

4. "RESOLVED that the following Camp Equipage be kept in the Arsenal of Fort William, for the eventual service of the Staff and Body Guard of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor and Captain-General, exclusive of whatever Camp Equipage, His Excellency may be pleased to have reserved for his personal use.

BODY GUARD.

1 Captain	...	...	...	1 Marquee.
				1 Private Tent.
2 Subalterns	...	...	...	2 Subalterns' old poled Tents.
				2 Private Tents.
1 Asst. Surgeon	...	...	...	1 Subalterns' old poled Tent.
				1 Private Tent.
1 Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	...	1 Marquee.
				1 Private Tent."

1802.

" For

The Honorable
George Udney Esq.,
Vice-President in Council,
Fort William.

1805.

" Honorable Sir,

You are apprized of the desire expressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Court's General Letter to the Military Department under date the 20th of June, 1804, for the reduction of the Governor-General's Body Guard and I understand it to have been the intention of the late Governor-General Marquis Cornwallis to effect the reduction of the Body Guard to the strength prescribed by the Court of Directors and to place it under the Command of an Officer upon the Establishment of Bengal. The illness of his Lordship however prevented the accomplishment of this arrangement which has consequently now become a subject of deliberation.

The Acting
Governor-
General's
Memo. on
the subject
of the reduc-
tion of the
Body Guard.

2. " The principal considerations which induced the late Governor-General Marquis Wellesley to form the Body Guard of its present strength and agreeably to its present constitution have ceased to exist, the improved discipline and efficiency and the extended scale of the Cavalry of Bengal, the augmented strength and security of our political condition, the vigor and energy of our internal administration, the increased confidence of the Company's subjects, and of all ranks and descriptions of persons in the stability of the British Government and the amelioration of the police of Calcutta, having removed those defects and apprehensions, which the establishment of the Body Guard upon the plan proposed by Marquis Wellesley was principally intended to counteract.

" I have therefore no hesitation in stating it to be my opinion that no serious consequences are to be apprehended from the reduction of the Body Guard to the strength recommended by the Court of Directors with such modifications as appear to be necessary with reference to the nature and purposes of such an Establishment, which the immediate pressure upon the public finances has rendered it my duty to adopt, of making every reduction of Expence, which can be effected consistently with the public Security, the principles of Justice and with the proper objects of such an establishment. I now propose that the Governor-General's Body Guard be reduced to the strength and be constituted in the manner described in the enclosed Statement from the 31st of December next, and as Peace may be expected to be shortly established, I further propose that each of the eight regular Regiments of Native Cavalry be kept short of its established strength in a number of Native Officers and men which in the aggregate will be equal to the number of Officers and Men composing the Body Guard on its reduced strength in order that the maintenance of the Body Guard may not occasion any material expence to Government beyond that which would be incurred if no Body Guard existed.

" This arrangement corresponds with that prescribed for providing for the Expence of the Body Guard as fixed by Marquis Wellesley while on its peace Establishment and which I understand has been uniformly in operation as far as respects the proportion of the guard which was to be borne on the strength of the native Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

1805

3.* "The unremitting and able exertions of Major Daniell in maintaining and improving the discipline and efficiency of the Body Guard, and the merits of that Officer's general conduct and service since he has been vested with the Command of that Corps, appearing to me to entitle him to a distinguished mark of public approbation, I deem it an act of Justice to that Officer so far to deviate from the principles of the new constitution of the Body Guard, as to allow him to retain the command of it until the sailing of the fleet in February next by which opportunity Major Daniell has stated his intention of proceeding to Europe when the command will devolve on Captain Gall the next Senior Officer on the Bengal Establishment.

4. "In the event of your concurrence in the arrangement proposed in this dispatch, I request that you will be pleased to issue the necessary order for carrying it into effect.

I have the honor to be

Hon'ble Sir,

your most obedient and faithful Servant,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW."

The Body
Guard to be
reduced.

Illahabad,

22 Nov. 1805.

RESOLUTIONS, 29th of November, 1805.

"Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing orders be sent to Major Daniel (*sic*) together with a Copy of the 3rd para: of the foregoing letter from the Governor-General.

"Ordered that Major Daniel be directed to transmit, with as little delay as possible, a return of the Native Officers and Troopers with their followers of the Body Guard, who are to be sent to Fort St. George in Charge of Captain-Lieutenant Doveton, that the necessary measures may be taken for sending them to that Presidency by the Indiamen which will shortly sail from hence to the Coast.

"Ordered that Major Daniel be informed that those Native Officers and Troopers of the Establishment of Fort St. George are to be paid up their arrears of pay &c. &c., to the 31st of next month and to be paid in addition a gratuity equal to the amount of two months Pay and Batta. Major Daniel is to apprise the officers and men of this mark of indulgence bestowed upon them by Government.

"Ordered that Major Daniel be directed to take immediate measures for having the gun mares disposed of to the best advantage on Account of the Hon'ble Company, conformably to the foregoing General Order.

"Ordered that a Copy of the Governor-General's letter and a Copy of the foregoing General Order be also transmitted to the Government of Fort St. George with information that the Native Officers and Troopers of the Body Guard belonging to the establishment of Fort St. George will embark for the Coast under the Charge of Captain Doveton, on the Indiamen which will shortly sail from hence for Madras and that those Officers and men will receive at this Presidency previously to their embarkation, their arrears of Pay Batta &c. to the 31st of December 1805, inclusive and that this Government has also deemed it to be proper to grant as an Indulgence to those Native Officers and Troopers of the Establishment of Fort St. George, a gratuity equal to two months of their present Pay and Batta to each, and that this Gratuity will also be paid to them previously to their embarkation.

"Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing General Order be sent to the Military Board with directions to that Board to report their opinion with respect to the best mode for carrying into effect the plan for feeding the horses of the Body Guard referred to in these General Orders."

* In the original MS., the following pencil note occurs in the margin opposite this para.:—"Copy this for Major Daniell."

General Order by the Vice-President in Council, dated Fort William, the 29th of November, 1805. 1805.

"The Vice-President in Council by the desire of the Hon'ble the Governor-General passes the following orders respecting the Governor-General's Body Guard, which are to take effect from and after the 31st of next month. Orders issued for the reduction of the Body Guard.

"That the Governor-General's Body Guard shall be reduced to the strength detailed in the annexed statement, and be constituted in the manner following from the 31st December next.

"That the Governor-General's Body Guard shall be placed as nearly as possible upon the same footing with the regular Regiments of Native Cavalry of this establishment.

"That the rates of pay of the Native Officers and Troopers therefore shall be the same as the corresponding ranks in the Regiments of Native Cavalry in Bengal, but the Native Officers and Troopers of the Body Guard at all times to receive full batta. The same rates of off-reckoning to be deducted from the pay of Officers and Troopers, to be drawn by the Commanding Officer who will furnish them with clothing.

"The Veterinary Surgeon to be discontinued.

"The number of European Officers to consist of one Captain Commandant and two Lieutenants, one of whom to be always Adjutant, the appointment of Adjutant and Quartermaster being deemed unnecessary, to be discontinued.

"That an arrangement be made for feeding the horses, on the same plan as those of the regular Regiments of Native Cavalry, and that the Military Board be directed to report their opinion of the best mode of effecting this arrangement.

"That the Body Guard shall be supplied with arms, accoutrements and saddles by indents on the Military Board signed by the Adjutant of the Regiment and countersigned by the Commandant.

"The Commandant of the Body Guard to be permitted to draw the established horse allowance of his rank (90 Rupees per month), and also the usual allowance for repairs of arms and stationery. The Commanding Officer is also to receive the batta of the rank superior to his regimental rank.

"The Commanding Officer and the other European Officers of the Body Guard to receive the house-rent of their rank, when not provided with quarters.

"The house at present hired by Government for the use of the Commanding Officer at 250 Rs. a month to be given up on the 31st December next.

"All houses and bungalows at Ballygunge, the property of Government, not absolutely necessary for the Body Guard on the new establishment, to be immediately disposed of.

"That the whole of the Native Commissioned Officers and Troopers of the Body Guard natives of the coast, and who belong to the establishment of Fort St. George, shall be paid up their arrears of pay, &c., to the 31st of December next, and sent to that Presidency under charge of Captain Doveton of that establishment by the earliest opportunity with a view to their being incorporated into the Corps of Native Cavalry of the establishment of Fort St. George.

"That the Native Officers and Troopers supernumerary to the new establishment of the Body Guard who are natives of these provinces, shall have the option of being incorporated into the Regiments of Native Cavalry of this establishment, or of being furnished with their discharges from the service.

"The whole of the supernumerary horses of the Body Guard are to be sent to Ghazeepore for the use of the Corps of Native Cavalry. The gun mares are to be immediately sold to the best advantage.

"The horses that may be required in future to complete the establishment of the Body Guard, are to be purchased by the Agent for the supply of horses.

"After the 1st January next, the Body Guard is to be regularly inspected and mustered once a month, by the Officer Commanding at the Presidency station.

1805.

"The Governor-General as a mark of his entire approbation of the conduct of Major Daniell during the period of time he has commanded and served with the Governor-General's Body Guard, is pleased to continue that officer in the command of the Corps, until the sailing of the first fleet of regular India-men of the season from Bengal for England, when the command of that Corps will devolve on Captain Gall as the next senior officer on the Bengal Establishment.

"Establishment of the Governor-General's Body Guard to take effect on the 1st of January, 1806.

- 1 Captain Commandant,
- 1 Lieutenant and Adjutant,
- 1 Lieutenant,
- 2 Sergeants—Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant,
- 2 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 6 Havildars,
- 6 Naicks,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 100 Troopers,
- 2 Farriers.

STAFF.

- 1 European Adjutant, to be always one of the Lieutenants.
- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
- 1 Native Doctor.
- 6 Lascars.
- 2 Puckallies.

"That each of the regular Regiments of Native Cavalry of this establishment be kept short of its established strength in a number of Native Officers and Troopers which in the aggregate will be equal to the number of the Officers and Troopers composing the Governor-General's Body Guard."

1806.

Gram for
the Horses.

General Order by the Vice-President in Council, dated 9th of January, 1806.

"Ordered that the Gram required for the horses of the Governor-General's Body Guard be provided in future by the Garrison Store-Keeper."

The Body
Guard to
parade for
muster
monthly.

General Order by the Vice-President in Council, dated 16th of January, 1806.

"The Body Guard of the Governor-General is to parade for Muster on the 1st of every month on such part of the esplanade of Fort William as the Commanding Officer at the Presidency may point out. The Officer Commanding the Body Guard will prepare the usual Muster Rolls and Returns."

Allowances
to the
Comdg.
Officer.

Military Proceedings of 13th February, 1806.

"The Governor-General in Council authorizes the several rates of allowances for the Governor-General's Body Guard as follows:—

"To the commanding officer for repairs of arms and stationery per month, St. Rs. 75.

"For soaking the Gram and preparing it for food St. Rs. 30.

"For shoeing the horses, supplying collars and cloths, head and heel ropes, curry-combs, *musalaks* and physic, when required for each horse St. Rs. 2.

"For keeping in repair the Saddles and Horse Accoutrements, per set, St. Re. 1.

"For furnishing cavessons, cotton ropes, &c. for the Drill, in the first instance, Sonat Rupees 117 - 4 - 5,—and afterwards for keeping them complete, per month, St. Rs. 7/8.

"The Adjutant to the Body Guard is to receive the same allowance as that granted to an Adjutant of Native Cavalry, viz. Sonat Rupees 167 per mensem.

"The proportion of Syces, &c., for the Governor-General's Body Guard, to be as follows :—One syce for each Horse of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, Sergeants, Farriers, and Native Doctors, and for the Troopers' Horses, in the proportion of one syce to three horses. 1806.

"Half batta is only to be allowed to the Native Doctor, Syces, Grasscutters and Lascars of the Body Guard, when not in the Field."

Extract from General Orders, dated 4th September, 1806.

"The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following regimental staff be attached to the Body Guard from the 1st instant :— Increased Establishment.

1 Riding Master at	...	...	...	...	Rs. 26 - 0 - 0
2 Rough Riders at Rs. 5 each	...	...	...	...	10 - 0 - 0
1 Drill Havildar	...	...	...	...	5 - 0 - 0
1 Pay Havildar	...	...	...	...	5 - 0 - 0

Total Sicca Rs. 46 - 0 - 0

"The Governor-General in Council has also been pleased to direct that no stoppages be made from the pay of Native Officers and men of the Body Guard on account of Half-mounting.

"The Commanding Officer of the Body Guard is to draw in a contingent bill, an allowance for the provision of Half-mounting at the rate of one rupee per man for the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers, Farriers, Trumpeters and Lascars, according to the actual number of effectives."

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

"Head Quarter Camp, Moradabad,
9 December, 1814.

1814.

A Squadron
added to the
Body Guard.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has been pleased to determine that the temporary augmentation to the Body Guard shall consist of the following details, vizt.—

- 2 Subadars,
- 4 Jemadars,
- 6 Havildars,
- 6 Naicks,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 2 Farriers,
- 2 Puckallies,
- 1 Native Doctor,
- 100 Troopers,

with the usual Establishment.

"The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such Orders as he may deem most expedient to carry into effect the Governor-General's intention.

"His Lordship does not consider it requisite to attach any additional Commissioned Officers or Sergeants to the new Troops, those already on the Establishment being deemed fully adequate to the duties of the Corps in its present augmented scale.

By Command,
(Sd.) C. J. DOYLE, Mily Secy."

G. O. by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

1818.

"Fort William, 24th of Feb., 1818.

"With reference to General Orders of 28th October last, instituting the Rank of Subadar-Major, the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, impressed with a high sense of the eminent merits of the Native Army under this Presidency, is Rank of Subadar-Major extended to the Body Guard.

1818.

—

pleased to adopt the following Resolutions, for the further reward and benefit of that distinguished body of men :—

1. "That the Rank of Subadar-Major shall be extended to the Governor-General's Body Guard."

The Body
Guard to be
increased.

Extract from Military Proceedings, dated Fort William, 16th of June, 1818.

"From Secretary to Governor-General, Mily. Dept.

To Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept., Fort-William.

"Sir,

I am instructed by the Most Noble the Governor-General to acquaint you for the information or the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, that His Lordship considers it advisable that no time should be lost in putting the Body Guard in a state of complete Efficiency in the view of its furnishing permanently a respectable squadron for Midnapore or being prepared for any Field Service for which it may be called on in the Lower Provinces.

2. "Accordingly, His Lordship has directed me to address instructions to the Adjutant-General of the Army to have the necessary drafts of men and horses made from the depôt at Cawnpore, and I have the Honor by Command to transmit a Copy of my Letter of this date to the above effect.

3. "The measure in question is described as temporary because Circumstances have not yet enabled His Lordship to put in execution his arrangements for the whole of the Cavalry among which arrangements for the Body Guard will have a place as soon as the state of Political affairs shall enable the Governor-General without hazard of commotion to disband a considerable portion of the Irregular Horse who have been taken into pay during the Campaign from motives of evident Policy . . . His Lordship proposes augmenting the Cavalry Regiments . . . and to make the Establishment of the Body Guard equal to half a Regiment in order that the Lower Provinces may never again be left so denuded of Troops of this Arm."

"Head Quarters, Gorruckpore,

6 June, 1818."

Enclosure.

Copy of a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"His Lordship has resolved to complete the Body Guard to the following detail as a temporary measure :—

EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.										Grand Total.	Horses.	
Sergeant-Major.	Quartermr.-Sergt.	Gun Sergeant.	Gun Corporal.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Trumpet-Major.	Native Doctors.	Farriers.	Trumpeters.	Troopers.	Total.			
1	1	—	—	5	8	16	16	1	2	8	8	320	384	386	386	Proposed Establishment of Four Troops.
—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	24	29	31	37	Proposed Establishment Gun Details.
1	1	1	1	5	8	18	18	1	2	9	8	344	413	417	432	Total.
1	1	1	1	5	8	12	12	—	2	4	4	200	247	251	251	Actual Establishment.
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	—	5	4	144	166	166	172	Augmentation.

"You are accordingly requested to move the Commander-in-Chief to take measures for completing the Governor-General's Body Guard to the above-mentioned strength in Men and Horses as soon as possible from the Dépôt. 1818. —

"His Excellency is requested to cause them to be placed under the orders of Lieutenant and Adjutant Shadwell who is at Cawnpore and who may proceed with the whole to the Presidency by Water so soon as the Commissariat can provide Tonnage and the season will permit.

"The Governor-General requests that the Commander-in-Chief will issue whatever subsidiary orders may appear necessary for carrying this measure into effect."

Adverting to the above augmentation in a Letter to the Court of Directors, The written in 1818, the Governor-General gives his reasons for the increase as follows:— Marquess of Hastings gives his reasons for augmenting the Body Guard.

276. "This measure was dictated with a view to enable the Body Guard to furnish permanently a Squadron to be posted at Midnapore, and to be prepared for any Field Service for which it might be required in the Lower Provinces. It is extremely desirable that a body of Cavalry should at all times be posted in Bengal ready to act in any direction, and we are of opinion that Midnapore is unquestionably the most favorable position for such a force."

Military Consultations of 3rd of June, 1819.

1819.

"In consequence of the very great inconvenience experienced from the paucity of Non-commissioned Officers in the Governor-General's Guard, We have authorised the following effective staff being added to that Corps. 4 N.C.O.'s added to the Body Guard.

1 Havildar-Major,
1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
1 Drill Havildar,
1 Drill Naick."

G. O. G. G., 23rd of May, 1823.

1823.

"It being desirable to fix, by one general rule, the limits under which officers holding staff appointments, or other public employments under this Presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotion to superior rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date:— Comd. of the Body Guard to be vacated on promotion to Lieut-Col.

"To be vacated on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Regimentally.

"Commandant Body Guard of the Governor-General."

G. O., dated 18th of October, 1824.

1824.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to direct that two additional Galloper Guns should be attached to His Lordship's Body Guard and embark with it on Foreign Service, Captain Sneyd will be pleased to indent on the Expence Magazine for the Guns and all requisite appurtenances and on the Commissariat for the Horses. He will likewise entertain the authorised Establishments from the 8th inst., the day on which he received the Governor-General's verbal orders to adopt measures for completing the same." Two extra Galloper Guns added to the Corps.

G. O. No. 332, dated 4th November, 1824.

"The Governor-General in Council is pleased, consequent on the two Galloper Guns authorized to be added as a temporary arrangement to the

1824. — Establishment of the Governor-General's Body Guard proceeding on Service to Rangoon, to sanction an increase of 2 Havildars and 2 Naicks to the present Establishment of that Corps, as also a Jemadar for the purpose of superintending the Galloper Establishment. The foregoing increase is authorized whilst the additional Guns are attached to the Body Guard, the Jemadar and Non-commissioned Officers becoming supernumerary whenever the Guns shall be returned to Store."

The Court of Directors object to the increase of the Body Guard. Extract from a Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 25th of November, 1823.

Para. 169. "The permanent increase of the Body Guard to $\frac{1}{2}$ Regiment will involve an expense scarcely warranted in our opinion by any existing demands. This Corps up to 1814, We observe, consisted of one Troop. In 1814 another Troop was added, and now a permanent increase of 2 Troops more is proposed. The Services contemplated at Midnapore and Cuttack and on the Burmah Frontier do not appear to differ in any way from what they have been for the past 50 years. The demand for Troops from the Body Guard at Midnapore and Cuttack may indeed be said to have been altogether removed by the alteration which has taken place in the situation of affairs in the Kingdom of Nagpore and the Establishment of a strong Cantonment at Cuttack, whilst the Burmah Frontier, covered with Forests and intersected with Rivers and Morasses, appears to be quite unsuited to the operations of Cavalry. This augmentation, therefore, has not our sanction."

1825. — Extract from a Letter from Bengal, dated 6th of January, 1825.

The Governor-General's reply to the Court of Directors.

Para. 71, in answer to para. 169 of a Letter from Court, dated 25th November, 1823.—(*Vide supra*.)

"The remarks of your Hon'ble Court respecting the Body Guard cannot in the present situation of affairs be met by us with any reduction in that now highly useful Corps. Unless a Regiment of Cavalry or a considerable portion of one were stationed in the Lower Provinces, we could not we apprehend at any time dispense with the present strength of the Body Guard : $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of it are at present at Rangoon."

G. O. No. 319 of 1825.

Native Officers and N.C.O.'s added to the Body Guard.

"General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, the 18th of November, 1825.

"As a particular mark of approbation of the meritorious conduct of the Governor-General's Body Guard, in volunteering their services *beyond sea* at a moment when Cavalry were not conveniently available from any other quarter, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, with advertence to the extensive promotion which has recently taken place in the Regular Cavalry, is pleased to direct, that one Subadar, one Jemadar, four Havildars and four Naicks be added to the Guard, and promotions bearing date the 1st of June, 1825 made accordingly.

2. "The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers who may be promoted by the operation of these orders, will be borne as supernumeraries on the strength of the Body Guard, until otherwise provided for.

(Sd.) W. M. CASEMENT, Lieut-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept."

1826.

Various Minutes on the subject of the reduction of the Body Guard.

Military proceedings of 8th December, 1826.

Nos. 24 to 29.

Minute by the Governor-General.

do. by the Commander-in-Chief.

do. by Mr. Harington.

do. by Mr. Bayley.

Minute by the Governor-General, dated 1st Nov.

"It will be in the recollection of the Secretary to Government, for the Military Department, but scarcely, I think, in that of my present Colleagues in Council, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Harington, that it was intended to take into consideration the propriety of a reduction in the strength of the Governor-General's Body Guard as soon as possible after the return of that Corps from Ava. I have been prevented by particular causes submitting an earlier proposition on this subject; and I now avail myself of the information which I have very lately been able to obtain respecting the past and present constitution of the Corps to offer to the Vice-President in Council an opinion as to the future establishment of the Body Guard.

"The addition which the Hon'ble the Court of Directors has sanctioned to our Cavalry Regiments will, I apprehend, render it unnecessary that the Governor-General's Body Guard shall continue to be maintained as a disposable mounted force in Calcutta and in the lower parts of Bengal.

"It only remains to be considered whether it is expedient that a Body Guard of 100 men, the original establishment, shall continue to form a part of the State of the Governor-General.

"It should be remembered that the duty of the Body Guard is not merely to attend the Governor-General on the road. They form a part, and a principal part, of the State attendance on all public occasions in Government House; and as I have very good reason to believe that the cost of the Body Guard when reduced to 100 Troopers, will not exceed 3,500 Rupees a month (*vide* No. 1.), including the allowances of its European Officers, I am induced to recommend that a Corps to which the public eye has been so long accustomed should not be altogether disbanded.

"If it be deemed advisable that the reduced Corps of 100 men should be borne upon the Establishment of the Army, each Cavalry Regiment furnishing its contingent, the extra expense of a Body Guard of 100 men will scarcely exceed 1,000 Rupees per mensem.—(*Vide* No. 2.)

"What I have said hitherto refers to the permanent future Establishment of the Body Guard; but I have now to call the attention of my Colleagues to its present situation and circumstances.

"Altho' the present Members of Council were not my Colleagues at the time of the commencement of the War with Ava, I am sure that they are not less alive than myself to the highly loyal and gallant conduct of the Body Guard in overcoming their prejudices against a Sea Voyage and in volunteering to a man their services in Ava.

"This offer was made at a time when Sir Archibald Campbell expressed to us in strong terms the advantage which he would derive from having a portion of Cavalry under his command, and when no manner presented itself of supplying his wants so expeditiously as by detaching Cavalry from Bengal. I cannot but acknowledge the deep sense which I entertain of the assistance afforded us by the public spirited offer of the Men composing the Body Guard; and I naturally feel a disposition to mark that sense by a corresponding liberality of treatment now that their services in a foreign country are no longer required.

"It will hence be inferred that I am exceedingly desirous of combining a measure of necessary economy with a due consideration for the interests of the Men who have deserved well of their Government.

"The Troopers now in the Body Guard who are borne upon the strength of the Army, may, without injury, be returned to their respective Regiments; but there are about 180 Troopers with a proportion of Officers who were enlisted specially for the Body Guard, who are not borne upon the strength of any other Regiment, and who, in the event of the Corps being disbanded, would be turned adrift. I

1826. recommend, under all circumstances, that these men should continue to form the Body Guard until their services naturally expire.

"With regard to the period when the reduction of the Body Guard shall take place, I recommend the moment of my entering the Hills, when I shall cease, for a while, to require their Services.

"The immediate saving of expense, supposing 180 Troopers to remain attached to the Body Guard will amount to Rs. 7,052 - 10 - 6 per mensem.

Present cost of Body Guard, <i>vide</i> No. 3	...	...	...	...	14,231 - 10 - 0
180 Troopers, <i>vide</i> No. 4	...	...	...	...	7,178 - 15 - 6
					<hr/>
					7,052 - 10 - 6

"The ultimate saving when the Corps shall consist of 100 Troopers only will be Rs. 10,747 - 14 - 0 per mensem.

Present cost	...	...	...	...	14,231 - 10 - 0
100 Troopers, <i>vide</i> No. 1	...	...	...	...	3,483 - 12 - 0
					<hr/>
					10,747 - 14 - 0

"If the Body Guard shall hereafter be borne on the Strength of the Army the saving will amount to Rs. 13,205 - 14 - 0 per mensem.

Present cost	...	...	...	...	14,231 - 10 - 0
Extract allowance to 100 Troopers on the Est., <i>vide</i> No. 2	...	...	...	...	1,025 - 12 - 0
					<hr/>
					13,205 - 14 - 0

"But if the Cavalry is on full Batta, the difference will amount to Rs. 13,582 - 6 - 0 per mensem.

Present cost	...	...	...	...	14,231 - 10 - 0
Excess of allowances, supposing the Cavalry on full Batta, <i>vide</i> No. 5	...	...	...	...	649 - 4 - 0
					<hr/>
					13,582 - 6 - 0

"In other words, 100 men of any Regiment of Cavalry, placed on full Batta and employed as the Governor-General's Body Guard, would cost per annum Rs. 34,014, whereas, 100 men on the present Establishment of the Body Guard cost per annum Rs. 41,805, leaving an excess of only Rs. 7,791 for the annual charge of a separate Body Guard.

<i>Vide</i> No. 5	...	...	...	...	...	2,834 - 8 - 0
						<hr/>
						12
						<hr/>
						34,014 - 0 - 0
<i>Vide</i> No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	3,483 - 12 - 0
						<hr/>
						12
						<hr/>
						41,805 - 0 - 0
						<hr/>
						41,805 - 0 - 0
						<hr/>
						34,014 - 0 - 0
						<hr/>
						7,791 - 0 - 0

(Sd.) AMHERST.

Allahabad,
1st November, 1826.

No. I.

A statement of the Expense of 100 Troopers of the Governor-General's Body Guard, with the usual proportion of Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Farriers, Syces, Grass-cutters, and Half-mounting, Clothing, Medical and all other expenses attached thereto.

1	Subadar	...	...	...	...	100	100
2	Jemadars	...	...	...	...	40	80
5	Havildars	...	...	...	...	25	125
5	Naicks	...	...	...	...	20	100
2	Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	20	40
1	Farrier	...	...	...	...	10/8	10/8
100	Troopers	...	...	...	...	10/8	1050
49	Syces	...	...	...	...	5	245
116	Grass-cutters	...	...	...	...	4	464
							2214/8

STAFF.

	Repairs of Arms, &c.	...	...	...	37/8	37/8
116	Allowance for Shoeing Horses, supplying Collars, &c. @ 2/- per Horse	...	...	...	232	232
116	Allowance for repairing Saddles, &c. @ 1/- per Set	...	...	...	116	116
1	Pay Havildar	...	...	...	5	5
	Allowance for soaking Gram and supplying Cavessons, &c.	...	...	...	25	25
1	Troop-Havildar-Major	...	...	...	2	2
116	Half Mounting	...	...	...	116	116
	Monthly Clothing	...	...	...	197	197
2	Puckallies	...	...	...	9	18
6	Lascars	...	...	...	5/12	34/8
					<hr/>	
					783/-	

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

1 Native Doctor	...	...	...	...	15	15
116 Fighting Men	...	...	...	...	-/6	43/8
165 Syces and Grass-cutters	...	...	...	...	-/4	41/4
						<hr/>
						99/4
						<hr/>
						3096/12
Comd. money	...	...	...	...	...	200/-
Lt. and Adjt.	...	...	...	...	...	187/-
						<hr/>
						3483/12

1826.

No. II.

A statement of the Expense of 100 Troopers of any Regiment of Light Cavalry, with their Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, altho' on Half Batta in Cantonments.

1 Subadar	...	...	...	...	80/-	80/-
1 Jemadar	...	...	...	...	32/-	32/-
4 Havildars	...	...	...	...	20/-	80/-
4 Naicks	...	...	...	...	16/-	64/-
1 Trumpeter	...	...	...	...	16/-	16/-
1 Farrier	...	...	...	...	9/-	9/-
100 Troopers	...	...	...	...	9/-	900/-
45 Syces	...	...	...	...	4/-	180/-
112 Grasscutters	...	...	...	...	3/8	392/-
						1753/-/-

STAFF.

Pay Havildar	...	...	...	...	5/-	5/-
1 Colour Havildar	...	...	...	...	2/-	2/-
1 Puckallie	...	...	...	...	9/-	9/-
112 Allowance for Shoeing Horses, Clothing, &c., @ 2/- each	...	...	...	...	224/-	224/-
112 Saddles repairs, @ 1/- each	...	...	...	...	112/-	112/-
Repairs of Arms	...	...	...	...	50/-	50/-
Gram pots, &c.	...	...	...	...	25/-	25/-
The monthly clothing	...	...	...	...	197/-	197/-
						624/-/-

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

112 Fighting Men	...	...	...	...	-/6/-	42/-
156 Grasscutters and Syces	...	...	...	...	-/4/-	39/-
						81/-/-

Grand total Sonat Rs. ... 2458/-/-

A Body Guard of 100 Troopers including allowances to European Officers, *vide*

No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	3483/12/-
100 Troopers as above	...	...	...	...	...	2458/-/-

Difference 1025/12/-

No. III.

Statement of Pay and Allowances of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard for any month.

1 Captain Comdg.	...	...	...	775/6/4	775/6/4
1 Subadar-Major	...	...	...	125/-	125/-
4 Subadars	...	...	...	100/-	400/-
8 Jemadars	...	...	...	40/-	320/-
18 Havildars	...	...	...	25/-	450/-
18 Naicks	...	...	...	20/-	360/-
8 Trumpeters	...	...	...	20/-	160/-
344 Troopers	...	...	...	10/8/0	3612/-
8 Farriers	...	...	...	10/8/0	84/-
220 Syces	...	...	...	5/-	1100/-
427 Grasscutters	...	...	...	4/-	1708/-

9094/6/4

STAFF.

1	Lieut. & Adjt.	...	...	585/8/0	585/8/0
1	Riding Master	...	...	152/-	152/-
1	Sub-asst. Veterinary Surg.	...	...	170/-	170/-
1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	52/6/4	52/6/4
1	Quartermr.-Sergeant	...	...	46/6/4	46/6/4
1	Trumpet-Major	...	...	31/-	31/-
1	Farrier-Major	...	...	20/8/0	20/8/0
1	Native Riding Master	...	...	26/-	26/-
1	Regtl. Havildar-Major	...	...	32/-	32/-
1	Qmr.-Havildar	...	...	30/-	30/-
1	Drill Havildar	...	...	30/-	30/-
4	Troop Havildar-Majors	...	...	2/-	8/-
4	Rough Riders	...	...	5/-	20/-
2	Pay Havildars	...	...	5/-	10/-
1	Drill Naick	...	...	22/8/0	22/8/0
1	Mowlubby. (Maulvi)	...	...	8/-	8/-
1	Bramin or Pundit	...	...	8/-	8/-
1	Qmr. Cart allowance	...	...	30/-	30/-
	Bazaar Establishment	...	...	25/-	25/-
	Allowance to C.O. for repairs of Arms, &c.	...	...	150/-	150/-
427	Allowance for shoeing Horses, supplying Collars, Cloths, Head & Heel ropes, curry-combs, Mus-sallahs & Physic, @ 2/- per Horse	...	...	854/-	854/-
427	Allowance for keeping in repair the saddles and horse accoutrements, @ 1/- per Set	...	...	427/-	427/-
	Allowance for pots, soaking and preparing Gram.	...	...	60/-	60/-
	Allowance for Cavessons with cotton ropes	...	...	15/-	15/-
4	Puckallies	...	...	9/-	36/-
1	Tindal	...	...	9/8/0	9/8/0
12	Lascars	...	...	5/12/0	69/-
3	Bildars	...	...	3/8/0	10/8/0
	Monthly allowance for Butts and Targets	...	...	2/-	2/-
415	Half mounting for the Native Comd., N.C.O.'s, Trumpeters, Troopers, Farrier-Major and Farriers	...	...	1/-	415/-

3355/4/8

ARTILLERY.

1	Gun Sergeant	...	...	35/12/8	35/12/8
1	Gun Corporal	...	...	29/12/4	29/12/4
1	Gun Tindal	...	...	11/8/0	11/8/0
8	Gun Lascars	...	...	6/12/0	54/-
2	Gun Drivers	...	...	6/12/0	13/8/0
	Established allowance	...	...	121/-	121/-
2	Waggons	...	...	6/-	12/-
28	Sets of Harness	...	...	2/-	56/-

333/9/0

1826.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Asst. Surgeon	...	...	...	354/-	354/-
2 Native Doctors	...	...	...	15/-	30/-
					384/-/-
Grand total Sonat Rupees					13,167/4/0
N.B.—Add monthly proportion of Clothing					...
Medical allowance for fighting men					739/- /-
,, for Syces, Grass-cutters, &c.					155/10/-
					169/12/-
					14,231/10/0

No. IV.

A statement of the Monthly Expense of a Body Guard consisting of 180 Troopers with the usual proportion of European and Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, with Establishments and allowances of every description, including the Clothing and Half Mounting Allowance.

1 Subadar-Major	...	...	...	125/-	125/-
2 Subadars	...	...	...	100/-	200/-
4 Jemadars	...	...	...	40/-	160/-
10 Havildars	...	...	...	25/-	250/-
10 Naicks	...	...	...	20/-	200/-
4 Trumpeters	...	...	...	20/-	80/-
2 Farriers	...	...	...	10/8	21/-
180 Troopers	...	...	...	10/8	1890/-
98 Syces	...	...	...	5/-	490/-
218 Grasscutters	...	...	...	4/-	872/-
					4288/-/-

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

1 Command. Allowance	...	...	...	200/-	200/-
1 Lt. & Adj. do.	...	...	...	187/-	187/-
1 Riding Master	...	...	...	152/-	152/-
1 Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	52/6/4	52/6/4
1 Trumpeter-Major	...	...	...	31/-	31/-
1 Havildar-Major	...	...	...	7/-	7/-
2 Pay Havildars	...	...	...	5/-	10/-
2 Troop-Havildar-Majors	...	...	...	2/-	4/-
1 Drill Havildar	...	...	...	5/-	5/-
1 Drill Naick	...	...	...	2/8	2/8
1 Mulvee	...	...	...	8/-	8/-
1 Pundit	...	...	...	8/-	8/-
218 Allowance for shoeing Horses, supplying Collars, Cloths, Head & Heel ropes, curry-combs, Mussallahs & Physic, @ 2/- each Horse	...	...	...	436/-	436/-
218 Allowance for the repair of Saddles and Horse appointments @ 1/- per Set	...	...	...	218/-	218/-

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

377

Allowance for pots, soaking and preparing Gram	30/-	30/-	1826.
Allowance for Cavessons with cotton ropes	7/8	7/8	
1 Allowance to C.O. for repair of Arms. &c.	150/-	150/-	
216 Half mounting	1/-	216/-	
Monthly clothing for 227 men ...	396/2/10	396/2/10	
		2120/9/2	

QUARTERMASTER'S EST.

1 Quartermaster-Sergeant	46/6/4	46/6/4	
1 " Havildar	5/-	5/-	
1 Tindal	9/8	9/8	
8 Lascars	5/12	46/-	
4 Puckallies	9/-	36/-	
2 Bildars	3/8	7/-	
1 Carpenter	7/-	7/-	
1 Barwallah	7/-	7/-	
1 Cart with 3 Bullocks	30/-	30/-	
Monthly allow. for Butts and Targets	2/-	2/-	
		195/14/4	

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Assistant Surgeon, as Lieut. ...	354/-	354/-	
2 Native Doctors	15/-	30/-	
1 Sirdar Bearer	5/-	5/-	
5 Bearers	4/-	20/-	
222 Med. allow. as est. for fighting men	-/6/-	83/4/-	
331 " Grasscutters, Syces, &c. ...	-/4/-	82/4/-	
		574/ 8/-	
Grand Total		7178/15/6	

No. V.

A statement of the Expense of 100 Troopers of any Regiment of Light Cavalry with their Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers attached, on Full Batta.

1 Subadar	100/-	100/-	
1 Jemadar	40/-	40/-	
4 Havildars	25/-	100/-	
4 Naicks	20/-	80/-	
1 Trumpeter	20/-	20/-	
1 Farrier	10/8	10/8	
100 Troopers	10/8	1050/-	
45 Syces	5/-	225/-	
112 Grasscutters	4/8	504/-	
		2129/8/-	

1826.

STAFF.

1	Pay Havildar	...	...	5/-	5/-
1	Colour-Havildar	...	...	2/-	2/-
1	Puckallie	...	...	9/-	9/-
112	Allowance for shoeing Horses, Clothing, &c. @ 2/- each	...	...	224/-	224/-
112	Saddles repairs @ 1/- each	...	...	112/-	112/-
	Repairs of Arms	...	...	50/-	50/-
	Gram pots, &c.	...	...	25/-	25/-
	The monthly clothing	...	...	197/-	197/-
					<hr/> 624/-/-

MEDICAL ALLOWANCE.

112	Fighting men	...	...	-/6/-	42/-/-
136	Grasscutters and Syces	...	...	-/4/-	39/-/-
					<hr/> 81/-/-
					<hr/> 2834/8/-

	Body Guard of 100 Troopers, as per No. 1	3483/12/0
100	Troopers as above	2834/8/0
	Difference	649/4/0

No. 30. Minute by the Commander-in-Chief.

"Having recently been called upon to give my opinion as to the expediency of disbanding the Six Extra Regiments of Native Infantry and Government having at my suggestion been induced to suspend the Orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors for the immediate reduction of these as regular Corps, it becomes my duty, indeed I consider it at all times so but more particularly at this moment, to point out any saving that I think can without prejudice be made by a reduction in other branches of the Service.

"When the reduction of the Army was under discussion I expressed myself decidedly adverse to disbanding any of the Regiments of Regular Cavalry, and my proposal to reduce each troop from 91 men and horses to 71 men and horses was adopted.

"Instead of reducing the Governor-General's Body Guard as proposed, I have to suggest the propriety and expediency of disbanding that Corps altogether, the duties of which can be adequately performed by a Squadron (142 Men and Horses) of the Regiment of Native Cavalry about to be stationed at Boglepore.

"The Governor-General being now in the vicinity of the principal Cavalry stations, a squadron (or more if necessary) may be ordered to relieve the Body Guard, and the Men and Horses of the latter Corps may be sent to join the Regiments to which they respectively belong.

"As this measure will make the Regiments of Native Cavalry over complete, Commanding Officers will be instructed to take the earliest opportunity of getting rid of their worst Men and Horses; should any of the men of the Body Guard wish to have their discharge, they should be so indulged.

"There are about 180 Officers and Troopers who were it seems specially enlisted for the Body Guard, these (with the exception of any of the latter who may wish to have their discharge) may be allowed to join such Regiments of Native Cavalry as they may volunteer for.

"The saving consequent upon the adoption of the measure I have suggested will be about Rs. 17,000 per mensem.

16th November, 1826.

(Sd.) COMBERMERE."

Minute by Mr. Harington.

"I have perused the Minutes of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (dated, 1st and 16th November) on the subject of the Governor-General's Body Guard.

2. "I perfectly recollect the intention referred to by the Governor-General of taking into consideration the propriety of a reduction in the Strength of the Body Guard, as soon as possible after the return of that Corps from Ava.

3. "His Lordship now recommends that such part of the present Body Guard, as are borne upon the Strength of the Army, be returned to their respective Regiments, a few months hence, when the Governor-General will proceed to the Hills, and no longer require their Services; that the residue of the Corps, being about 180 Troopers, with a proportion of Native Officers, who were specially enlisted for the Body Guard, and are not borne upon the strength of any other Regiment, shall continue to form the future Body Guard, until their number is reduced by casualties to 100 Men, being the original Establishment; after which this number of Troopers, with the usual complement of Officers, to remain as the permanent guard of State to the Governor-General.

4. "The statement No. 1, prepared by Captain Sneyd, accompanying the Governor-General's Minute, estimates the monthly expense of a Body Guard of 100 Troopers not borne on the Strength of the Army, at Sonat Rupees 3183/12, or per annum Rupees 41,805.

"But Captain Sneyd's statements do not include the Feeding charges, paid from the Commissariat Department; or the purchase of Horses for Remounts. I have therefore procured from the Military Secretary of the Government a more correct estimate (No. 1) with a separate Statement (No. 2) of Extra Batta allowed to a Squadron of Cavalry in the Field. By this estimate it appears that the monthly Charge of the future Body Guard, supposing it reduced to its original strength of 100 Troopers, would (exclusive of the Pay and Regimental allowances of the European Officers) be about Sonat Rupees 5540/12/0, or per annum, 66,489/-.

5. "The Commander-in-Chief however suggests that, instead of reducing the Body Guard, as proposed by the Governor-General, that Corps may be altogether disbanded; and the duties of it performed by a Squadron of the Regiment of Native Cavalry to be stationed at Bagleapore. In that case the only additional charge for the Body Guard (exclusive of the periodical relief) would be the extra Batta allowed to a Squadron of Cavalry in the Field, and amounting (as per statement No. 2) to Sonat Rupees 6636. Deducting this sum from that already noticed as the expense of a separate Body Guard, the annual extra charge for a distinct guard of 100 Troopers, may be stated at nearly Rs. 60,000.

6. "How far it may be proper to incur this additional charge, for the purpose of keeping up a separate Body Guard of 100 Men, is a question, upon which I feel it difficult to offer a decided opinion; and under actual circumstances it appears to me that it may be left for the determination of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

7. "If the Commander-in-Chief's suggestion were immediately adopted; and the 180 Men, who are not at present borne upon the strength of the Army, were drafted to the ten Regiments of Native Cavalry, in addition to their proper complement, already ordered to be reduced from 80 to 60 Troopers; it must be expected that they would continue as Supernumeraries for at least a twelve Month, or perhaps two years; and during this period, an answer may be received from England to any reference which may take place on the subject.

8. "I am therefore disposed to concur in the arrangement proposed by the Governor-General as a temporary measure, with a provision that if any of the 180

1826.

Men, now forming part of the Body Guard, and not attached to any other Regiment, can be drafted into the Regular Cavalry, without being supernumeraries, at any time before the final orders of the Court of Directors are received, such Drafts shall be made, till the Body Guard is reduced to 100 Men, as ultimately proposed by the Governor-General.

9. "I will only add that, as a Measure of Public Economy (now so much called for) the mode of supplying the future Body Guard which is suggested by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, appears to me an advisable permanent arrangement; though against the consideration, it may, I conceive, be fairly stated, that the continuance of a separate Body Guard, unconnected with the Regular Cavalry, would be favorable in a Military point of view, to the strength and discipline of that part of our Forces, under this Presidency, by precluding the necessity of detaching a Squadron from any Regiment for the duties of a guard of State.

November 28th, 1826.

(Sd.) J. H. HARINGTON."

No. 1.

Estimate of the Monthly Expense of the Body Guard on the Establishment for 1813.

Commandant	...	...	215/-	Staff allow. and diff. between Tentage and House rent.
Adjutant	...	...	177/-	ditto.
Asst. Surgeon	...	...	109/-	Diff. between Inf. and Cav. allowance.
2 Sergeants	...	...	64/12/8	
2 Subadars	...	...	200/-	
4 Jemadars	...	...	160/-	
6 Havildars	...	...	150/-	
6 Naicks	...	...	120/-	
2 Trumpeters	...	...	21/-	
100 Troopers	...	...	1056/-	
2 Farriers	...	...	21/-	
1 Sergeant-Major, N.E.	...	...	20/-	
1 Qmr.-Sergt., Non-effective	...	...	14/-	
1 Native Riding Master, do.	...	...	26/-	
2 Rough Riders, do.	...	...	10/-	
1 Drill Havildar, do.	...	...	5/-	
1 Pay do. do.	...	...	5/-	
2 Puckallies	...	...	18/-	Former rate 12/- each, at present 9/-
1 Native Doctor	...	...	15/-	
6 Lascars	...	...	34/8	
57 Syces	...	...	285/-	Former rate 4/-, present rate 5/-
125 Grasscutters	...	...	500/-	Former rate 3/8, present rate 4/-
Bazaar Establishment	...	...	25/-	Former rate 23/11, present rate 25/-
Hospital Establishment	...	...	25/-	Paid by Comst.
Medical allowance	...	...	77/-	
Repair of Arms, &c.	...	...	75/-	
Shoeing and ropes, &c.	...	...	250/-	
Saddles, &c.	...	...	125/-	
Cavessons	...	...	7/8	
Gram pots	...	...	30/-	
Half mounting	...	...	125/-	
Clothing	...	...	228/-	
Feeding Charges	...	...	937/-	
Remount contingencies	...	...	416/-	

5540/12/8

1826.

No. 2.

Monthly rate of Extra Batta allowed to a Squadron of Cavalry in the Field.

2 Subadars	@ 20/- each	...	...	...	...	40/-
2 Jemadars	@ 8/- each	...	...	...	...	16/-
8 Havildars	@ 5/- each	...	...	...	...	40/-
8 Naicks	@ 4/- each	...	...	...	...	32/-
2 Trumpeters	@ 4/- each	...	...	...	...	8/-
120 Troopers	@ 1/8 each	...	...	...	...	180/-
2 Farriers	@ 1/8 each	...	...	...	...	3/-
82 Syces	@ 1/- each	...	...	...	...	82/-
144 Grasscutters	@ 1/- each	...	...	...	...	144/-
2 Lascars	@ 1/- each	...	...	...	...	2/-
2 Puckallies	@ 3/- each	...	...	...	...	6/-

Total Sonat Rupees 553/-

Minute by Mr. Bayley.

"I entirely concur with Mr. Harington in the view which he has taken of the arrangement proposed by the Governor-General in regard to the future establishment of the Body Guard.

"I am of opinion that a small Corps of 100 Troopers should be permanently maintained as the Governor-General's Body Guard for state purposes, distinct and separate from the Regular Cavalry, but this question will of course be open to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

(Sd.) W. B. BAYLEY."

6th December, 1826.

G. O. No. 293 of 1826.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, dated Fort William, the 8th of December, 1826.

Reduction
of the Body
Guard
ordered.

1. "A reform of the Body Guard having, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, been determined upon, this Corps, as a Guard of State, is to be reduced from the 1st of March next, or from the date on which the Governor-General may dispense with their attendance on proceeding into the Hills, to its original strength of one Troop, to consist of:—

A Commandant,
An Adjutant,
An Assistant Surgeon,
2 Sergeants,
2 Subadars,
4 Jemadars,
6 Havildars,
6 Naicks,
2 Trumpeters,
100 Troopers,
2 Farriers,
1 Sergeant-Major, non-effective,
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, do.,
1 Native Riding Master, do.,
2 Rough Riders, do.,
1 Drill Havildar, do.,
1 Pay Havildar, do.,
2 Puckallies,
1 Native Doctor,

1826.

6 Lascars,
57 Syces,
125 Grass-cutters.

2. "On the date above specified, all Native Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers received from mounted Corps of the Line to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard are to be remanded with their horses and other equipments, to the Regiments of Light Cavalry on the rolls of which they are respectively borne.

3. "The remaining Native Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates in excess of the number assigned to the Troop, who are not at present borne on the strength of any Regular Cavalry Regiment, are, on the reform of the Body Guard, to be inserted as supernumeraries on its rolls, and, when the mounted Corps of the Line have been reduced to the fixed peace establishment, they will be gradually drafted into them as vacancies arise.

4. "The Gallopers attached to the Body Guard are, with their appurtenances, to be sent into the nearest magazine, and the European and Native Details disposed of as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

5. "The establishments of every kind, in excess to those necessary for the authorized Troop, and for the temporary supernumeraries are to be discharged the service, such individuals of this description as may have special claims to be retained in employment, will be distributed to Corps and Departments at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) W. M. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Mily. Dept."

1837.

G. O. No. 176 of 1837.

4 N. C. O.'s
added to the
Body Guard.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, the 28th of August, 1837.

"Two Havildars and two Naicks are authorized to be added to the strength of the Governor-General's Body Guard.

(Signed) W. M. CASEMENT, Major-Genl.
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Mily. Dept."

1842.

Increase to
the Body
Guard.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, dated Camp Ferozepore, the 29th of December, 1842.

"The Governor-General, deeming it expedient that henceforward admission to the Body Guard shall be an honorable reward for good service in the Regiments of Regular Cavalry, and that the Body Guard shall be so increased as to make it available for service in the field, has sanctioned the following establishment for that Corps:—

1 Commandant,
1 Adjutant,
2 Subalterns,
1 Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon,
1 Veterinary Surgeon,
1 Drill Havildar,
1 Pay Havildar,
1 Quartermaster-Havildar,
6 Lascars,
4 Puckallies,
1 Sergeant-Major,
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,

2 Subadars,
 4 Jemadars,
 24 Havildars,
 24 Naicks,
 6 Trumpeters,
 280 Troopers,
 2 Native Doctors,
 1 Farrier-Major,
 4 Farriers,
 352 Horses.

1842.

"The situation of Native Riding Master is discontinued, and an addition of 30 Rupees per month is to be drawn for the Sergeant-Major for performing that duty.

"Two Rough Riders at 5 Rupees a month will be continued as heretofore.

"The pay of Troopers in the Body Guard will be 12 Rupees a month, in addition to any pay they may be entitled to for length of service.

"The 25 men now detached on escort to Somnath will be continued as supernumeraries until they rejoin the Body Guard, and will then be absorbed.

"The Commandant of the Body Guard will address his request to the several Officers Commanding the Regiments of Light Cavalry, stating the number of men required from each, for the filling up of vacancies in the Body Guard, and such Commanding Officers will thereupon select men of good service and good character, of the required height and age, for the supply of such vacancies.

"The men so transferred will continue to be borne upon the strength of their respective Regiments during their tour of service in the Body Guard, which is fixed at four years, and at the expiration of that period, the Commandant of the Body-Guard will be authorized to permit such men as elect to remain in the Body Guard, or to return to their Regiments.

"With the men transferred to the Body Guard, are at the same time to be transferred from their respective Regiments unexceptionable bay horses, under six years of age, which will be returned with the men at the expiration of four years, if the men should not then be permitted to elect to remain in the Body Guard.

"The Governor-General, taking into consideration the duties which will be performed by the Adjutant and Subalterns of the Body Guard when increased in establishment as above ordered, and the expediency of making the allowance of those Officers bear a fixed and just relation to their duties, authorizes 500 Rupees and 400 Rupees to be drawn as a consolidated allowance by the Adjutant and Subalterns respectively.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut.-Col.,
 Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,
 with the Govr.-Genl."

G. O. by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

1844.

"Camp Hussooapoorah, 25th of Jan., 1844.

"The Governor-General directs that two Troops be added to the Body Guard in the manner laid down in General Orders by the Governor-General, dated 29th December, 1842, excepting only that no Horses are to be drafted into the Body Guard with the men.

Two Troops
 added to the
 Body Guard.

"The Officers commanding the several Regiments of Light Cavalry which have contributed or under the present order may contribute men to the Body Guard, are authorized to fill up the vacancies so occasioned.

"Any men transferred from the Body Guard to the Regiments to which they belonged will be supernumerary until absorbed.

"Two Subadars will be added to the Body Guard, and any promotion to the

1844.

Non-commissioned grade consequent upon this Order will be made from among the men now present with the Guard.

"Lieutenant W. Fisher, 10th Light Cavalry, is permanently attached to the Body Guard as an additional Subaltern Officer.

"Until further orders no Officer or Trooper will be admitted to the Body Guard who has not become entitled to a medal or to the Bronze Star for service upon the Enemy."

Two Ressa-
lahs of
Irregular
Cavalry to
be attached
to the Body
Guard.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in India.

"Camp Futtehpoore,
12th February, 1844.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in India desirous of marking the high respect he entertains for the Irregular Cavalry and the consideration with which he regards their admirable conduct on all occasions of Service, is pleased to direct the addition of two Ressalahs of Irregular Cavalry to the Body Guard.

2. "Each Ressalah will be of the strength and receive in its different grades the pay noted below.

5. "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to instruct the several Officers Commanding Regiments of Irregular Cavalry to make known to their Regiments the substance of this order, and to transmit to the Officer Commanding the Body Guard for selection, the names of such Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Sowars, as may desire to be transferred to the Irregular Cavalry of the Body Guard.

4. "To the list of names should be annexed such recommendations or remarks as the several Commanding Officers of Regiments may think fit to offer.

5. "The station of the Irregular Cavalry of the Body Guard will be Sultanpore, Benares or Allahabad, when it is not in camp with the Governor-General, and it will not detach any Officers or Sowars for duty to Calcutta.

6. "Naib Russaldar Jowahir Sing of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, formerly a Russaldar in the service of Shah Shoojah at Jellalabad, is appointed Russaldar of the 1st Ressalah of the Irregular Cavalry of the Body Guard.

"Proposed strength of a Ressalah of Irregular Horse to be attached to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body Guard.

1 Russaldar	...	...	...	...	...	200 p.m.
1 Russaidar	...	...	...	...	...	100
1 Naib Russaidar	...	...	...	...	...	65
1 Jemadar	...	...	...	...	...	55
1 Kote Duffadar	...	...	...	...	...	45
1 Nishan Burdar	...	...	...	...	...	35
10 Duffadars	...	...	...	...	...	35
1 Nagharche	...	...	...	...	...	30
2 Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	30
80 Sowars	...	...	...	...	...	25
100 Horses.						

1847.

Reorgani-
zation of the
Body Guard.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, dated Camp Busseean, the 25th of January, 1847.

"In consequence of the instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors 'that casualties in the Body Guard are not to be filled up until it shall be reduced to its original strength of two Troops amounting to 130 men of all ranks,' the following arrangement will take effect from the 1st proximo.

2. "The off reckonings will be drawn on the first day of each quarter, not according to the establishment, but for the effective strength of the Body Guard on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

3. "The Commandant will receive a consolidated salary of Rupees (1,200) one thousand and two hundred a month, and the Troop contracts will be drawn by the Officers doing duty with the Guard.

1847.

4. "The Body Guard, for the present, will be divided into four Troops. The senior Officer doing duty with the Guard, Lieutenant Crossman, will draw the salary of Second in Command.

5. "The Adjutant will draw the same consolidated allowance as other Sub-alterns doing duty with the Guard, and in addition the usual Office allowance.

7. "In order to mark the high opinion entertained of the services of Sergeant-Major and Acting Riding Master Bartlett, which situation he has held since 1839, the Governor-General is pleased to appoint him Riding Master of the Body Guard.

8. "Whenever Riding Master Bartlett shall vacate his appointment, either by death, being invalided, or by being removed to another Corps, no successor will be appointed.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut.-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,
with the Governor-General."

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated 29th of April, 1848.

1848.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that, when the Body Guard is in attendance on the person of the Governor-General, the Officers attached to it shall enjoy analogous advantages, as respects their pay and allowances, and be on the same footing, as regards leave of absence, as His Lordship's personal Staff; but when stationed away from the Governor-General, as at present at Deyrah, they shall be regarded in the same light as the Officers of the Regular Cavalry Regiments."

From Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

1851.

To Officer Commanding Governor-General's Body Guard.

"Simla, 26th of July, 1851.

Establish-
ment of
British
Officers

"Sir.

Adverting to the great demand existing for the services of Officers in detached employment and to the unnecessarily large number of Officers at present attached to the Body Guard, the Most Noble the Governor-General has resolved to reduce the establishment for the future to a Commandant, a Second in Command and an Adjutant."

reduced to 3.

17th of January, 1856.

1856.

"His Lordship does not consider it desirable to alter the organization of the Governor-General's Body Guard until it shall have been reduced by absorption to the numerical strength required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors."

G. O. No. 758 of 1856.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, the 20th of May, 1856.

The Body
Guard
formed into
two Troops.

"The following arrangements in the Governor-General's Body Guard will take effect from the 1st proximo.

2. "The Body Guard will be formed into two Troops, instead of four as at present.

3. "A separate allowance will be passed to the officers in charge, for the command and the repair of arms, &c. for the men who may be in excess of the complement of a Troop on the reduced strength, this additional allowance, at the rate of 50

G.G.B.G.

1856. Rupees per mensem, to be in proportion to the number in excess of 50 Troopers per Troop.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Mily. Dept."

Extract from a letter from the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., dated 22nd of August, 1856.

"With reference to the allowances on account of the Governor-General's Body Guard with reference to its late reduction to two troops.

"The Governor-General in Council considers the appointment of Second in Command as well as that of Quartermaster to be as necessary to the Body Guard on its present reduced state as heretofore, and has therefore decided to retain them.

2. "The allowance for Cavessons, ropes, &c. is to be drawn at the rate of Rs. 4 per troop of 65 men of all ranks and an additional allowance in the same proportion for the number of men in excess of that strength per troop, to take effect from the 1st of September next.

3. "The Governor-General in Council sanctions an allowance for Gram Pots of Rs. 15/- per mensem per troop of 65 men of all ranks, and an additional allowance in the same proportion for the number of men in excess of that strength per troop, to take effect from the 1st of September next.

4. "His Lordship in Council decides that *Ghunta Pandies* shall continue to be allowed to the Body Guard."

Off-reckon-
ings
abolished.

G. O. No. 1304 of 20th of October, 1856.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st of January next the Commandant of the Governor-General's Body Guard shall be allowed to draw in arrears the sum of Co's Rs. 200/- per mensem in commutation of the profits on the Off Reckonings and Half mountings at present allowed to him.

"The Clothing and Half mountings of the Body Guard will hereafter be provided by the Army Clothing Agent, commencing with that for the year 1857, due on the 1st January, 1858."

1864.

Extract from G. O. G. No. 407 of the 13th of May, 1864.

"Governor-General's Body Guard.

"The Second in Command and Adjutant to receive the same Staff Salaries as Officers holding corresponding appointments in Regiments of Native Cavalry in addition to the Staff Corps pay of their respective ranks. These Officers will, however, continue each to command a Troop, . . .

"The amount at present allowed to the Commandant as compensation for Off-reckonings will cease when the appointment is vacated by the present incumbent."

Issue of
Good Con-
duct Pay.

G. G. O. No. 640 of the 6th of August, 1864.

"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Governor-General's Body Guard, the principle of the regulations contained in G. G. O. Nos. 278 and 280 of 1864, with effect from the 1st of May, 1864.

"The Native Officers of the Body Guard will be divided into classes on the following rates of pay, including Batta at the Field rate :—

1 Subadar	at 130/- per mensem.
1 ditto	at 100/- ditto.
2 Jemadars, each	at 46/- ditto.
2 Jemadars, each	at 40/- ditto.

"The rules prescribed in paras. 2 and 3 of the G. G. O. No. 280 of 1864 will be applicable to the Body Guard.

1864.

"The records of the reasons for appointing or disrating are to be entered in the Regimental Order book, and such other regimental records as His Excellency the Governor-General may direct.

"G. C. P. will be issued to the Trumpeters, Troopers and Farriers of the Body Guard at the following rates:—

- 1st. After six years' service, 1 Rupee p. m.
- 2nd. After 10 years' service, 2 Rs. p. m.
- 3rd. After 15 years' service, 3 Rs. p. m.

"The regulations for withholding, granting, depriving and restoring G. C. P., laid down in G. G. O. No. 278 of 1864, are equally applicable to the Body Guard, but the carrying into effect of these Regulations will be subject to such limits and rules as may be prescribed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor-General.

"The Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others of the Body Guard, who are entitled to Field rates of Pay, will forfeit extra Batta, when on leave of absence."

G. O. No. 503 of 19th May, 1865.

1865.

"Native Corps will take precedence among themselves, in the following order:—
1. The Body Guard has the precedence of all Native Corps whatever."

The Body Guard to have precedence over all Native Corps.

1869.

Extracts from a memorandum on the subject of the Reorganization of the Viceroy's Body Guard, by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Dated 1st of October, 1869.

"In view of the duties that have to be performed by the Viceroy's Body Guard, it is proposed that in future it shall consist of one troop with an establishment fixed as per margin.

Memo. on the subject of the proposed reduction of the Body Guard.

Establishment.			
Commandant with rank of			
Captain	1	*	*
Adjutant and Quartermaster,			
Lieutenant	1	*	*

Where quartered.—The establishment at Dehra is to be abolished, and the Corps is in future to be permanently located at Calcutta.

Subadars	2	<i>Gratuities and Annuities to discharging Soldiers.</i>	
Jemadar	1		
Staff Havildar	1	—The reduction of the establishment is to take effect from the 1st of October next, and such gratuities and annuities are to be made to the several Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates that are discharged as may be considered just by a Board of Officers to be assembled at Dehra for the purpose.	
Havildars	4		
Naicks	4		
Trumpeters	2		
Farriers	2		
Troopers	50		
	68		

"Advantage might be taken of the Board which is to assemble shortly at Dehra for the purpose of choosing and reporting upon a site for a new Cavalry Barrack.

"The following officers might form a Committee:—

"Board of officers for deciding amounts to be given in gratuities, etc.

Colonel Macpherson, 2nd Gurkhas, President.

Major Johnson, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General } Members.
Captain Peacock, Body Guard, }

* * * * *

1869.

Recruiting.—Recruiting will in future be conducted in the following manner :—

In view of the exceptionally high rate of pay drawn by all ranks in the Body Guard, admission thereto will in future be held out as a reward to all Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the mounted branches of the Native Army of India, and none but men of approved conduct, gallant and meritorious soldiers, will be eligible for service in this Corps, whose designation alone denotes sufficiently the honour attached to those who are permitted to be enrolled in its ranks."

* * * * * * *

Extracts from a note by the Governor-General on the above memorandum.

MEMO.

"Soon after I came to India my attention was drawn to the practice that has for some time existed, *i.e.* that a large portion of the Viceroy's Body Guard has been almost permanently quartered at Dehra.

* * * * * * *

"As it is probable that for the future the Government of India will reside during a considerable portion of the year in the hills, it is manifest that Calcutta is the only place where the services of the corps are likely to be required except on special occasions, such as Durbars, Viceroy's marches, etc.

* * * * * * *

"The subjoined memorandum has been drawn up at my request by my Military Secretary, and embodies to a great extent my views as to the propriety of the re-organization of the Body Guard.

"I believe that the proposals made therein will add to the efficiency of the Corps, will make it a reward for good service, and will amply provide for escort and other duties which are performed by the Body Guard as a necessary adjunct to the Viceregal Court."

* * * * * * *

Extract from a letter from the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

Military,
No. 280.
"My Lord,

"India Office,
London, 16th Nov., 1870.

* * * * * * *

(*Re* the reorganization of the Body Guard.)

"I desire to express my hope that the change effected in the rate of pay of the Native Officers and men, and the mode of recruiting the Body Guard from among those who in other Regiments have distinguished themselves in the field or by other honourable service, will add to the character of the Corps, and prove a useful incentive to the whole force of Native Cavalry throughout India.

(Sd.) ARGYLL."

1870.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Military Department, No. 943, dated Simla, the 30th September, 1870.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that His Excellency's Body Guard shall be reduced to the strength marginally noted.

1870.

Orders for the reduction of the Body Guard.

- 1 Commandant of the rank of Captain.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Subadar.
- 2 Jemadars.
- 5 Havildars.
- 5 Naicks.
- 2 Farriers.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 70 Troopers.

"The European officers now attached to the Guard in excess of the future establishment, will retain their present position and pay until absorbed, or otherwise provided for.

"It is the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the Viceroy's Body Guard shall be composed of men of long and honourable service,

who have distinguished themselves in the field and otherwise.

"In order to give effect to this decision, Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry in all three Presidencies will, with the permission of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief in India, forward to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Quarterly Returns and Descriptive Rolls of any Soldiers under their command who may desire to transfer their services to the Body Guard.

"Horses, arms, clothing and equipments will be supplied by the State, and the Troopers will, if they have served upwards of ten years in the Army, receive Rs. 15 per mensem, and, if below ten years, Rs. 12 per mensem, in addition to good conduct pay and pension on discharge, on the terms and at the rates issued to the Sowars of the Bengal Cavalry.

"Men transferred to the Body Guard from Regiments of Native Cavalry on the Sillidar system will receive back the full Chunda Fund subscriptions, &c., from their former Regiments as on discharge.

"The medical charge of the Body Guard will devolve on the Surgeon to the Viceroy; and, during his absence, this duty will be assigned as an additional charge to a medical officer at the Presidency.

"The reduction in the grades of Native Commissioned Officers and men will be carried into effect under instructions which will be conveyed to the Officer Commanding.

"The annexed table * shows the future establishment of the Body Guard, and the pay and allowances attached to each grade. Increases of pay sanctioned by this order will have effect from the 1st January, 1871."

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Johnson, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Officer Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard.—(No. 217, dated Fort William, the 12th Oct., 1870.)

"With reference to Government General Order No. 943 of the 30th September, 1870, laying down a revised and reduced establishment of the several grades in the Viceroy's Body Guard I am now desired to request that you will proceed without delay to carry out this measure in the following manner.

1. "All inefficient men † should be at once transferred to the Pension Establishment, or, if not of sufficient service to be entitled

† Including Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers.

to pension, should be discharged with gratuities equal to one month's pay for each year's service or fraction of a year's service. Any men above 15 years' service who desire it, even though still fit for

the service, may also be transferred to the Pension Establishment.

2. "Able-bodied men above four years service who desire to take their discharge, may also be allowed gratuities equal to one month's pay for each year's service or fraction of a year's service.

1870.

3. "All able-bodied men under four years' service who have no special claims on account of good service in the field, and who after the above measures have been carried out, may remain in excess of the total revised establishment, are to be discharged with gratuities on a similar scale.

"Gratuities under these instructions are in no case to exceed twelve months' pay.

"I am to request that you will submit a report on the 1st of November, and on the 1st of each succeeding month, shewing the progress made in carrying out these instructions."

1872.

G. O. C. C. of 6th September, 1872.

List of
Native
Cavalry
Regiments
from which
men might
transfer to
the Body
Guard.

"Referring to G. G. O. No. 943, and G. O. No. 294 of 1870, Officers commanding the undermentioned Corps are requested to forward to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Quarterly Descriptive Rolls of men who are desirous of transferring their services to the Viceroy's Body Guard.

Blank returns should be forwarded if there are no candidates for transfer.

1st Bengal Cavalry.			11th Bengal Cavalry.		
4th	"	"	13th	"	"
7th	"	"	15th	"	"
9th	"	"	17th	"	"
10th	"	"	18th	"	"

1875.

G. G. O. No. 841 of 1875.

Increase in
Establish-
ment.

"In modification of G. G. O. No. 943 of the 20th of September, 1870, and under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the establishment of His Excellency's Body Guard, in the grades noted below, will be in future :—

Havildars	7.
Naicks	7.
Farriers	3.
Troopers	98.

2. "The number of horses on the establishment will be 100, for which contract allowances on the present scale will be drawn.

3. "In all other respects the provisions of the above-quoted order stand unchanged."

1896.

G. O. No. 371 of 10th April, 1896.

Change
in the
designations
of Rank.

"It is notified that the designation of the various ranks in the Body Guard of His Excellency the Viceroy have been changed as follows :—

Subadar to be Risaldar.
Jemadar to be Jemadar.
Havildar to be Dafadar.
Naick to be Lance-Dafadar.*
Trooper to be Sowar."

* "But to retain pay and pension as at present."

GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

ARZ-BEGI. (URZ BEGGHY.)

An officer who, under the Mogul Court, was appointed to receive and present petitions, &c.

Down to the year 1833, the senior Native Officer of the Body Guard was usually appointed *Arz-begi* to the Governor-General. This post corresponded to the modern Native Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

ALKHALAK.

A long frock reaching to the knees.

AUMIL.

An Agent. Under the Native Governments a Collector of Revenue ; also a farmer of the Revenue invested with the chief authority in his district.

AURORA.

“A rich orange hue.”—(Cf. *Murray's Dict.*)

BANG. (BHANG.)

H. bhang. The dried leaves and small stalks of hemp (*i.e. Cannabis indica*) used to cause intoxication, either by smoking or when eaten mixed up into a sweetmeat.

BANGY. (BANGHY.)

H. bahangi. A shoulder-yoke for carrying loads. Hence a parcel-post, carried originally in this way, was called bangy or dawk-bangy.

BARWALLA.

A man employed to keep the swords of a Regiment sharp. Corresponds to the Sicleegur.

BATTA.

H. bhata. An extra allowance made to officers, soldiers, or other public servants, when in the field, or on other special grounds.

Difference in exchange, discount on coins not current, or of short weight.

BEEGAH.

H. bigah. The most common Hindu measure of land area, and varying much in different parts of India.

BHAIL.

Corruptly *Bhow*. A brother, a cousin. It is affixed respectfully to the names of persons as Hari-bhail.

BHISTI. (BHEESTY.)

A water carrier.

BILDAR.

H. from Pers. beldar, "a spade-wielder." An excavator or digging labourer, hence a sapper, miner or pioneer.

BREVET-ENSIGN.

Towards the close of the 18th century the rank of Brevet-Ensign was often conferred on deserving European Non-commissioned Officers as a reward for meritorious service. These Brevet-Ensigns were usually posted to Sepoy Militia Corps, and were debarred from rising to any higher rank in the Service.

BUDGEROW.

A lumbering keelless barge, formerly much used by Europeans travelling on the Gangetic rivers.

BUNNIAH. (BANYAN, BUNYA.)

A Hindu trader—generally a grain-dealer. The word was adopted from "*Vaniya*," a man of the trading caste, from Sanskrit *Vaniḥ*, "a merchant."

CADET.

"For some time early in the last century the cadets after their arrival were sent to a sort of college at Baraset; a system which led to no good, and was speedily abolished."—(*Hobson-Jobson*.)

"The Cadets of the end of the years 1771 and beginning of 1772 served in the country four years as Cadets and carried the musket all the time."—(Letter in *Hicky's Bengal Gazette*, 29th of Sept., 1781.)

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT.

This rank, which corresponded to the Brevet-Captain, was abolished by G. O. C. C., dated 9th of Jan., 1819.

After its abolition, subalterns of 15 years' service were promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, if they had not already attained it.

During the first quarter of the last century, the average length of service of officers of the Bengal Establishment in the various grades was as follows:—

Ensign, or Cornet to Lieutenant	...	...	6½ years.
Lieutenant to Captain	...	...	15 years.
Capt.-Lieut. to Captain	...	...	2½ years.
Captain to Major	...	...	8½ years.
Major to Lieut.-Col.	...	...	6 years.
Lieut.-Col. to Colonel	...	...	12 years.

The Captain-Lieutenant's commission was held by the senior subaltern of a Regiment who was placed in charge of the Colonel's Company.

CHAPPER. (CHOPPER)

H. chhappar. A thatched roof.

CHOWDRY.

H. chaudhari. lit. "a holder of four." The usual application of the term is to the headman of a craft in a town, and more particularly to the person who is selected by Government as the agent through whom supplies, workmen, &c., are supplied for public purposes.—(Thus the Chaudhari of Carters provides carriage, the Chaudhari of Kahars bearers, and so on.)

CHUCKLER.

The name of a very low caste, members of which are tanners or cobblers, like the *Chamars* of Upper India. Colloquially in Southern India *Chuckler* is the term used for "Native shoemaker."

CHUPKUN.

H. chapkan. The long frock (or cassock) which is the usual dress in Upper India of nearly all male natives who are not actual labourers or indigent persons.

CIRCARS.

The territory to the North of the Coromandel Coast, formerly held by the Nizam, and now forming the districts of Kistna, Godaveri, Zizagapatam, Ganjam, and a part of Nellore, was long known by the title of "The Circars," or "Northern Circars."

CLASSY. (CLASHY.)

H. khalasi. A tent-pitcher; a native sailor.

COSS. (KOS.)

A measure of distance varying, in different parts of India, from 1 to 2 miles, but most usually about the latter.

COSSAH.

H. kosha. The cocoon of the silk-worm.

COTTA.

H. kattha. A small land measure in use in Bengal and Behar, being the 20th part of a Bengal bigha and containing 80 sq. yards.

CUMMERBUND.

A girdle. H. from Pers. kamar-band, *i.e.* loin-band. Any waist belt is so termed.

CUTCHA. (KUTCHA.)

H. kachcha. "Raw, crude, unripe, uncooked." The opposite of Pucka.

CUTCHA-PUCKA.

This term is applied in Bengal to a mixed kind of building in which burnt brick is used, but which is cemented with mud instead of lime-mortar.

DACOIT.

H. dakait, dakayat. A robber belonging to an armed gang. By law, to constitute *dacoity*, there must be five or more in the gang committing the crime.

DAFADAR. (DUFFEDAR.)

A sergeant in the Native Cavalry. Formerly in the Irregular Cavalry only.

DAWK.

H. dāk. "Post," *i.e.* properly transport by relays of men and horses, and thence "the mail" or letter-post, as well as any arrangement for travelling, or for transmitting articles by such relays.

DHOOPLY. (DOOLIE.)

H. doli. A covered litter. The usual ambulance of the Indian Army.

DIGHI.

Corruptly *Diggy*. H. A long or large tank or pond.

DOSOOTY.

H. do-suti, "double thread." A kind of cheap cotton stuff woven with threads doubled.

DURBAR.

Properly *Darbar*. A hall of audience; so holding of an audience, a levée.

GHAUT.

H. ghat. A landing-place; a path of descent to a river; a quay, &c.

GODOWN. (GUDAM.)

A warehouse for goods and stores; an outbuilding used for stores; a store-room.

GOLLANDAUZE. (GOLANDAZ.)

A native artilleryman. lit. *cannonball thrower*.

GOMASTA. (GOMASTAH.)

H. from the Persian, "appointed, delegated." A Native agent or factor.

GRAM.

The vetch (*Cicer arietinum*) in most general use as a horse-food all over India. Eng. Chick-pea.

GUNDAH. (GANDA.)

A fraction of an anna. 1 gundah = 4 cowries (or shells).
80 gundahs = 1 anna.

GUNGE.

H. ganj. "A store, store-house, market."

GUNTA PANDY.

A man employed to strike the hours on the Quarter-guard gong.

Ghanta—a gong or bell.

Pandy—the title of a subdivisional branch or *Got* of the Brahmins of the Upper Provinces.

"In the Bengal Army before the Mutiny there was a person employed to strike the gong, who was known as the Gunta Pandy."—(Cf. *Hobson-Jobson* under heading "Pandy.")

Also called GHURRY GHUNTAH. They were allowed a fixed salary, about Rs. 16/- a month, oil included, for burning a light all night.

HAUT.

Hindi. hāt; Skt. haṭṭa. "A market held on certain days."

HACKERY.

Formerly in Bengal light carriages drawn by bullocks for personal transport. Now only applied to the common native bullock-cart used in the slow draught of goods and materials.

HAVILDAR.

A sergeant in the Infantry. Also formerly a sergeant of Regular Cavalry.

INTERPRETERS.

In the year 1818, Quartermasters of Native Regiments, both Cavalry and Infantry, were ordered to perform the duties of Interpreter in addition, for which an allowance of Rs. 30/- per mensem was granted.

INVALIDS (NATIVE).

Prior to 1802, Natives of the Bengal Establishment, both Officers and men, who had been declared to be unfit for further active service, were transferred to the Invalid Establishment and sent to Monghyr, where they were employed on garrison duty. By G. O. of 19th of August, 1802, it was ordered that all Native Invalid Cavalry Officers and Troopers then at Monghyr, fit for garrison duty, and all such as should thereafter be invalided, were to be sent to Pusa for employment under the Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Stud at that place.

ISTIMRAR. (ISTUMRAR.)

Continuance, perpetuity; a farm or lease granted in perpetuity by Government or a Zemindar, at a stipulated rent.

JAGHEER. (JAGHIRE.)

Pers. jagir, literally "place-holding."

A hereditary assignment of land and of its rent as annuity.

JAMA. (JUMMA.)

Amount, aggregate, total in general, but applied especially to the rental of an estate; also to the total amount of rent or revenue payable by a cultivator or a Zemindar, including all cesses, as well as land-tax.

JEMADAR.

A native rank corresponding to a subaltern. In this sense the word dates from the reorganization of the army in 1768.

JHAUMP.

H. jhanp. A hurdle of matting and bamboo used as a shutter or door.

JINJAL. (GINGALL. JINGALL.)

H. janjal. "A swivel or wall-piece." Usually fired from a stand or tripod.

KHALSA.

H. from arabic *khalṣa*, "pure, genuine." It has various technical meanings, but, as we introduce the word, it is applied by the Sikhs to their community.

KHUDD. (KUDD.)

A precipitous hillside, also a deep valley.

KOTE-DAFADAR.

A troop-sergeant-major.

LASCAR.

The word is originally from the Persian, *lashkar*, "an army," "a camp." Originally used in the sense of "soldier."

It is in general the equivalent of *khalasi*, i.e. (1) An inferior class of artilleryman. (Gun-lascar.) (2) A tent-pitcher. (3) A sailor. The last is the most common Anglo-Indian use, and has passed into the English language.

LATHI. (LATTEE.)

A stick, a bludgeon, often made of the male bamboo. Also used to denote rafters or laths in the framework of a roof.

MASJID.

A Mosque, or Mahomedan place of worship.

MAULVI. (MAULAVI.)

A learned man, a teacher, especially of Arabic; an expounder of Mahomedan law.

MUSSALLA.

Materials, ingredients. The usual application is to spices, condiments or medicines.

MUSTER.

A pattern or a sample. From the Portuguese *Mostra*.

MUTASADDI. (MUTSUDDI. MOOTSUDDY. MUTTASEDDEE.)

H. A Writer, a Clerk.

NAGARCHI.

A kettle-drummer.

NAIB.

H. nayab, "a deputy." Thus, Naib-Risaldar, a brevet-risaldar. A rank formerly in use in the Irregular Cavalry.

NAICK. (NAIK, NAIGUE.)

H. nayak, from the Sanscrit *nayaka*, "a leader, chief, general." A non-commissioned rank corresponding to a corporal.

NISHANBARDAR.

A standard-bearer.

NUJEEB.

H. from Ar. najib, "noble." A kind of half-disciplined infantry soldiery under some of the native Governments; also at one time a kind of militia under the British; receiving this honorary title as being gentlemen volunteers.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

The amount issued to colonels for clothing the men of their respective regiments. Often a considerable source of income.

PAGODA. (STAR PAGODA.)

A gold coin which was in circulation in the Madras Presidency. Its value in 1818, when it was abolished, was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

PAKHALI. (PUCKAULY.)

A water-carrier.

PALANQUIN. (PALANKEEN.)

"In addition to such customary methods of securing the allegiance of its native soldiers as pay, family remittances, and pensions, Government, in days gone by, frequently rewarded such of them as had done well in what may be called an informal, but which was certainly a most popular and much appreciated way. It made them presents of money, a sword, or a special medal struck for the occasion; it gave them lands or the honours accruing from the possession of a palanquin;" In addition to the gift of the palanquin itself, it was customary to grant the recipient of this honour a sum of money monthly (usually Rs. 70/-) for the upkeep of that equipage.

PANDIT.

A learned Brahmin, one who makes some branch of Sanskrit learning his special study and teaches it. Hence a Brahmin priest.

PERGUNNAH.

H. pargana. A sub-division of a District. 24-Pergunnahs, the name of the district immediately adjoining and enclosing, though not administratively including Calcutta.

PETTAH.

A fort or suburb.

POTTAH.

H. patta, &c. A document specifying the conditions on which lands are held; a lease or other documents securing rights in land or house property.

PUCKA.

H. pakka. Ripe, mature, cooked; and hence substantial.

PYJAMA.

Native trousers.

RESSALAH. (RISALA.)

A body of Irregular Horse, a troop, a regiment.

RESSALDAR. (RISALDAR, RUSSALDAR.)

Originally the commander of a ressalah; so equivalent to a captain, the commander of a troop.

RUPEE. (SICCA, SONAUT, COY.'S RUPEE, &C.)

"Sicca rupee was the term applied to newly coined rupees, which were at *batta* or premium over those worn, or assumed to be worn, by use. It contained 176·13 grains of pure silver.

"The Company's Rupee, which introduced uniformity of coinage over British India in 1835, contained only 165 grs. silver. Hence the *Sicca* bore to the *Company's Rupee* (which was based on the old Farrukhabad rupee) the proportion of 16 : 15 nearly."—(Yule & Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson*.)

"Besides the *Sicca Rupee* there were current under the Bengal Presidency two other coins, the Benares and Farakhabad rupee, from their being coined at those cities respectively. The Benares rupee ceased to be struck in 1819."

"*Sanwāt*, corruptly, *Sunat*, *Sonaut*, H. Years, but applied in Bengal to rupees in the third year of their currency, when their value in comparison with the money of account, or current rupee, was reduced from 16 per cent. to 11 per cent. above

the latter ; that is, the rupee was rated in the first year of its issue at 116 to 100 current rupees, in the second year it circulated at 113 to 100 current rupees, and in the third and ever after at 111 to 100 current rupees, when it was termed *Sanwāt*.”—(Wilson’s *Glossary of Indian Terms*.)

“The Army are paid in what is called the Sonat rupee, which is current over all the upper provinces, while in Calcutta and other parts of Bengal, the *Sicca* rupee is the circulating medium.

“Between these there is a difference of value amounting to about 4 rupees 8 annas per cent. ; and the deduction of this *batta* from the pay of the troops which are stationed below, forms a most serious loss both to officers and men.

“For example :—say the pay of a Sepoy is seven (Sonat) rupees a month in cantonments, in full of which he receives at Barrackpore, and some other stations, only six rupees eleven annas—thus experiencing a diminution of five annas per mensem.”—(From Captain M’Naghten’s letter to Sir E. Paget on the subject of the Barrackpore mutiny in 1824.)

SAIS. (SYCE.)

A groom.

SALOOTREE. (SALUTRY.)

H. salotri. A Native farrier or horse-doctor. In Native Cavalry Regiments the word nowadays bears the latter meaning only.

SAUL-WOOD.

H. sal. The timber of the tree *Shorea robusta*, which is the most valuable building timber of Northern India.

SERANG.

A native boatswain or chief of a lascar crew.

SHAKO. (CHACO.)

“A military cap.”—(Cf. *Webster’s Dict.*)

SHOOTER SOWAR.

Camel-riders ; Troopers mounted on camels. *Shooter*, a camel. *Sowar*, a rider or Trooper.

SIBANDI. (SEBUNDEE, SEBUNDY.)

“Irregular soldiery. A sort of Militia or imperfectly disciplined troops maintained for the garrisons of forts and guards in towns and villages, and for revenue and police duties.”—(Wilson’s *Glossary of Indian Terms*.)

SICLEEGUR.

Ar. saikal. Polish.

“A furbisher of arms, a sword-armourer, a sword- or knife-grinder.”—(Wilson’s *Glossary of Indian Terms*.)

Still employed at the present day in Regiments of Native Cavalry, to keep the swords, lances and spurs bright.

SIRCAR. (SARCAR.)

H. from Pers. sarkar, “head of affairs.”

“In Bengal the word is applied to a domestic servant who is a kind of house-steward. . . . Also in merchants’ offices, to any native accountant or native employed in making purchases, &c.”

SNOW.

"A vessel equipped with two masts."—(Cf. *Century Dictionary*.)

SOWAR.

A Trooper in the Native Cavalry.

SOWAREE. (SOWARI.)

Riding ; also equipage, suite, following. Thus, Sowaree elephant is one trained to carry a howdah, as opposed to a pack elephant.

SOWCAR. (SOUCAR.)

A Native Banker.

SUBADAR.

The governor of a province ; so, an officer ; a rank in the Infantry (and formerly in the Regular Cavalry also) equivalent to a captain.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MYSORE PRINCES.

This appointment, which was of a political nature, was one of the most sought-after in the Bengal Army.

The salary of the officer holding it was, by G. O. of 6th of Nov., 1806, and of 20th of April, 1809, fixed at Sicca Rs. 1500/- per mensem, with the pay and full Batta of his Regimental rank.

TINDAL.

The head or commander of a body of men, but in ordinary specific application a native petty officer of lascars, whether on board ship or in the Ordnance Department.

TONJON.

A sort of sedan or portable chair.

TOPE.

A grove or orchard, and in Upper India especially a mango-orchard.

TROOP OF CAVALRY.

The term "Troop" of former days denoted what we should now call a Squadron, *i.e.* anything from 100 sabres or less up to, say, 150. Thus, when we read of a Troop being added to the establishment of the Body Guard, it must not be taken to mean a Field Troop of modern days, three or four of which compose a Service Squadron. In Regiments of Native Cavalry the expression "Troop," until a few years ago, was used synonymously with "Half-squadron," *i.e.* two Line Troops.

This arose from the fact that the senior Native Officer of each Half-Squadron was a *Ressaldar* (*Risaldar*), *i.e.* the commander of a *Ressalah* (or Troop).

Formerly, a Regiment of Cavalry was composed of 6 Troops, each 90 strong, as follows :—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 4 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier, 1 Roughrider, and 74 Troopers.

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